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THE

HISTORY

OF

FAYETTE COUNTY,

I O W A,

CONTAINING

A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

A Biographical Directory of its Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Fayette County, Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

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PREFACE.

Less than half a century has rolled into eternity since the Indian title to any portion of the soil of Iowa was extinguished, and the Black Hawk Purchase permitted the resistless tide of emigration westward to flow across the Mississippi, and only thirty years ago the Winnebagoes reluctantly left their Iowa Reserve, a portion of which was the northern part of Fayette County. Less than forty years have elapsed since the adventurous WILCOX built the first rude log cabin in the valley of the Volga, and the first brave and hardy pioneers settled on the beautiful prairies of Fayette. But these fleeting years have been replete with eventful changes—of history that it has been the purpose of this work to gather, arrange and preserve for transmission to posterity as one of the almost countless chapters in the annals of this great country.

The task has been an arduous and delicately responsible one. Some years had passed after the first settlement by WILCOX, CULVER, BEATTY, ORREAR, BROWN, the HENSELEYS, and others, before any written records were made; indeed, before the northern part of the county was open to settlement, and of those who settled on the Black Hawk Purchase in Fayette prior to 1845, only two remain to tell the story of their privations. The burning of the Court House in 1872, by which many valuable records were destroyed, has very materially added to our labor, and the compilers have been forced to depend upon the remembrances of the early settlers for many of the incidents recorded in the following pages. But memories fail with the accumulating burdens of years, and events that were vividly recalled ten or fifteen years ago are now so nearly forgotten that they return with difficulty at the call of the historian.

In the absence of written records, it has often occurred that different individuals have given sincere and honest, but, nevertheless, conflicting versions of the same events, and it has been a task of great delicacy to harmonize these conflicting statements. This work has been done with much care and discrimination, with the sole purpose of arriving at the truth. How well this task has been performed the intelligent reader must judge. It will be strange, indeed, if in the multiplicity of names, dates and events no errors nor omissions shall be detected. The compilers do not dare hope that, in all its numerous and varied details, this work is absolutely correct, nor is it to be expected that it is beyond criticism, but it is hoped and believed that it will be found measurably correct and generally accurate and reliable. Unwearied and studious care has been constantly exercised in its preparation in the hope of making a standard work of reference, as well as a volume of interest to the general reader.

Such as it shall be found, however, our work is done, our offering completed, and it remains for us to tender our grateful acknowledgments to the people of Fayette County for the liberal patronage that has enabled us to present them with this volume, and for the courtesy and kindness, without exception, extended to our representatives, to whom has been entrusted the work of collecting and arranging the historical record herein pre-

served to that posterity who, in the not far distant future, are to take the places of the fathers and mothers of to-day, so many of whose names are honorably recorded in the following pages.

Particularly do we desire to express our warmest thanks to those citizens who have so freely and so generously furnished so much valuable information, without whose aid this history of Fayette County could not have been so complete and accurate as it is hoped it will be found to be. To mention them all by name would require too much space; to mention only a part of them would be invidious. To all of them—to the county officers who have so courteously and kindly aided us and placed the official records of the county at our disposal—to the press of the county who have so generously afforded us free access to their files—to the ministers and official representatives of the churches, lodges and societies—to township officers and school teachers, this paragraph of grateful appreciation and thanks is respectfully dedicated. We are also under obligations to Hon. T. W. BURDICK, M. C.; P. J. QUIGLEY, Esq., Clerk of Courts of Dubuque County; Hon. SAMUEL MURDOCH, of Elkader; Hon. DAVID SECOR, Register, and J. M. DAVIS, Esq., Deputy Register of the State Land Office, and to JOHN GHARKY, Esq., of Memphis, Mo., the *Pioneer* editor of Fayette, for courtesies extended to our representatives.

In conclusion, we may be permitted to express the earnest hope that before two score more of years have passed, other and abler pens will have gathered and recorded the historic events that are to follow the close of this offering to the people of Fayette, that the history of the county may be preserved unbroken from generation to generation; and to this end public records, private journals and newspaper files should be carefully preserved.

PUBLISHERS.

July, 1878.

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MAP OF FAYETTE COUNTY

WINNESHIEK

IOWA

COUNTY



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

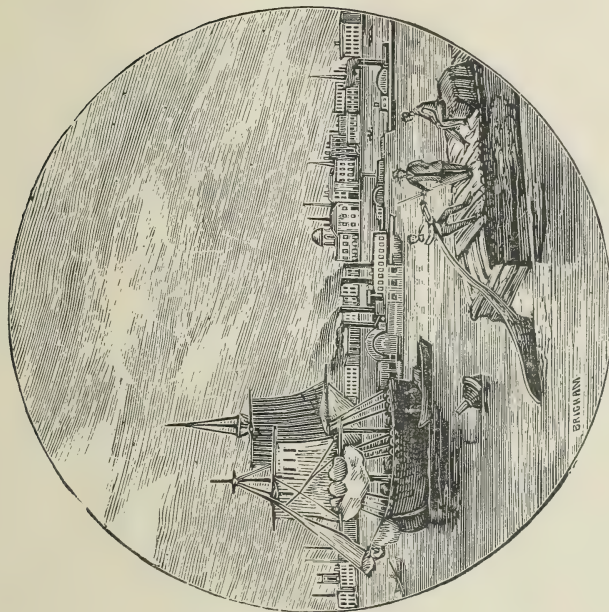
For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all his men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort *Crevecœur* on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

“We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of “*Vive le Roi*,” the column was erected by M. de LaSalle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoïn, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimaenac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecoeur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 2d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polyptamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

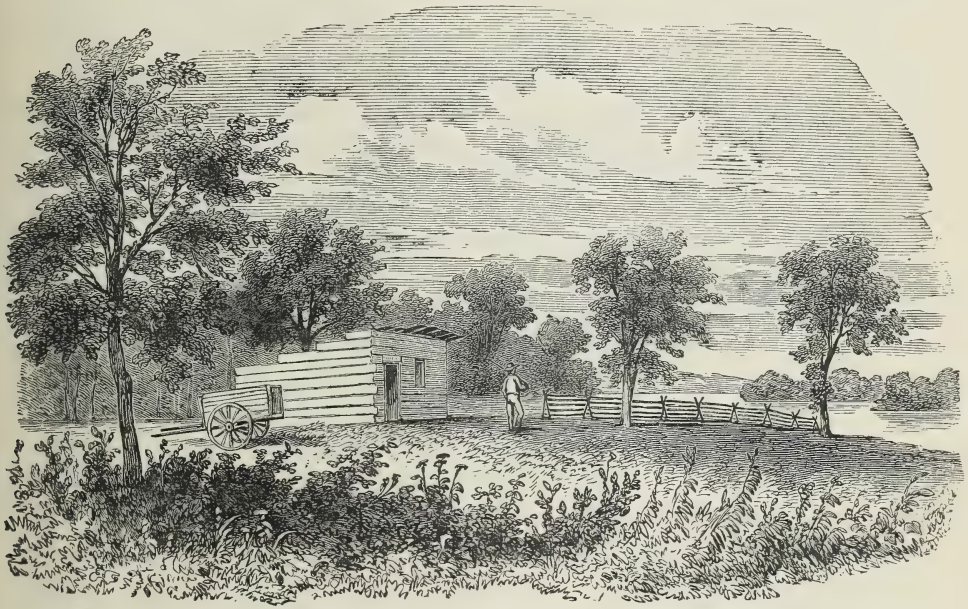
The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Poncechartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

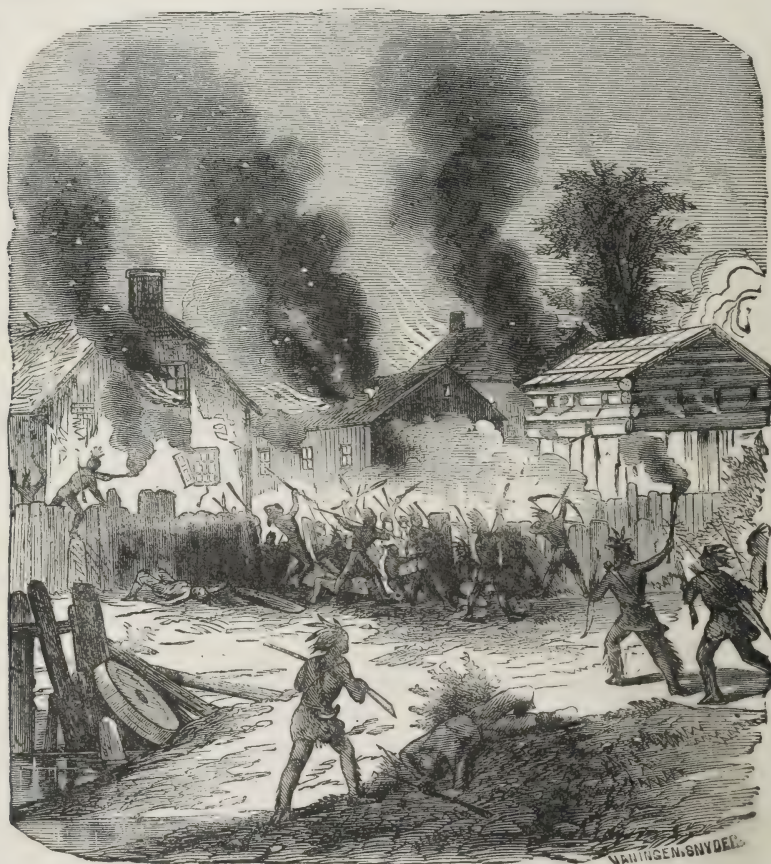
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

NOTE.—The above is the generally accepted version of the cause of the Black Hawk War, but in our History of Jo Davies County, Ill., we had occasion to go to the bottom of this matter, and have, we think, found the actual cause of the war, which will be found on page 157.

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order :



BIG EAGLE.

"Special Order, No. 430.

"WAR DEPARTMENT,

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

"Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

"By order of the President of the United States.

"Official:

"E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adj't Gen.*

"CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com'y Sub. Vols.*

"Through Com'g Gen'l, Washington, D. C."

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the "Lava Beds," a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as "Bloody Point." These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the



CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

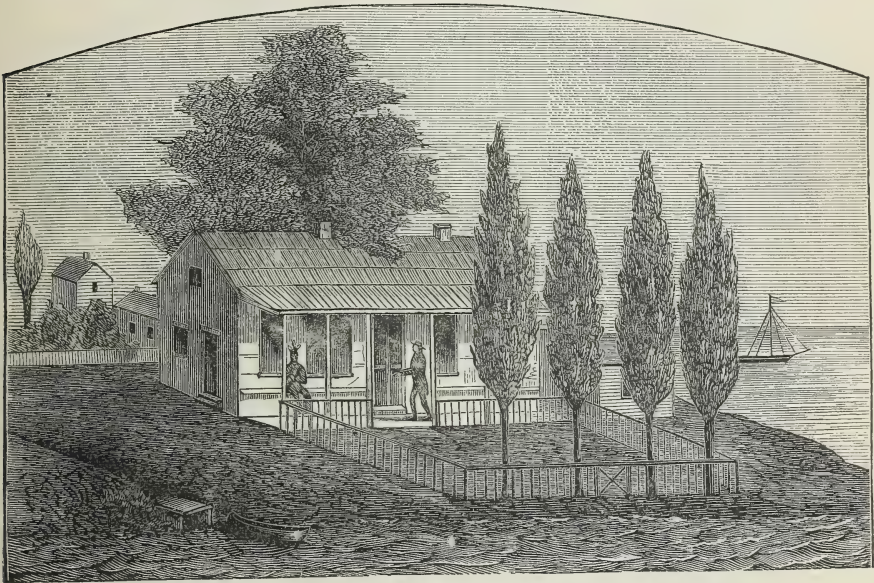
Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

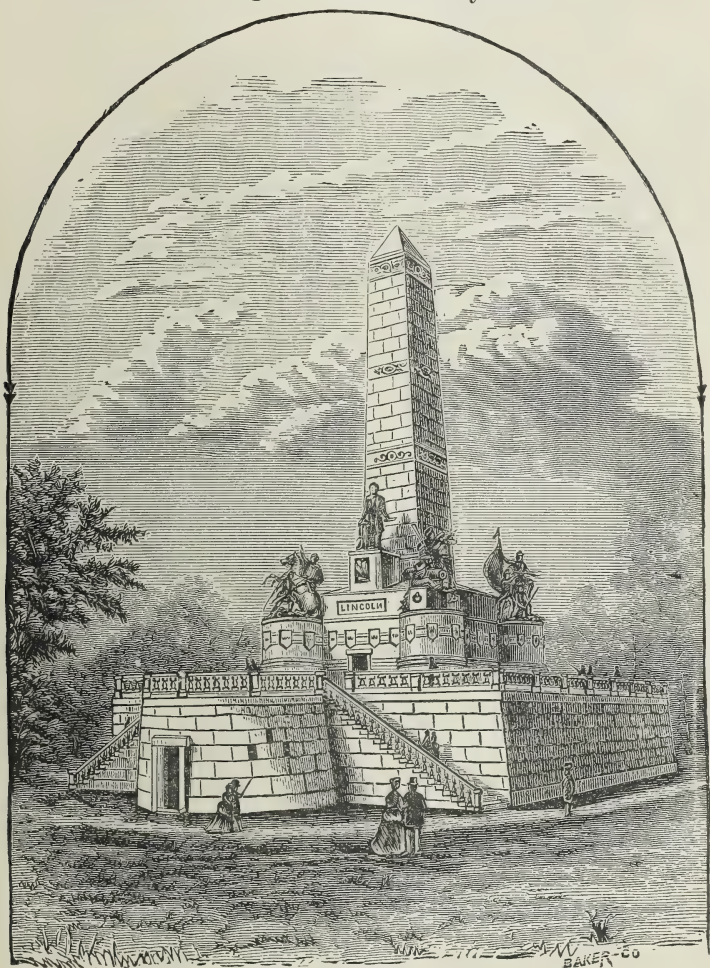
Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

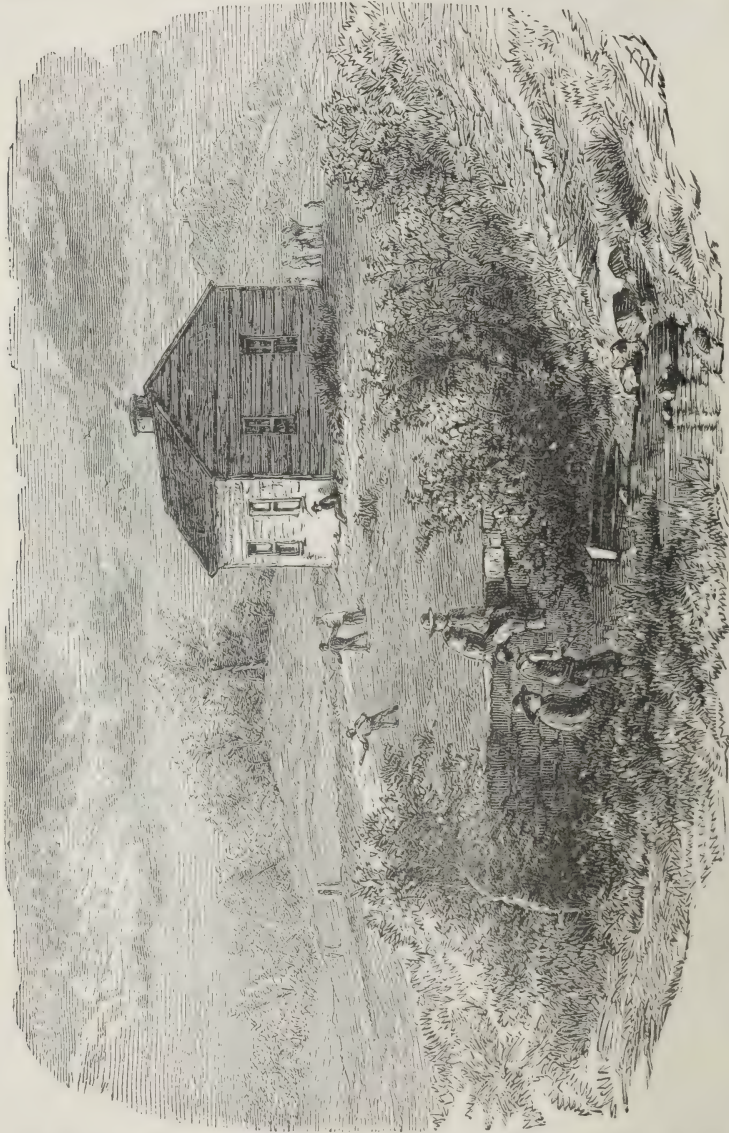
lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to the Governors of the Western States. The struggle, on the whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree, this prosperity was an inflated one; and, with the rest of the Union, we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of

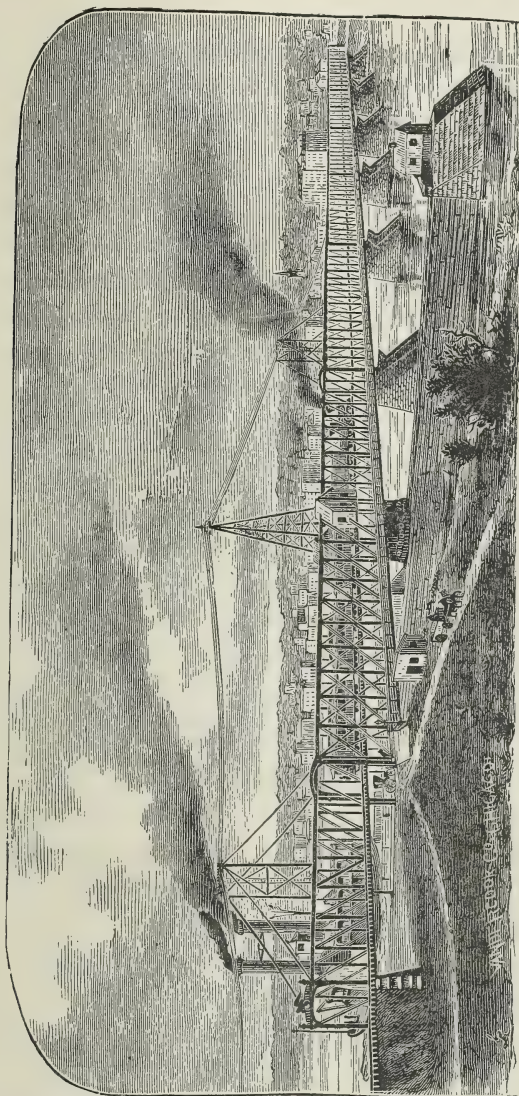
the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. I. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

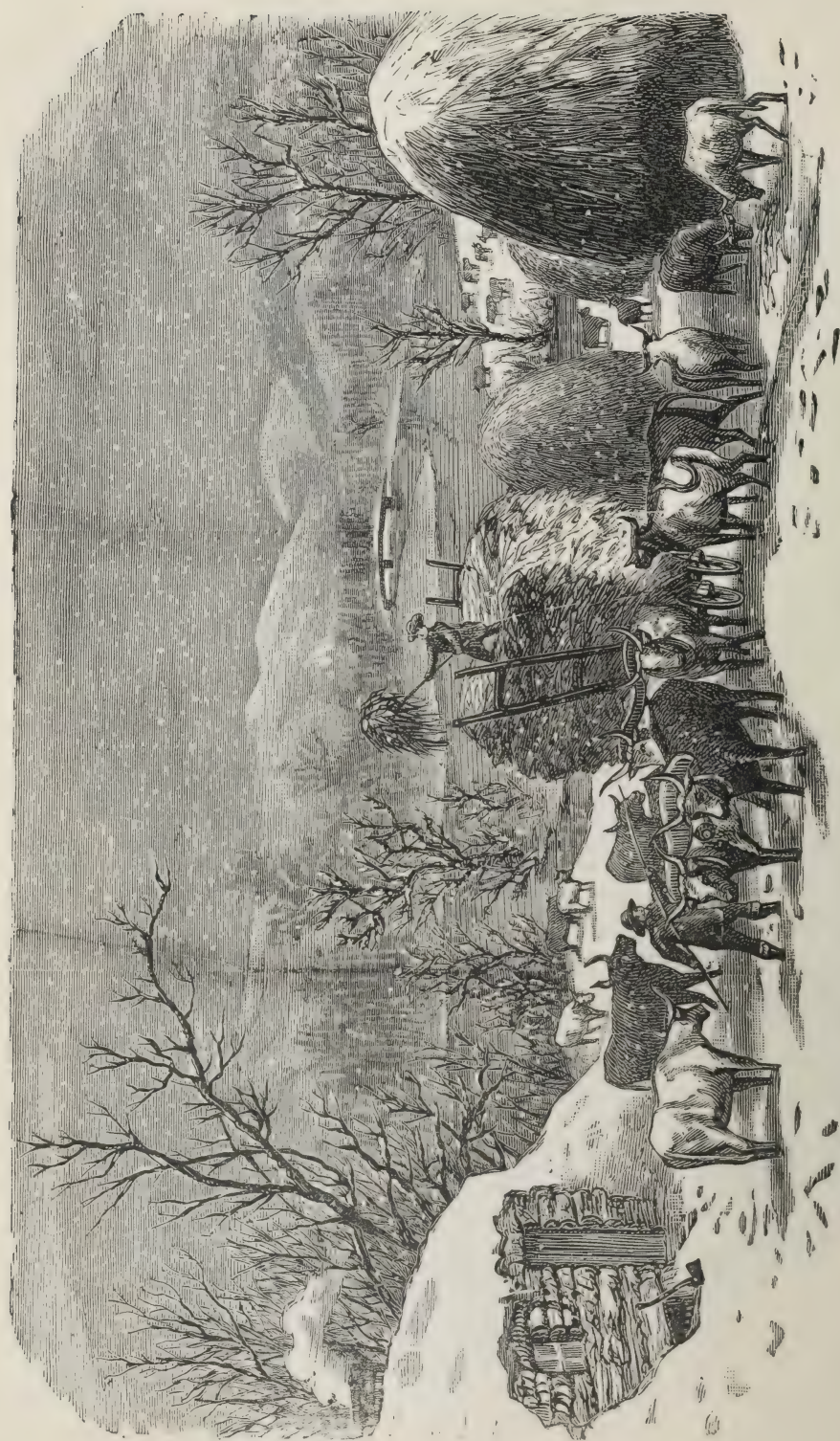
Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.





PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea,



CHICAGO IN 1833.

the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens: with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

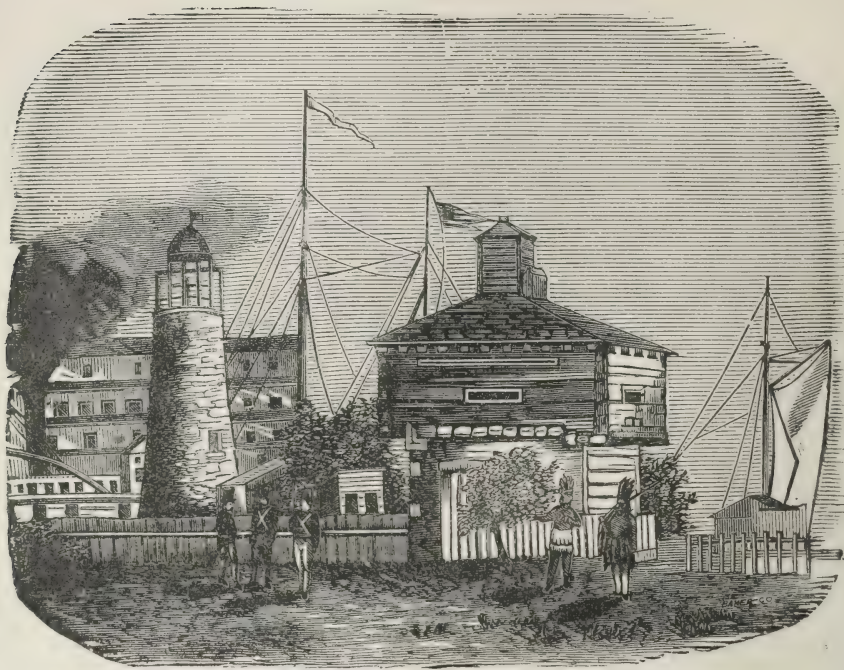
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is \$215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth \$177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted,

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle, Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than \$1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000. In 1870 it reached \$400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above \$450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is \$24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, \$659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was \$294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the post-master nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended \$30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvres with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horsepower engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to \$48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed \$60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of \$2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a sea-port at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

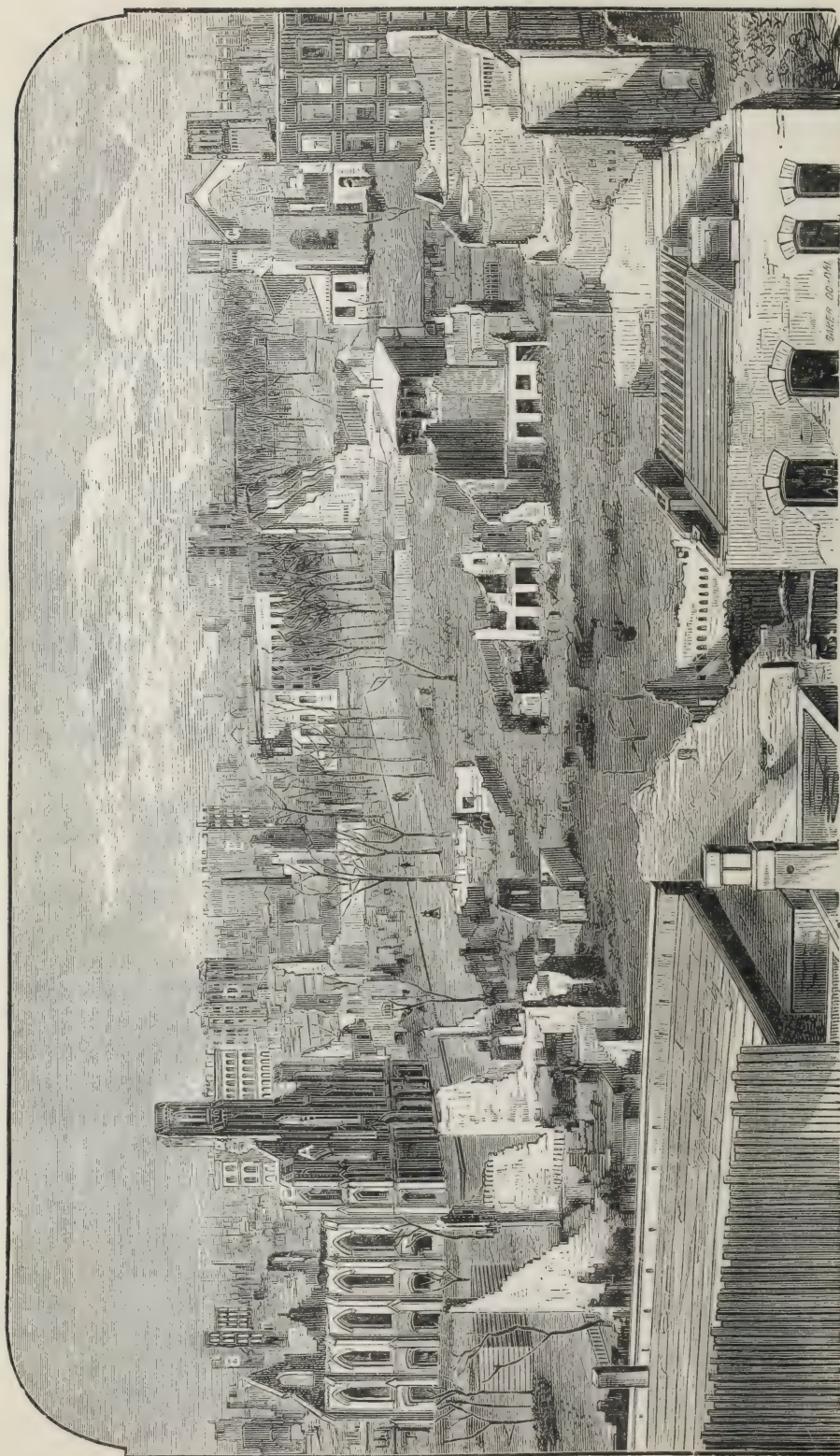
fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future*.

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."



RUINS OF CHICAGO.

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a *squaw*!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by

gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it:

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....	1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State.....	2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold County).....	4 feet 1 inch per mile
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....	5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River)	4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.

RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run, either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

Chariton and Grand Rivers both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

Platte River.—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River.—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River.—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River.—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux River.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River.—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

Cedar River.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length

of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

Wapsipinnicon River.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winnesheik County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

of Decorah, in Winnesheik County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in

Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County; and Storm Lake, in Bunea Vista County.

Spirit Lake.—The width and length of this lake are about equal; and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Okoboji Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

Clear Lake.—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake.—This body of water rests upon the great water shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing

to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS.	GROUPS.	FORMATIONS.	THICKNESS.
AGES.	PERIODS.	EPOCHS.	IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	{ Post Tertiary.....	<i>Drift</i>	10 to 200
		<i>Inoceramous bed</i>	50
	{ Lower Cretaceous.	<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shales</i>	130
		<i>Nishnabotany Sandstone</i>	100
	{ Coal Measures.	Upper Coal Measures.....	200
		Middle Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	{ Lower Coal Measures.....		200
		St. Louis Limestone.....	75
	{ Subcarboniferous.	Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
		Kinderhook beds.....	175
		Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	200
Devonian.....	{ Niagara	Niagara Limestone.....	350
{ Cincinnati.....		Maquoketa Shales.....	80
	{ Trenton.	Galena Limestone.....	250
{ Trenton Limestone.....			200
	{ St. Peter's Sandstone.....		80
{ Primordial.		Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
	{ Potsdam Sandstone.....		300
Azoic.....		Huronian.....	Sioux Quartzite.....	50

THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

Potsdam Sandstone.—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesium Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

St. Peter's Sandstone.—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

TRENTON GROUP.

Trenton Limestone.—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winnesheik and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena Limestone.—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,

though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

CINCINNATI GROUP.

Maquoketa Shales.—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winnesheik County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

NIAGARA GROUP.

Niagara Limestone.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

HAMILTON GROUP.

Hamilton Limestone.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and southeastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near LeGrand are very valuable. At this point

some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*.

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *lamellibranchiates*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington Limestone.—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of tribolites of the genus *phillipsia*.

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, *amplexus* and *syringapora*, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk Limestone.—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of siliceous, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera *zaphrentes*, *amplexus* and *aulopera* are found, but crinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis Limestone.—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera, *cythere* and *beyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northwestward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

Lower Coal Measures.—In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *acrogens*. Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

Middle Coal Measures.—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerously represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracoids* are the only remains known of articulates.

Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *salachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

Upper Coal Measures.—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes *cephalopoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiopoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protogoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County;

thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place of beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These strata rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix meekii* and sassafras cretaceum have been occasionally found.

Inoceramus Beds.—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two species of squoloid selachians, or cestratront, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cerro Gordo.....	1,500
Worth	2,000
Winnebago	2,000
Hancock	1,500
Wright.....	500
Kossuth	700
Dickinson	80

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat

named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particularly in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.

Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

Lithological Origin.—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminæ of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it, in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celestine.*)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1839 to the present time. Previous to 1860, these observations were made at Mus-

catine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.



HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Monin-gou-ma or Moingona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9TH, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719, Philippe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bien-ville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them. at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britain all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismemberment of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana

purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,

and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve

miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given :

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills."

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession

of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyné Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about $41^{\circ} 21'$ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-

suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of the Americans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods: that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-quame (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs ; he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing ; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures ; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible ; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before

you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen. Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

some of his own people ; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force ; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his appearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galena*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River ; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831-2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson : "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas*.—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*.—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825*.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830*.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes*.—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missourians ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet

River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottos and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840–41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes*.—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes*.—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836*, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837*.—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment*.—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842*.—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.

SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

Dubuque.—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who

held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondelet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

Giard.—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

Honori.—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Honori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated

at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother

officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819–20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk :

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,* with the following exceptions, to wit :

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in

Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims. The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothoro made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-

ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easley, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomes, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for \$100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the Fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanessville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanessville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer Ione, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The Ione was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of

Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were

partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

Dubuque County.—*Council:* John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

Des Moines County.—*Council:* Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, there were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

lish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

* Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

† Samuel R. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississippi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain

possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at \$1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid*. This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See *Hill v. Smith*, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at \$3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for \$600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received \$50 00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, \$1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for \$50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for \$15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of \$20,000 and the loan of \$5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to \$507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted; 9,492 votes were cast "for the Constitution," and 9,036 "against the Constitution."

The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, *ex officio*, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purposes of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was \$150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at \$2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

"In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount." Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1838.....	22,589	1852.....	230,713	1869.....	1,040,819
1840.....	43,115	1854.....	326,013	1870.....	1,191,727
1844.....	75,152	1856.....	519,055	1873.....	1,251,333
1846.....	97,588	1859.....	638,775	1875.....	1,366,000
1847.....	116,651	1860.....	674,913	1876.....	
1849.....	152,988	1863.....	701,732	1877.....	
1850.....	191,982	1865.....	754,699		
1851.....	204,774	1867.....	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the “Star of Empire” had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as “The Great American Desert.”

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Ames, Story County.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being *ex officio* members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860–61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862–3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The \$20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "ATA, Chapter Omega."

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Starten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

Board of Instruction.—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City, Johnson County.

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use

and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State. "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen biennially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience may hereafter demand,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing \$2,500.

This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows :

The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and \$10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows: Levi P. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.

An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem*.

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem*., until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869-70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio....	1848	1854
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1854	1857
Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1857	1858
Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio.....	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.....	1859	1863
Francis Springer.....	1863	1864
William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio.....	1864	1868
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio.....	1868	1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio	1872	1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio	1876	1877
Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio.....	1877	1878
John H. Gear.....	1878	.....

VICE PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
Silas Foster.....	1847	1851
Robert Lucas.....	1851	1853
Edward Connelly.....	1854	1855
Moses J. Morsman.....	1855	1858

SECRETARIES.

Hugh D. Downey.....	1847	1851
Anson Hart.....	1851	1857
Elijah Sells.....	1857	1858
Anson Hart.....	1858	1864
William J. Haddock.....	1864	.....

TREASURERS.

Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop.....	1855	1862
William Crum.....	1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark.....	1868	1876
John N. Coldren.....	1876	.....

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Amos Dean, LL. D.....	1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.....	1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.*.....	1862	1867
James Black, D. D.....	1868	1870
George Thacher, D. D.....	1871	1877
C. W. Slagle.....	1877	.....

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science ; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department ; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy ; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homœopathic Medical Department.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa ; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers ; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures ; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa ; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State ; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest ; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of \$500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost \$55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humanitarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.

It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the alms-house, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Located at Anamosa, Jones County.

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, \$4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and \$50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to \$13,721.26.

Trustees, 1877:—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

Resident Officers:—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Independence, Buchanan County.

In the Winter of 1867–8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building

was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for \$6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Vinton, Benton County.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof.

Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of \$55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to \$3,000 per annum, and a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of \$5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for \$10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Piatt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

Faculty.—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Matrice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857-8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861-65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayette, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty :

Board of Directors.—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

Board of Officers.—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

Faculty.—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Glenwood, Mills County.

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and \$2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Eldora, Hardin County.

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and \$45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, *is a complete release* from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailling supply of pure running water. During

the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875-6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows :

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements ; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands :

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849.....	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849.....	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850.....	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850.....	3,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852.....	10,552.24
Total.....	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entitled "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Raccoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Raccoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851.....	81,707.93 acres.
March 10, 1852.....	143,908.37 "
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853.....	33,142.43 "
Dec. 30, 1853.....	12,813.51 "
Total.....	271,572.24 acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about \$108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about \$1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than \$1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for \$1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for \$1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to

the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State \$20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to \$109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859-60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Raccoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted :

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6,

1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, \$949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that “the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs’ petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey’s successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act

does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to

Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of pre-emption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad *companies*. The lands were granted to the *State*, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them *by the State*, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them,*" these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri River Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.....	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.....	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.....	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.....	1,226,558.32 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only

lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal to that originally authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District.....	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District.....	59,025.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District.....	138,478.97 "

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows :

Under the act of July 2, 1852.....	204,309.30 acres.
Of the five-section grant.....	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County.....	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County.....	200.00 "
Total.....	208,430.30 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834-5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846-7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support

of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for Boards of Directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was \$34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of \$28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, \$1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at \$9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, \$1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, \$1,136,995, making the grand total of \$5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was \$3,462,000. Annual interest, \$276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only \$364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at \$571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from \$198,142, in 1857, to \$2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from \$364,515 to \$5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

POLITICAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to —.

Lieutenant Governor—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dy-sart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to —.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to —.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to

1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to —.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854-7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859-1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to —.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to —.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to —.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to —.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851-5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855-7; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857-61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to —.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853-56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856-60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861-4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867-72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872-6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846-7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848-9; Enos Lowe, 1850-1; William E. Lettingwell, 1852-3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854-5; William W. Hamilton, 1856-7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Brown, 1847-8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849-50; George Temple, 1851-2; James Grant, 1853-4; Reuben Noble, 1855-6; Samuel McFarland, 1856-7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858-9; John Edwards, 1860-1; Rush Clark, 1862-3; Jacob Butler, 1864-5; Ed. Wright, 1866-7; John Russell, 1868-9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870-1; James Wilson, 1872-3; John H. Gear, 1874-7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1859—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McJunkin, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacer D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

Harlan ; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866-1872 ; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d ; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871-1877 ; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872 ; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings ; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson ; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson ; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.—First District, James F. Wilson ; Second District, Hiram Price ; Third District, William B. Allison ; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell ; Fifth District, John A. Kasson ; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.—First District, James F. Wilson ; Second District, Hiram Price ; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge ; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge ; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, William Smyth ; Third District, William B. Allison ; Fourth District, William Loughridge ; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer ; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, W. G. Donnan ; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon ; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer ; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, William Y. Donnan ; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt ; Fifth District, James Wilson ; Sixth District,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

tract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops."

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864-65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

"In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

"At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts."

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA
DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION,
TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

No. Regiment.		No. of men.	No. Regiment.		No. of men.
1st	Iowa Infantry.....	959	39th	Iowa Infantry.....	938
2d	" ".....	1,247	40th	" ".....	900
3d	" ".....	1,074	41st	Battalion Iowa Infantry.....	294
4th	" ".....	1,184	44th	Infantry (100-days men).....	867
5th	" ".....	1,037	45th	" " " ".....	912
6th	" ".....	1,013	46th	" " " ".....	892
7th	" ".....	1,138	47th	" " " ".....	884
8th	" ".....	1,027	48th	Battalion " ".....	346
9th	" ".....	1,090	1st	Iowa Cavalry.....	1,478
10th	" ".....	1,027	2d	" ".....	1,394
11th	" ".....	1,022	3d	" ".....	1,360
12th	" ".....	981	4th	" ".....	1,227
13th	" ".....	989	5th	" ".....	1,245
14th	" ".....	840	6th	" ".....	1,125
15th	" ".....	1,196	7th	" ".....	562
16th	" ".....	919	8th	" ".....	1,234
17th	" ".....	956	9th	" ".....	1,178
18th	" ".....	875	Sioux City Cavalry*.....		93
19th	" ".....	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.....		87
20th	" ".....	925	1st Battery Artillery.....		149
21st	" ".....	980	2d " ".....		123
22d	" ".....	1,008	3d " ".....		142
23d	" ".....	961	4th " ".....		152
24th	" ".....	979	1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. St.†.....		903
25th	" ".....	995	Dodge's Brigade Band.....		14
26th	" ".....	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry.....		10
27th	" ".....	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1, 1864, for the older Iowa regiments.....		2,765
28th	" ".....	956	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments of other States, over.....		2,500
29th	" ".....	1,005			
30th	" ".....	978			
31st	" ".....	977			
32d	" ".....	925	Total.....		61,653
33d	" ".....	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regi- ments.....		7,202
34th	" ".....	953	Additional enlistments.....		6,664
35th	" ".....	984			
36th	" ".....	986			
37th	" ".....	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan. 1, 1865.....		75,519
38th	" ".....	910			

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.			DISCHARGED.		WOUNDED.		Dismissed.	Total casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.		
	In action.	Accidentally.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	Total.				To Vet. Res.	By appoint-ment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	1	1	1	2	..	3	1	..	4	3	46	1	..	3	3
Second Cavalry...	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	2	12	3	45	1	..	5	5
Third Cavalry.....	3	3	2	4	6	6	6	5	9	1	63	5	..	3	3
Fourth Cavalry.....	3	3	2	6	6	6	6	..	7	2	55	4	..	2	2
Fifth Cavalry.....	5	5	2	2	4	4	1	..	6	..	51	8	..	..	..
Sixth Cavalry.....	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	1	2	21	..	..	1	1
Seventh Cavalry.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	23	..	..	1	1
Eighth Cavalry.....	3	3	..	3	2	2	2	2	10	1	41	22	..	2	2
Ninth Cavalry.....	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	1	..	..	30	..	..	..	..
Artillery, First Battery.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	6	10	..	..	..	..
Artillery, Second Battery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artillery, Third Battery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	casualt's rep.	..	..
Artillery, Fourth Battery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	8	..	..	1	1
First Infantry.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..
Second Infantry.....	6	6	4	2	6	6	2	..	23	..	61	1	1	8	9
Second Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	3	9	1	..	1	1
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated).....	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	..	..	1	1
Third Infantry.....	2	2	4	..	4	4	1	1	35	40	81	8	..	2	2
Third Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Fourth Infantry.....	3	3	3	2	5	5	1	1	16	34	59	..	..	5	5
Fifth Infantry.....	4	1	5	1	6	6	2	4	17	28	63	7	..	3	3
Sixth Infantry.....	7	7	1	2	3	3	1	4	18	32	67	2	..	1	1
Seventh Infantry.....	4	4	3	3	6	6	..	..	22	37	73	6	..	7	7
Eighth Infantry.....	3	3	1	4	5	5	2	2	14	30	57	12	1	3	4
Ninth Infantry.....	6	6	7	2	9	9	1	3	24	26	72	9	..	6	6
Tenth Infantry.....	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	32	58	1	..	1	1
Eleventh Infantry.....	3	3	2	1	1	4	1	3	8	25	47	4	..	5	5
Twelfth Infantry.....	3	3	1	8	9	9	..	..	11	13	45	22	1	..	1
Thirteenth Infantry.....	2	2	4	3	7	7	..	..	19	36	65	4	..	4	4

Eleventh Infantry	54	1	55	25	148	...	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	26	11	37
Twelfth Infantry	30	...	30	32	243	...	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	209	...	768	382	19	3	22
Thirteenth Infantry	65	1	66	34	182	...	1	217	192	77	269	290	4	294	6	852	84	15	15	30
Fourteenth Infantry	27	1	28	23	122	...	...	145	137	53	190	162	...	162	1	526	249	13	10	23
Fourteenth Residency Battalion .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	1	2
Fifteenth Infantry	52	...	52	78	194	...	2	274	270	32	302	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27
Sixteenth Infantry	57	...	57	32	217	...	...	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27
Seventeenth Infantry	43	...	43	18	97	...	1	116	129	93	222	225	...	225	8	614	264	23	3	26
Eighteenth Infantry	26	2	28	7	109	...	3	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	...	449	63	5	5	10
Nineteenth Infantry	53	...	53	33	91	...	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	...	562	204	27	13	40
Twentieth Infantry	8	...	8	5	130	...	7	142	157	6	163	43	3	46	...	359	10	36	2	38
Twenty-first Infantry	37	1	38	29	157	...	2	188	139	14	153	147	3	150	2	531	20	49	5	54
Twenty-second Infantry	53	1	54	52	126	...	2	180	150	8	158	245	...	245	...	634	79	40	2	42
Twenty-third Infantry	39	...	39	30	196	...	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	...	570	3	41	1	42
Twenty-fourth Infantry	58	1	59	53	197	...	3	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	2	761	72	48	6	54
Twenty-fifth Infantry	39	...	39	22	199	...	...	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	4	564	17	16	8	69
Twenty-sixth Infantry	40	2	42	29	204	...	3	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	...	562	24	69	...	69
Twenty-seventh Infantry	7	...	7	14	162	...	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	6	530	32	40	5	45
Twenty-eighth Infantry	52	...	52	24	180	...	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	696	89	33	10	43
Twenty-ninth Infantry	19	2	21	17	248	...	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	1	511	53	31	6	37
Thirtieth Infantry	39	1	40	24	233	...	...	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	2	646	19	46	1	47
Thirty-first Infantry	11	...	11	16	261	...	...	277	137	38	175	77	...	77	...	540	13	72	...	72
Thirty-second Infantry	56	...	56	33	203	...	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	...	589	93	27	6	33
Thirty-third Infantry	25	1	26	37	166	...	3	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	7	580	73	18	10	28
Thirty-fourth Infantry	4	...	4	2	228	...	1	231	286	27	313	13	...	13	...	561	3	22	...	22
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Infantry consolidated	3	1	4	10	...	...	...	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	...	66	...	...	...	...
Thirty-fifth Infantry	23	2	25	19	182	...	1	203	172	17	189	93	...	93	3	510	15	51	14	65
Thirty-sixth Infantry	35	...	35	24	226	...	1	251	187	4	191	142	...	142	...	619	437	17	6	23
Thirty-seventh Infantry	3	...	3	141	...	...	1	142	326	30	356	...	2	2	...	503	...	2	...	2
Thirty-eighth Infantry	1	...	1	...	310	...	1	311	108	9	117	2	...	2	...	431	...	8	4	12
Thirty-ninth Infantry	33	1	34	21	119	...	1	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	...	406	203	12	3	15
Fortieth Infantry	5	...	5	10	179	...	5	194	117	4	121	41	...	41	...	361	2	20	6	26
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion) .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
Forty-fourth Infantry	1	...	1	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Forty-fifth Infantry	2	2	2	1	17	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	22	...	1	...	1
Forty-sixth Infantry .....	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	28	3	...	...	...
Forty-seventh Infantry	1	...	1	...	45	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...
Forty-eighth Infantry .....	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
First African Infantry [60th U. S.]	4	1	5	1	331	...	5	337	40	...	...	...	...	1	...	383	...	1	...	1
* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry. † Partial returns.																				
															115	30394	4489	1264	281	1545

POPULATION OF IOWA,
BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					Voters.
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Adair.....	7045	3982	984			1616
Adams.....	7832	4614	1533			1727
Allamakee.....	19158	17868	12237	777		3653
Appanoose.....	2370	16456	11931	3131		527
Audubon.....	17405	1212	454			3679
Benton.....	28807	22454	8496	672		4778
Black Hawk.....	22918	21706	8244	135		4877
Boone.....	17251	14584	4232	735		3515
Bremer.....	13220	12528	4915			2656
Buchanan.....	17315	17034	7906	517		3890
Buena Vista.....	3561	1585	57			817
Buncombe*.....						
Butler.....	11734	9951	3724			2598
Calhoun.....	3185	1602	147			681
Carroll.....	5760	2451	281			1197
Cass.....	10552	5464	1612			2422
Cedar.....	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo.....	6685	4722	940			1526
Cherokee.....	4249	1967	58			1001
Chickasaw.....	11400	10180	4336			2392
Clarke.....	10118	8735	5427	79		2213
Clay.....	3559	1523	52			868
Clayton.....	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton.....	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford.....	6039	2530	383			1244
Dallas.....	14386	12019	5244	854		3170
Davis.....	15757	15565	13764	7264		3448
Decatur.....	13249	12018	8677	965		2882
Delaware.....	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines.....	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson.....	1748	1389	180			394
Dubuque.....	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett.....	1436	1392	105			299
Fayette.....	20515	16973	12073	825		4637
Floyd.....	13100	10768	3744			2884
Franklin.....	6558	4738	1309			1374
Fremont.....	13719	11173	5074	1244		2998
Greene.....	7028	4627	1374			1622
Grundy.....	8134	6399	793			1525
Guthrie.....	9638	7061	3058			2339
Hamilton.....	7701	6055	1699			1455
Hancock.....	1482	999	179			303
Hardin.....	15029	13684	5440			3215
Harrison.....	11818	8931	3621			2658
Henry.....	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard.....	7875	6282	3168			1712
Humboldt.....	3455	2596	332			695
Ida.....	794	226	43			172
Iowa.....	17456	16644	8029	822		3576
Jackson.....	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper.....	24128	22116	9883	1280		5239
Jefferson.....	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson.....	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones.....	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

* In 1862, name changed to Lyon.

POPULATION OF IOWA—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Keokuk	20488	19434	13271	4822	.....	4202
Kossuth	3765	3351	416	.....	.....	773
Lee	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093	5709
Linn	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7274
Louisa	12499	12377	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas	11725	10388	5766	471	.....	2464
Lyon*	1139	221	.....	.....	.....	287
Madison	16030	13884	7339	1179	.....	2632
Mahaska	23718	22508	14816	5989	.....	5287
Marion	24094	24436	16813	5482	.....	4988
Marshall	19629	17576	6015	338	.....	4445
Mills	10555	8718	4481	.....	.....	2365
Mitchell	11523	9582	3409	.....	.....	2338
Monona	2267	3654	832	.....	.....	1292
Monroe	12811	12724	8612	2884	.....	2743
Montgomery	10389	5934	1256	.....	.....	2485
Muscatine	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien	2349	715	8	.....	.....	595
Osceola	1778	.....	.....	.....	.....	498
Page	14274	9975	4419	551	.....	3222
Palo Alto	2728	1336	132	.....	.....	556
Plymouth	5282	2199	148	.....	.....	1136
Pocahontas	2249	1446	103	.....	.....	464
Polk	31558	27857	11625	4513	.....	6842
Pottawattomie	21665	16893	4968	7828	.....	4392
Poweshiek	16482	15581	5668	615	.....	3634
Ringgold	7546	5691	2923	.....	.....	1496
Sac	2873	1411	246	.....	.....	657
Scott	39763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby	5664	2540	818	.....	.....	1084
Sioux	3720	576	10	.....	.....	637
Story	13111	11651	4051	.....	.....	2574
Tama	18771	16131	5285	8	.....	3911
Taylor	10418	6989	3590	204	.....	2282
Union	8827	6986	2012	.....	.....	1924
Van Buren	17980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello	18541	22346	14518	8471	.....	3923
Warren	19269	17980	10281	961	.....	4168
Washington	23865	18952	14235	4957	1594	5346
Wayne	13978	11287	6409	340	.....	2947
Webster	13114	10484	2504	.....	.....	3747
Winnebago	24233	1562	168	.....	.....	4117
Winneshiek	2986	23570	13942	546	.....	406
Woodbury	8568	6172	1119	.....	.....	1776
Worth	4908	2892	756	.....	.....	763
Wright	3244	2392	653	.....	.....	694
Total	1353118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284557

* Formerly Buncombe.

ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warefare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

I O W A .

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the “divide” of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totaled 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.		COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair.....	982	161	581	15	1334	593	Johnson.....	1884	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams.....	876	397	485	38	1376	626	Jones.....	1868	1218	14	68	2591	1763
Allamakee.....	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk.....	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1862
Appanoose.....	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth.....	463	236	13	89	638	227
Audubon.....	410	352	26	.....	427	352	Lee.....	2157	2863	350	299	3160	3682
Benton.....	1432	712	567	449	2901	1356	Linn.....	2524	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk.....	1780	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisa.....	1328	817	89	108	1920	1008
Boone.....	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas.....	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer.....	1180	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon.....	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan.....	1290	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison.....	1792	1077	616	56	2246	1538
Buena Vista.....	747	192	161	20	770	200	Mahaska.....	1823	1046	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler.....	1453	758	19	95	1828	780	Marion.....	1976	1866	760	95	2736	2304
Calhoun.....	418	75	171	74	622	196	Marshall.....	1448	837	389	504	3056	1189
Carroll.....	693	744	141	11	709	771	Mills.....	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass.....	1592	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell.....	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar.....	1315	1093	206	446	2328	1445	Monona.....	580	119	432	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo.....	903	348	72	40	1274	448	Monroe.....	1034	928	247	26	1418	1246
Cherokee.....	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery.....	1122	441	532	47	1749	759
Chickasaw.....	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1090	Muscatine.....	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2075
Clark.....	1054	267	813	19	1405	816	O'Brien.....	306	21	201	14	463	116
Clay.....	517	16	20	67	567	94	Osceola.....	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clayton.....	1873	1770	66	167	2662	2621	Page.....	1166	508	348	293	2243	861
Clinton.....	2444	2327	286	66	3654	3398	Palo Alto.....	311	357	.....	3	343	333
Crawford.....	898	651	19	111	1043	638	Plymouth.....	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas.....	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas.....	370	93	44	36	374	141
Davis.....	893	1231	803	12	1586	1631	Polk.....	3171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Decatur.....	1269	961	310	19	1647	1282	Pottawattamie.....	2223	2059	218	321	2565	2414
Delaware.....	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1466	Poweshiek.....	1496	882	420	346	2509	1083
Des Moines.....	2315	1384	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold.....	964	71	671	47	1246	422
Dickinson.....	197	8	.....	12	259	48	Sac.....	656	128	177	13	661	166
Dubuque.....	1587	3415	406	53	2798	4977	Scott.....	3031	1963	309	37	3819	2853
Emmett.....	213	28	.....	246	36	Shelby.....	888	639	3	16	897	631	
Fayette.....	1933	1067	889	27	3029	1709	Sioux.....	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd.....	1233	208	162	30	2032	751	Story.....	1260	344	644	187	1843	579
Franklin.....	1311	336	16	10	1178	379	Tama.....	1426	833	196	133	2337	1317
Freemont.....	1250	1331	334	.....	1658	1682	Taylor.....	1325	293	868	.....	1727	676
Greene.....	1031	215	551	27	1310	510	Union.....	899	516	830	63	1238	795
Grundy.....	909	504	.....	8	1099	417	Van Buren.....	1490	1305	301	130	2113	1661
Guthrie.....	1160	496	364	21	1434	629	Wapello.....	1710	1029	1265	296	2582	2412
Hamilton.....	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren.....	1726	944	742	101	2439	1315
Hancock.....	340	95	29	2	281	99	Washington.....	1687	1221	303	112	2467	1508
Hardin.....	1492	661	238	154	2152	980	Wayne.....	1316	832	404	3	1692	1341
Harrison.....	1348	864	523	19	1557	1386	Webster.....	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Henry.....	1770	424	1041	140	2809	1485	Winneshago.....	544	40	.....	.....	498	39
Howard.....	551	647	201	519	1194	600	Winnebuck.....	2074	1009	279	238	2759	1617
Humboldt.....	382	149	115	64	523	183	Woodbury.....	1109	867	226	9	1034	997
Ida.....	321	54	104	.....	212	57	Worth.....	628	132	8	14	703	149
Iowa.....	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright.....	391	166	117	98	574	184
Jackson.....	1619	1906	224	15	2126	2485	Totals.....	121546	79353	34225	10639	17137	112121
Jasper.....	1977	1154	1018	263	3375	1804	Majorities.....	42193	.....	.....	.....	59211	.....
Jefferson.....	1396	753	576	109	2166	1449							

Total vote, 1877, 245,766, 1876 (including 5949 Greenback), 292,943.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.
I.....	17188	14814	2374	32002	D. 1863	VII.....	19496	11688	7808	31184	R. 2300
II.....	16439	14683	1756	31122	D. 657	VIII.....	19358	15236	4122	34594	R. 2127
III.....	17223	16100	1323	33523	D. 63	IX.....	19563	10583	8980	30146	R. 5849
IV.....	20770	9379	11391	30149	R. 3824						
V.....	19274	11154	8120	30428	R. 5243						
VI.....	18778	14719	4059	33497	R. 2724						
							168289	118356	49933	*292111	.....

Total vote, 1874, 184,640; aggregate Republican majority, 24,524. *Including 5,466 Greenback votes.

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss, per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; or by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building **higher** than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	.....make 1 link.
25 links	“ 1 rod.
4 rods.....	“ 1 chain.
80 chains.....	“ 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.	Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat.....at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses.....		\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats.....at \$.45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter.....at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow.....		18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....		40
"	13	By new Double-Tree.....		2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf.....	48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay.....	6 25	
"	9	By Cash.....		25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....		4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs.....	17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account.....		35 15
			\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.		CASSA MASON.	Dr.	Cr.
March	21	By 3 days' labor.....at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats.....at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn.....at .45	8 10	
May	1	By 1 month's Labor.....		25 00
"	1	To Cash.....	10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing.....at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....	2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat.....at \$.10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting.....at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor.....at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash.....	20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account.....	18 20	
			\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this product by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient* thus obtained will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by .48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50
 .48
 370000
 185000

60 / \$222.0000 (\$3.70
 180
 420
 420
 00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	560,247
Connecticut.....	537,464
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,184,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,680,637
Iowa.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	626,915
Maryland.....	780,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	827,922
Missouri.....	1,721,295
Nebraska.....	122,998
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,300
New Jersey.....	906,096
New York.....	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,071,361
Ohio.....	2,665,260
Oregon.....	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791
Rhode Island.....	217,353
South Carolina.....	705,606
Tennessee.....	1,258,520
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	330,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,999
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	23,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Boston, Mass.....	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Albany, N. Y.....	69,422
Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,386
Allegheny, Pa.....	53,180
Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Lowell, Mass.....	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634
Hartford, Conn.....	37,180
Seranton, Pa.....	35,092
Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Paterson, N. J.....	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,034
Mobile, Ala.....	31,584
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,413
Portland, Me.....	31,274
Columbus, Ohio.....	30,841
Wilmington, Del.....	30,473
Dayton, Ohio.....	28,921
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,323
Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
<i>States.</i>									
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	.....	25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	258,221	136
California.....	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	705,606	925,147	1,201
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	.....	227	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	.....	3,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Indiana.....	39,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,721	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	<i>Total States.....</i>	<i>1,950,171</i>	<i>38,113,253</i>	.....	<i>50,587</i>
Kansas.....	81,318	364,999	528,349	1,760	<i>Territories.</i>				
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,039	539	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	.....	820	Dist. of Columbia.....	60	131,700	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,851,912	1,606	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Michigan*.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235	Montana.....	143,776	20,595	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	.....	990	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	498
Nebraska.....	75,985	123,993	246,280	828	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	.....
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	593	<i>Total Territories.....</i>	<i>965,032</i>	<i>442,730</i>	.....	<i>1,265</i>
New Hampshire.....	9,320	318,300	.....	790	Aggregate of U. S.	<i>2,915,203</i>	<i>38,555,983</i>	.....	<i>60,852</i>
New Jersey.....	27,940	906,096	1,026,502	1,285	* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.				
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470	* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.				
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190					
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740					
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	.....	159					

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,469,800	1869	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	833,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,899	232.8	Yeddo.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,163,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	12.	Mexico.....	210,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon.....	225,000
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chile.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wurtemberg.....	1,815,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe.....	36,600
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	43,400
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hesse.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	San Salvador.....	15,000
Hayti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,633

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Improved Land.	No. of Acres Unimproved Land.	No. of Acres under Cultivation in 1874.	Spring Wheat.		Winter Wheat.		Indian Corn.		Oats.		Value of Products of Farm in Dollars.
				No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd	
Appanoose.....	161059	161083	125188	9006	77789	1049	10838	64871	2385248	13756	387346	\$1611937
Alamakee.....	134767	156821	109388	61880	987639	181	1964	24325	905920	12776	412829	1415769
Audubon.....	21146	23819	15896	6876	89235	10	97	9225	394655	788	39233	181153
Adams.....	65459	43735	54252	17947	281376	7	174	25174	969777	3951	141293	698318
Adair.....	83182	55630	60265	27550	435014	70	3500	30860	1402428	4455	159739	828171
Buena Vista.....	33118	37031	27010	15314	162737			7888	228281	2791	67069	207828
Benton.....	129158	53911	239408	99406	1343666	7	280	83244	3328921	1450	445070	2664995
Boone.....	78180	10867	10867	32505	719327	81	54	46151	129257	1401	120853	1304583
Butler.....	29438	58908	12487	17506	271791	20	700	39083	150069	2079	76281	3207637
Bremer.....	145967	47001	104810	18878	644795			28754	1026641	14259	518571	1144620
Black Hawk.....	213025	150881	181256	89361	1108024			56592	1939590	16804	538196	1898424
Buchanan.....	19056	71418	152420	64291	812342			48831	1811250	17431	536209	2615949
Clay.....	37059	39919	33375	7181	153159			8797	180120	4436	98766	123343
Cherokee.....	54638	28974	45112	31693	401507			9459	313215	3545	115595	39049
Cass.....	110661	45304	92785	40123	676209			40582	1910092	2079	176281	1284899
Crawford.....	58033	283410	24001	32484	719751			17057	848658	2902	99158	483557
Cedar.....	248869	41417	166485	40167	640541	26	295	78224	2845491	20243	675837	2806149
Cerro Gordo.....	52940	309895	48618	28199	415163			9512	265443	7199	228097	591617
Clinton.....	212291	151908	173622	68683	1305125	1247	21030	37948	1471263	20024	606895	2081793
Clinton.....	299855	57337		68683	1100435	12	428	89297	3061338	23704	702059	3904909
Chickasaw.....	96504	94772	74104	40162	643519	3	63	16821	514279	11744	446300	894656
Chickasaw.....	58065	309744	39159	26736	310161	3	20	16014	550041	3238	107577	451366
Clarke.....	99408	50487	78048	17968	217490	2	41	78087	380463	1387	367443	7057673
Calhoun.....	26996		26618	1040	106361	10	150	10656	351120	2993	73182	216163
Davis.....	150938	116003	131597	5378	80993	5379	56405	62127	2115569	13643	845707	1600000
Decatur.....	115751	87172	93275	8211	77169	817	12239	50484	1763140	10555	344551	1024541
Dubuque.....	187881	98561	146244	49240	634135	84	1720	67118	1702391	25115	123232	1636132
Des Moines.....	143665	58165	97618	10615	113896	8088	117310	102924	2307938	9242	287392	1772992
Delaware.....	472029	62806	161357	60401	71728	5	50	56150	1690335	27577	632113	1698314
Dickinson.....	15770	29850	11961	501	25822			3198	14355	3052	45534	130678
Dallas.....	132468	114638	22566	45348	567456	7	186	81822	2484398	9937	385124	1506787
Emmet.....	9899	25586	8987	3911	1510			1977	14273	1549	3241	15244
Floyd.....	147098	92130	110708	62067	941439			26462	642448	15461	487729	1937377
Fayette.....	179304	98156	133758	60779	863670	46	968	37091	1296480	20770	704407	1503127
Franklin.....	69859	43046	65590	31096	455909			24066	758983	9532	329679	771106
Freemont.....	115907	198392	109039	13229	206901	841	16025	78845	1703985	5419	179645	1040606
Grundy.....	146059	47426	135108	67384	926700			40175	1482582	11786	401948	1539977
Green.....	148329	32823	32823	97607	135707	3	41	78087	380463	1387	367443	7057673
Guthrie.....	87259	47230	76892	27489	389474	22	260	38242	1669194	4145	158055	79246
Hardin.....	128331	39930	97765	38464	497251			41304	1379961	10982	356945	1066627
Humboldt.....	29114	36906	27013	12046	20002			9998	297381	3974	90944	200649
Howard.....	115823	171048	61871	36115	582803			9916	807912	10210	340268	734009
Harrison.....	94848	337451	72287	23948	143701	84	1200	44720	1620192	3462	69140	786677
Hancock.....	10462	341615	9005	4889	70006			20667	57899	1533	48816	89405
Hamilton.....	63966	39935	52050	20676	294632			24441	670731	5108	168622	57672
Henry.....	18206	50249	110831	15026	180220	9041	113203	67072	2415670	13393	389221	1765707
Iowa.....	191041	59857	158488	48410	670247	36	1080	62518	2173890	11756	319071	2005049
Jackson.....	193290	142401	142401	43515	550000	491	7942	53962	1665518	23652	521156	1750091
Johnson.....	241021	71257	190919	45306	666779	100	1274	77142	3185178	17760	592197	2447875
Jasper.....	278881	179752	216949	79926	1107110			100217	4525849	15267	532239	2916838
Jones.....	208907	63298	140684	36090	462773	31	409	56423	1900554	18260	464824	1696416
Jefferson.....	167389	66979	123590	16237	364904	6192	66739	53061	1695310	14075	446128	1530140
Kiokuk.....	20867	96999	146673	98928	148734	1363	1768	382782	15589	44768	1765707	1765707
Kossuth.....	31550	48793	28835	10798	131739	140		9781	119777	5148	27857	103306
Lee.....	183832	78692	138980	10551	72624	15400	200407	58663	2190306	11817	279069	1631518
Lucas.....	108952	59757	88857	13954	153587	81	329	47022	1902500	12665	342164	1030554
Lyon.....	15872	318941	12766	8132	76742			54	2645	10396	8477	13789
Linn.....	281118	62649	175655	52178	656597	12	160	91713	3489923	22670	585648	2590052
Louisia.....	151007	52392	100066	19764	189939	1388	16267	49642	2194658	6792	175755	1665739
Mitchell.....	120839	70176	94133	65334	103811			11274	414961	14075	491263	191738
Mahaska.....	232398	122490	43136	39532	52873	2697		32873	382782	16646	496243	2195763
Marion.....	199669	82779	135214	45136	529663	189	2212	84630	3830563	10087	337446	2181346
Mills.....	141512	53604	99837	24885	342961	32	543	59543	1533976	6028	226369	1003509
Madison.....	161998	188709	137979	37553	628314	25	484	69494	2953630	8743	285103	1709030
Monroe.....	102215	78206	91730	11638	104143	263	5584	45575	1738916	11512	241081	938362
Marshall.....	223735	47532	117303	69995	1125389	21	200	67699	2808256	13611	465245	2268278
Monona.....	52242	56278	39844	15394	138311			21577	818388	2304	66475	447665
Muscataine.....	178945	48732	126699	33773	410471	63	629	54760	2115973	13287	403562	1774906
Montgomery.....	104633	30607	86026	3381	513339	8	166	3925	1441167	5332	201635	1072127
O'Brien.....	38626	50670	26131	14904	157526			6379	106052	3107	58391	191542
Osceola.....	18190	31406	14651	8769	74737			2510	17279	1390	26829	69581
Polk.....	207689	56841	140450	37686	563839	21	394	77497	3272040	12188	431841	2140023
Pocahontas.....	21928	35572	19219	7434	80774			8981	229263	2541	40194	112666
Pottawattomie.....	124690	41948	90679	33699	588971	63	475	47258	1750038	5278	168081	1252639
Poweshiek.....	208989	48697	117588	57312	762826			89748	3571105	11416	383055	2380022
Page.....	156775	175471	115484	32239	355732	1220	20235	89748	3571105	11416	383055	2380022
Plymouth.....	51912	43579	38026	44736	61376	10	160	10097	382782	16646	496243	2195763
Palo Alto.....	18517	32225	16679	8906	23203	325		6641	142527	2979	46859	96616
Ringgold.....	18400	58829	50733	13026	78851	125	1762	35613	1145937	9118	255007	1115782
Scott.....	235515	19123	185742	47098	762315	40	618	59071	2226346	15915	528868	3041873
Story.....	148649	43874	99887	26658	330897	8	20	51273	1783477	11273	348265	1033743
Shelby.....	53180	89326	47290	22029	317944			17674	698556	2254	71676	573026
Sioux.....	39824	367394	33515	22996	251286			6780	33098	4599	16988	6399
Sac.....	31303	74201	24175	11066	110094			3398	2974662	9383	3309	23860
Taylor.....	102861	233515	79412	50416	206818	244	3068	48260	1419680	8718	269657	909476
Tama.....	255182	90222	214941	9103	1437897			73251	2842853	13574	384469	2314065
Union.....	57005	33216	45826	10586	141888	53	960	24063	1130930	6127	187748	642826
Van Buren.....	153674	99528	113623	7455	58808	10928	121854	50211	1823622	12596	353698	1498566
Wayne.....	147766	66795	117689	10375	76346	143	1236	65625	2405187	13242	367396	1361376
Warren.....	194265	167173	158737	42175	654679	61	910	80280	3561365	6891	281510	1220892
Washington.....	246140	131670	259469	112175	1810485			27185	977316	24807	621698	2285352
Woodbury.....	44179	57069	33927									

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz.:

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges,

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed—time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisalment need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-

ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of _____ County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at _____ and running thence _____ and terminating at _____, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries, 40		Sorghum Seed.....	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries, 32		Broom Corn Seed.....	30
Osage Orange Seed.....	32	Buckwheat.....	52
Millet Seed.....	45	Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.....	80	Barley.....	48
Lime.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
Corn in the ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
Wheat.....	60	Timothy Seed.....	45
Potatoes.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
Beans.....	60	Dried Peaches.....	33
Clover Seed.....	60	Oats.....	33
Onions.....	57	Dried Apples.....	24
Shelled Corn.....	56	Bran.....	20
Rye.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
Flax Seed.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
Sweet Potatoes.....	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ¢ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ¢ lb, and Flour at \$8@12 ¢ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and # for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

\$100.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS:

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50.....	\$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30.....	60

Received payment, \$6 60

A. A. GRAHAM.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

\$——, ———, Iowa, ———, 18——.
 ——— after date — promises to pay to the order of ———, ——— dollars,
 at ———, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after
 ——— until paid. Interest payable ———, and on interest not paid when due,
 interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$—— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —.

P. O. ———, ———.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In — Court of — County, Iowa, ———, of —
 County, Iowa, do hereby confess that ——— justly indebted to ———, in the

sum of _____ dollars, and the further sum of \$_____ as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from _____, and — hereby confess judgment against _____ as defendant in favor of said _____, for said sum of \$_____, and \$_____ as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the _____ Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against _____ with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from _____, the interest to be paid _____.

Said debt and judgment being for _____.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And _____ hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said _____ so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated _____, 18—.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
_____ County. }

_____ being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to _____, and that _____ understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said _____ as aforesaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said _____ this _____ day of _____, 18—. _____, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law—said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
— County, } ss.

I, —, of the County of —, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of —, bearing date the — day of —, A. D. 18—, made and executed by — and —, his wife, to said — on the following described Real Estate, in the County of —, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of —, and State of Iowa, on the — day of —,

A. D. 18—, at — o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book — of Mortgage Records, on page —, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full. —. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }
 — County, } ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written. —.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —, of — County, and State of —, in consideration of — dollars, in hand paid by — of — County, and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said — the following described premises, situated in the County —, and State of —, to wit: (here insert description,) and — do hereby covenant with the said — that — lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that — have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said — shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note for the sum of — dollars.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said — hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to — day of —, A. D. 18—. —. —.

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed — by and between — of the county of — and State of —, part of the first part, and — of the county of — and State of — party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of — dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, — heirs and

assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of — and State of —, described as follows, to-wit:

(Here insert description.)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said — or order —

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within — days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of — dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of —, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

_____,
_____,

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this — day of —, A. D. 187—, by and between —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first

part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[Here insert description.]

for the term of ——— from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the ——— rent of ——— dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[Here insert Terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that — will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

FORM OF NOTE.

\$ _____, 18—.

On or before the — day of —, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay _____ or order, _____ dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at _____. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within — days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ in consideration of _____ dollars, in hand paid by _____, of _____ County and State of _____ do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ the following described personal property, now in the possession of _____ in the county _____ and State of _____, to wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And _____ do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of _____ certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ dollars,

One note for \$ _____, due _____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$ _____, due _____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$ _____, due _____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$ _____, due _____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$ _____ Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the _____ day of _____, 18—. _____

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] _____

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County and State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ Dollars, in hand paid by _____ of _____, County and State of _____, do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ and to _____ heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of _____, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said _____ that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said _____ hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—. _____

IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of ——— County, State of ———, in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, to — in hand paid by ———, of ——— County, State of ———, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said ——— and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of ——— County, and State of ——— am held and firmly bound unto ——— of ——— County, and State of ———, in the sum of ——— Dollars, to be paid to the said ———, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the ——— day of ——— A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— Dollars,

One note for \$——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for \$——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for \$——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of ——— and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever; but no person leaving a wife,

child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such device or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

No intoxicating liquors (alcohol, spirituous and vinous liquors), except wine manufactured from grapes, currants or other fruit grown in the State, shall be manufactured or sold, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes; and even such sale is limited as follows:

Any citizen of the State, except hotel keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery keepers and confectioners, is permitted to buy and sell, within the county of his residence, such liquors for such mechanical, etc., purposes only, provided he shall obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors. In order to get that consent, he must get a certificate from a majority of the electors of the town or township or ward in which he desires to sell, that he is of good moral character, and a proper person to sell such liquors.

If the Board of Supervisors grant him permission to sell such liquors, he must give bonds, and shall not sell such liquors at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same. Any person having a permit to sell, shall make, on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the Auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report; to whom sold; for what purpose and at what price; also the kind and quantity of liquors on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the permit, and shall be kept by the Auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

No person shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor, for any purpose whatever, except upon written order of parent, guardian or family physician; or sell the same to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine or cider, by him sold, and shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be punished as for sale of intoxicating liquor.

But nothing in the chapter containing the laws governing the sale or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof of foreign intoxicating liquor, imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, regarding the importation of such liquors, and in accordance with such laws; provided that such liquor, at the time of the sale by the importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in such original casks or packages, and in said quantities only.

All payment or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of the laws of this State, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, lands, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver, in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand, to the person furnishing such consideration, the amount of the money on the just value of the goods or other things.

All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors sold contrary to law, shall be utterly null and void.

Negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof, in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, however, shall not be affected by the above provisions. Neither shall the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the liquor law, be affected by the above provision.

Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, has a right of action against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages.

For any damages recovered, the personal and real property (except homestead, as now provided) of the person against whom the damages are recovered, as well as the premises or property, personal or real, occupied and used by him, with consent and knowledge of owner, either for manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable.

The only other exemption, besides the homestead, from this sweeping liability, is that the defendant may have enough for the support of his family for six months, to be determined by the Township Trustee.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale, for the purpose of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two-mile limits. The power of the corporation to prohibit or license sale of liquors not prohibited by law is extended over the two miles.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold on the day on which any election is held under the laws of this State, within two miles of the place where said election is held; except only that any person holding a permit may sell upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A *subscription* is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to *pay a certain sum* for the work described; the *consideration is concurrent* that the publisher shall *publish the book named*, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. *The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown*. These should be *carefully examined before subscribing*, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often *exaggerated statements of the agent*, who is *merely employed to solicit subscriptions*, for which he is usually *paid a commission* for each subscriber, and has *no authority to change or alter* the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the *agent assume* to agree to make the subscription conditional or *modify or change the agreement of the publisher*, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to *bind the principal*, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated *over or in connection with his signature*, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing*. It is therefore *important* that all persons *contemplating subscribing* should *distinctly understand* that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is *not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract*.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents *appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode*, and have *no authority* to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They *can not collect money*, or agree that payment may be made in *anything else but money*. They *can not extend* the time of payment *beyond the time of delivery*, nor bind their principal for the payment of *expenses incurred* in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would *examine carefully what it is*; if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL (NOVEMBER) ELECTION OF 1876, IN FAYETTE COUNTY, IOWA.

TOWNSHIPS.	ELECTORS AT LARGE.		SECRETARY OF STATE.		AUDITOR OF STATE.		TREASURER OF STATE.		REGISTER STATE LAND OFFICE.		ATTORNEY GENERAL.		JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.	
	John Van Valkenburg.	Daniel F. Miller.	Josiah T. Young.	J. H. Stubenrach.	Buren R. Sherman.	William Groneweg.	George W. Dennis.	Wesley Jones.	David Secor.	N. C. Ridenour.	Jno. F. McJunkin.	J. C. Cook.	Wm. H. SeEVERS.	Walter I. Hayes.
Auburn.....	100	153	100	153	100	153	100	153	100	153	100	153	100	153
Banks.....	47	22	47	22	47	22	47	22	47	22	47	22	47	22
Bethel.....	108	27	108	27	108	27	108	27	108	27	108	27	108	27
Center.....	146	61	146	61	146	61	146	61	146	61	146	61	146	61
Clermont.....	140	204	140	206	140	206	140	206	140	206	140	207	140	206
Dover.....	163	47	163	47	163	47	163	47	163	47	163	47	163	47
Eden.....	147	88	147	108	147	108	147	108	147	108	147	108	147	108
Fairfield.....	188	138	192	139	192	27	192	27	192	139	192	139	192	139
Fremont.....	97	42	97	43	97	43	96	43	97	43	97	43	97	43
Harlan.....	143	43	143	44	143	44	143	44	143	44	143	44	143	44
Illyria.....	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
Jefferson.....	154	107	158	109	157	109	156	109	158	109	157	106	158	109
Oran.....	85	57	87	59	87	59	87	59	87	59	87	59	87	59
Pleasant Valley.....	239	106	240	105	240	105	239	106	240	105	239	106	239	105
Putnam.....	128	31	128	32	128	32	128	32	128	32	128	32	128	32
Scott.....	59	39	59	39	59	39	59	39	59	39	59	39	59	39
Smithfield.....	126	46	125	48	126	47	125	47	125	47	125	47	125	47
Westfield.....	327	139	327	140	327	140	327	140	327	140	327	140	327	140
West Union.....	390	192	392	191	392	191	392	191	392	191	392	191	392	191
Windsor.....	120	45	120	49	120	49	120	49	120	49	120	49	120	49
Total.....	3,029	1,709	3,041	1,744	3,041	1,631	3,037	1,632	3,041	1,743	3,039	1,745	3,039	1,744
Majorities.....	1,320		1,297		1,410		1,405		1,298		1,294		1,295	

ABSTRACT OF VOTES—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.	JUDGE SUPREME COURT (to fill vacancy)		SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	MEMBER OF CONGRESS.		CLERK OF THE COURTS.		COUNTY RECORDER.		COUNTY SUPERVISOR.		STOCK ACT.	
	Jas. H. Rothrock.	William Graham.		T. W. Burdick.	J. M. Griffith.	Benjamin Morse.	William Sergeant.	R. W. McFarland.	C. C. Hogue.	Samuel Johnson.	H. Hoagland.	For Restraining.	Against Restraining.
Auburn.....	100	153	100	97	155	108	145	100	153	62	190	92	122
Banks.....	47	22	47	47	22	47	22	46	22	46	22	22	40
Bethel.....	108	27	108	108	27	108	27	109	24	81	51	94	29
Center.....	146	61	146	146	61	146	62	145	62	138	67	96	66
Clermont.....	140	206	140	136	212	143	207	141	207	131	217	101	116
Dover.....	163	47	163	163	47	165	43	162	48	42	167	86	101
Eden.....	147	108	145	145	111	145	111	155	97	99	156	97	59
Fairfield.....	192	139	121	178	151	198	130	152	175	182	149	164	108
Fremont.....	97	43	98	95	45	97	43	97	43	95	45	29	97
Harlan.....	143	44	143	143	44	143	44	142	45	126	61	51	67
Illyria.....	122	122	122	112	132	123	118	127	115	94	150	65	167
Jefferson.....	158	109	159	154	112	162	104	165	102	165	100	109	83
Oran.....	87	59	87	87	59	87	58	91	55	84	62	32	85
Pleasant Valley.....	239	105	239	235	112	241	105	261	83	201	144	80	183
Putnam.....	128	32	148	128	31	121	39	129	30	128	32	112	30
Scott.....	59	30	59	58	40	61	38	53	46	52	47	27	72
Smithfield.....	125	47	125	125	46	125	46	115	55	118	53	84	81
Westfield.....	327	140	327	329	139	330	138	308	156	312	157	118	246
West Union.....	392	191	392	393	194	427	159	411	170	257	322	187	180
Windsor.....	120	49	120	120	49	119	49	119	50	104	64	92	59
Total.....	3,040	1,743	2,969	2,990	1,789	3,095	1,688	3,028	1,738	2,517	2,256	1,738	1,991
Majorities.....	1,297			1,210		1,407		1,290		261			253

For the Peter Cooper Electors, Clermont cast 4 votes, Eden 21, and Pleasant Valley 1. C. T. Granger, Circuit Judge, had 4,761 votes.



Jacob W. Rogers
WEST UNION

HISTORY OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Prior to June, 1833, the entire State of Iowa was in the undisputed possession of the Indians—Sacs and Foxes mainly—while north of their territory, in what is now Minnesota, were the hunting grounds of the Sioux. Between those nations, a state of constant warfare existed. Boundary lines were unknown to the savages, and bloody conflicts between these hostile and war-like tribes were frequent as they made incursions upon each other's territory.

In its effort to secure peace among the savage tribes of the Northwest, the Government of the United States, represented by William Clark and Lewis Cass, negotiated a treaty on the 19th of August, 1825, with the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menominees, Winnebagoes, etc., in which it was stipulated and agreed that the United States should run a line between the Sioux on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, ascending said river to its west fork, thence up that fork to its source, thence crossing the fork of the Red Cedar River on a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines, thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet, and down that stream to the Missouri.

THE NEUTRAL GROUND.

The Indians, however, did not very scrupulously observe this imaginary line, and, by Articles 2 and 3 of the treaty of July 15, 1830, ratified Feb. 24, 1831 (see U. S. Statutes, Vol. 7, page 329), the Sac and Fox band of Indians ceded a strip of country twenty miles wide on the south, and the Madawakanton, Wapakoota, Wahpeton and Sissiton bands of Sioux, twenty miles on the north of the line of 1825, from the Mississippi River to the Des Moines. The southern boundary of the neutral ground was located through Fayette County, on a course of N. 70 deg., 15 min. E., from a point on the left bank of the Des Moines River, 37 miles, 70.50 chains below the second or upper forks of the same. This line was surveyed by James Craig, Surveyor, under instructions from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, April 9, 1833, but, says the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington, "inasmuch as no line of public surveys has been closed on the south line of the neutral ground in after years, no precise locus of the boundary can be designated in reference to Government Surveys." Some years ago, Andrew J. Hensley cut an oak tree on Section 24, Township 93 north, Range 8 west, which bore the "blaze" of Craig's line, made in 1833. Thus a strip of neutral territory, forty miles wide, extending from the Mississippi River west to the East Fork of the Red Cedar River, was established between these ferocious tribes, on which they were permitted to hunt and fish in common, but were forbidden to fight.

THE WINNEBAGO RESERVE.

By Section 2 of a treaty made with the Winnebago Indians September 15, 1832 (see U. S. Stat., Vol. 7, p. 371), the neutral ground was ceded to that nation in exchange for their lands on the east side of the Mississippi. To this reserve the Winnebagoes removed prior to June, 1833. No white man was allowed to settle on this reservation. But from all testimony now available, it appears to be reasonably certain that the first work done by the whites in Fayette County, aside from surveys, was an attempt to build a mill near the mouth of Otter Creek (now Elgin), on the Winnebago Reserve. Mr. Joseph Quigley, of Richland Township, Clayton County, who claims to have been well acquainted with the parties, says that Chauncey S. Edson and William Grant, from the valley of the Turkey, below where Elkader now stands, went up to the mouth of Otter Creek in 1836 or 7, built a shanty, commenced building a dam, got out the timber for a mill frame and hauled it to the spot, and made excavations. Mr. Quigley states that when the work had progressed thus far, Edson and Grant discovered that they were on the reserve and left, when the Indians burnt their shanty, set fire to the timber and destroyed the dam.

Other accounts state that when the Indians discovered that white men were trespassing on their domain, they made complaint to their agent, probably Mr. Lowry, at the old Winnebago Mission, in the northern part of Clayton County, and that the agent notified them to leave forthwith.

"Mr. Edson," says Mr. Quigley, "was a surveyor and an educated man, Mr. Grant was a farmer." It does not seem possible that a "surveyor and educated man" would have been so ignorant of the line run by Mr. Craig only three or four years previous, as to have gone beyond it. It is therefore the more reasonable conclusion that they located there with a full knowledge that they were trespassing on the reserve, and hoped to conciliate the Winnebago owners so far as to be allowed to remain, but failed to accomplish that purpose and were compelled to abandon their enterprise and improvements. Mr. Samuel Conner states that when he first came to the county in 1848, a large portion of that timber remained unburned and was used by the first settlers as fuel for their lime kilns. The excavations they had made for the foundation of the mill and the mill-race then bore evidence of having been done ten or twelve years before. The race is now entirely obliterated, but on the south side of the stream is still to be seen the remains of an abutment built of logs, but nearly covered with earth. This was unquestionably the first attempt of the whites to make lodgment in Fayette County.

THE BLACK HAWK PURCHASE.

After the close of the Black Hawk war, in August, 1832, by Article 1 of the treaty of September 21, 1832, the Sac and Fox nation ceded to the United States a strip of country bordering on the Mississippi River and extending westward fifty miles from the south line of the neutral ground to the north line of the State of Missouri. This was called the Black Hawk Purchase. Its western boundary was a line commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the State of Missouri, fifty miles west of the Mississippi, and 9.90 chains east of the 122d mile of the boundary, thence on a course N. 28 deg. E., 95 miles and 43.15 chains to the intersection of the Red Cedar River, and thence N., 29 deg. 16 mins. W., 75 miles 14.50 chains to the intersection of the south line of the neutral grounds, variation 9 deg. E. The line was surveyed by Charles De Ward, Assistant Surveyor for William Gordon, Surveyor, between the months of May and October, 1835.

By these several treaties, on the 1st day of June, 1833, the territory now included in Fayette County, a political division then unknown, was divided into three distinct parts, viz.: all the northern half was included in the neutral grounds, or Winnebago Reserve; the southeastern part was included in the Black Hawk Purchase, while nearly all the land now included in the Township of Oran, a portion of Fremont Township and a section or two on the southwest corner of Jefferson Township, remained in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes. These latter, however, were included in the lands ceded to the United States by the Sac and Fox nation, by treaty of October 21, 1837.

THE BOUNDARIES.

A sectional map of the Black Hawk Purchase, published by L. Judson, Cincinnati, in 1838, shows the lines of the "neutral ground" and the "Black Hawk Purchase." According to this map, there were only four townships surveyed and open to settlement at that time, viz.: Townships 91 and 92 north, of Ranges 7 and 8 west, being the present civil townships of Putnam, Fairfield, Smithfield and Scott. The south line of the "neutral ground," as shown on the map, commences at a point on the Mississippi, twenty miles below the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, thence southwest passing very near the northwest corner of Township 95, Range 4 (Giard Township), in Clayton County, to a point in southern central part of Township 95, Range 6; thence southeast to a point on the Turkey River in southeast corner of Township 94, Range 6; thence southwesterly, entering Fayette County near the northeast corner of Township 93, Range 7 (Illyria Township), passing through Section 24, Township 93, Range 8, and about one mile north of the southwest corner of Township 93, Range 8 (Westfield), crossing the southeast corner of Township 93, Range 9 (Center), the northwest corner of Township 92, Range 9 (Harlan), and Township 92, Range 10, to west line of the county. The northwest corner of the Black Hawk Purchase, according to this old map, was on the neutral line, very nearly in the center of Township 92, Range 10 (Fremont); thence in a southeasterly direction, parallel with the Mississippi, passing very near the northeast corner of Section 31, Township 91, Range 9 (Jefferson). There were only four full townships that were surveyed in Fayette County in 1837, but a large part of Township 93, Range 7 (Illyria), about two-fifths of Township 93, Range 8 (Westfield), a few sections in southeast corner of Township 93, Range 9 (Center), all of Township 92, Range 9 (Harlan), except about 3 sections on the northwest corner, about 10 sections in southeast part of Township 92, Range 10 (Fremont), about 2 sections in northeast part of Township 91, Range 10 (Oran), and all of Township 91, Range 9 (Jefferson), except about a section and a half were included in the purchase.

Fayette County contains an area of 720 square miles. The surface of the country within its limits is considerably varied. In the eastern and northeastern parts, prominent bluffs covered with timber mark the course of the larger streams. Between these bluffs, through narrow, but beautiful picturesque valleys, the creeks and rivers wind their way. Toward the southwest, these more rugged features disappear and merge in the broad and undulating prairies.

More than one-fourth of the area of the entire county is covered with timber, including all the hardy varieties: the oak, maple, elm, hickory, walnut, cherry, cottonwood, etc.

The classes of soil are peculiarly divided. Southward of Otter Creek, which diagonally crosses the township of West Union, the soil is of a light, yet very productive character; some patches are quite sandy. North of Otter Creek, it

is a rich black loam, exceedingly productive. Cultivated grasses grow well on this soil, and in the county generally the soil is of such fertility that the yield of all cereals common to this latitude (43°) is uniformly good, and quality excellent.

The principal streams afford very valuable water powers, many of which are already improved; but the opportunity to increase the already quite extensive manufacturing interests of Fayette County, by the utilizing of these water privileges, will be improved as rapidly as the requirements of the country demand. No stream in the State affords as many first-class water powers in proportion to its length as Turkey River. The north, northeastern, central and northwestern parts of the county are well watered, not only by numerous streams of greater or less size, but by a great number of living springs.

The Niagara limestone occupies a large portion of the geological formation of Fayette County. It is well exhibited in various sections in the vicinity of West Union; on Otter Creek, at one place it is shown to the depth of 135 feet. Here the lower layer is somewhat soft and irregularly stratified, resembling the Niagara as seen in the immediate vicinity of the Mississippi River. Above this is seen a very hard and almost white limestone. The Upper Iowa University at Fayette is built from this stratum of rock, taken from quarries near that town. Its color is a shade lighter than the rock at Farley and Anamosa, and forms a most agreeable object for the observer's eye. The Galena limestone appears in the valley of the Turkey through its entire length in this county. At Elgin, the bluffs on the north side of the river, at an elevation of 300 feet, and at a distance of two miles from the stream, exhibit all the character of the Galena limestone. The Trenton limestone is noticed at various points in the valley of the Turkey River underlying the Galena, and is the lowest rock exposed in the county.

Recent collections of fossils from the higher grounds skirting the Volga indicate that the geology of this county, as heretofore given, will have to be rewritten. Prof. Woodman, of Dubuque, a well known and enthusiastic collector, claims to have discovered traces of fishes' teeth in the rock cut at Fayette, and refers these and the shells found at the same place to the Devonian period. The matter is now in the hands of Prof. Samuel Calvin, of the Iowa State University, for his decision. Pending the announcement of his opinion, it is not safe to to pronounce a *dictum*, but it is probable that the strata bearing the fossils under investigation, belong to the Lower Helderburg or the Niagara formation.

In the south and west parts of the county, on the high prairies, numerous rocks—boulders of massive size—are found, and in some places the ground is covered with smaller stones, in formation and composition very similar to the large boulders, differing only in size; while in the northern part of the county, on the prairie lands, not a stone is to be found. The southeastern part of the county lies within the Devonian region.

FAYETTE COUNTY CREATED.

In June, 1834, the Black Hawk Purchase was made a part of Michigan Territory, and in September following, the Legislature of that Territory erected two counties west of the Mississippi—Dubuque and Des Moines—the dividing line being drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island, and these counties were partially organized. July 4, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, including the two Iowa counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under Wisconsin jurisdiction, Dubuque County was divided, in 1837, into Dubuque, Delaware, Clayton, Fayette, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and

Cedar, and their boundaries defined. Fayette was attached to Clayton for judicial, revenue and election purposes until its organization in 1850. The county contained twenty congressional townships, viz., Nos. 91, 92, 93, 94 and 95 north, of Ranges 7, 8, 9 and 10 west.

Civil Divisions.—In tracing the early settlement of this county, it may be well to insert here for reference the civil township divisions as they exist at present—1878. Putnam Township, T. 91 N., R. 7 W.; Fairfield, T. 92, R. 7; Illyria, T. 93, R. 7; Pleasant Valley, T. 94, R. 7; Clermont, T. 95, R. 7; Dover, T. 95, R. 8; West Union, T. 94, R. 8; Westfield, T. 93, R. 8; Smithfield, T. 92, R. 8; Scott, T. 91, R. 8; Jefferson, T. 91, R. 9; Harlan, T. 92, R. 9; Center, T. 93, R. 9; Windsor, T. 94, R. 9; Auburn, T. 95, R. 9; Eden, T. 95, R. 10; Bethel, T. 94, R. 10; Banks, T. 93, R. 10; Fremont, T. 92, R. 10; Oran, T. 91, R. 10.

STREAMS.

The Turkey River enters the county from the north, in Section 3, Township 95, Range 9, and flows in a general southeasterly direction through Auburn, Dover, Clermont and Pleasant Valley Townships. The Turkey is a very crooked river, and, during its flow in Fayette County, runs to every conceivable point of the compass.

The Little Turkey enters the county near the northwest corner of Eden Township, describes a semi-circle in Eden and Auburn Townships, and pours its waters into the Turkey near the east line of Auburn, within ten miles of the north line of the county.

Crane Creek enters the county from the west, flows through the south part of Eden and empties into the Little Turkey.

Otter Creek rises in Township 94, Range 8, West Union, and flows east, through Pleasant Valley, into the Turkey River, at Elgin.

The Wapsipinicon flows through the southwestern part of Fremont Township and through Oran Township.

The Maquoketa takes its rise in Putnam Township.

Brush Creek waters Fairfield Township and empties into the Volga in Section 26, Township 93, Range 7.

Bell Creek rises in the northeast part of Township 94, Range 8, flows easterly and empties into the Turkey River.

Prairie Creek rises in the northeast part of Township 91, Range 8, and flows southeast, across the southwest corner of Township 91, Range 7.

Otter Creek runs southerly, through Jefferson Township.

The Volga flows east, across the center of the county.

GROVES AND PRAIRIES.

“Knob Prairie,” the name applied to the high spot where the town of West Union stands.

Patch Prairie, named by William Wells, commenced about three miles southeast of Knob Prairie and extended in a southeasterly direction to the county line.

North Prairie, north of Knob Prairie, in Townships 94 and 95, Range 8.

“Wilson’s Grove,” in Sections 18, 19 and 30, Township 93, Range 10 (Banks), and extending into Bremer County.

“Round Grove,” south and east of Knob Prairie, or West Union, named by William Wells.

“Turkey Timber,” the timber skirting the Turkey River.

"Volga Timber," the timber skirting the Volga River.

"Lost Grove," a small grove that stood alone on the prairie about two miles west of Knob Prairie.

"Hickory Grove," in Township 95, Range 10 (Eden).

"Long Grove," near the center of Township 92, Range 9 (Harlan), where Maynard now stands.

"Corbly's Grove," in Township 92, Range 10 (Fremont).

"Bear Grove," in Township 92, Range 7, and Township 92, Range 8.

"Gamble's Grove," near the geographical center of the county, in Township 93, Range 9 (Center).

"Dunham's Grove," changed from Gamble's Grove in 1852.

"Crab Apple Grove," in Township 91, Range 10 (Oran).

"Sac Bottom," east side of the Turkey River, in Township 94, Range 7 (Pleasant Valley), between Elgin and Clermont. On the "Sac Bottom" was the old Indian burial ground. The graves are now nearly all obliterated, but when the first white settlers came, in 1848, they were numerous; "there were thousands of them," says Samuel Conner.

THE NEW MISSION AND CAMP ATKINSON.

In 1840, the United States Government established a military post about thirty miles west-northwest of the Old Clayton Mission, on the Turkey River, on or near Section 8, Township 96, Range 9 (Winnesheik Co.), calling it Camp Atkinson, or Fort Atkinson, in honor of Gen. Atkinson, of the U. S. Army. At this point a fort and barracks were erected. At the same time, a new Mission was established three or four miles south of the Fort, in charge of Rev. David Lowry, a Cumberland Presbyterian clergyman, who had been Agent at the Old Mission for several years. This was designed for a school for the purpose of educating the Winnebagoes and inducing them to adopt the manners and customs of civilized life. To this end, several hundred acres of land were broken and placed under cultivation. A small farm was allotted to each head of an Indian family, and all the inducements within the power of the government were extended to the savages to abandon their habits and settle down to agriculture, but it was of little avail. Mr. Andrew J. Hensley, then a lad of 15, often visited the Mission in 1845, and states that the Indians would send their papooses to school only when they were short of provisions—that when their larders were well supplied with the fruits of the chase, they would neither work nor go to school. The Fort and Mission were abandoned in June, 1848, when the Indians were removed, but from 1840 until that time, Fort Atkinson and the Mission School were important points and furnished a market for the few settlers in Clayton, Delaware and Dubuque. The Mission was just north of the Fayette County line, but a portion of the lands cultivated was in this county. Mr. Lowry was succeeded by James McGregor and is still living, or was very recently, in Missouri, and still owns property in Clayton County. Mr. McGregor was succeeded by J. E. Fletcher, by whom the Indians were conducted to Minnesota in 1848. The attempt to civilize the wild men of the plains was a failure.

The Winnebago Indians, who occupied the northern portions of Fayette County as part of their reservation, were a peaceful band, 2,900 in number. They hunted over Fayette, Clayton and Delaware Counties, and seldom had any trouble with the whites. They were extremely fond of whisky. The rule among them was, when they succeeded in getting fire-water, to give their guns and knives to the squaws before getting drunk. When one detachment had had

their spree and had begun to get sober, another set would imitate their example until all had experienced the blissful fury of intoxication and the subsequent headaches and parched mouths incidental to "sobering off."

Almost simultaneously with the establishment of the military post at Camp Atkinson, a trail was established between it and the pioneer settlements in Clayton, Delaware and Dubuque, and along this trail, in that portion of Fayette County included in the Black Hawk Purchase, the first white settlements were made.

This trail entered Fayette County near where the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad crosses the county line, running northwesterly and crossing the Volga three or four miles above Fayette, thence west of north across Townships 93, 94 and 95, Range 9, crossing the Little Turkey River in Section 29, Township 95, Range 9.

Among those who visited the Mission and Fort in 1840, were William R. Padelford and his brother John, who had then just settled in Delaware, on the east side of the Maquoketa, about two miles above the present town of Manchester. While at the Mission, on this occasion, John Padelford noticed an extremely offensive odor in the vicinity, and asked his brother for an explanation. The brother replied by pointing to a tree a few rods away among the branches of which, on a rude platform, reposed the dead and decomposing body of an Indian. John needed no further explanation and clearly understood the aboriginal mode of disposal of their dead. They laid their corpses upon platforms erected for the purpose, or in trees; they imagined that from these elevated positions their dead comrades could more easily reach the happy hunting ground above. It is said that when the celebrated Sac chieftain, Black Hawk died, he was not buried, but was placed, dressed in full uniform, in a sitting posture in a large box that was placed at the top of a little eminence near the Des Moines River.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first white settlements in Fayette County were made south of, and near the Neutral or Winnebago Reserve Line, in that part of the county that was included in the Black Hawk Purchase, and there is no knowledge or tradition of any such settlement prior to 1840, except the attempt of Edson & Grant to build a mill on Otter Creek, although it is very probable that trappers and Indian traders may have built temporary cabins in this region prior to that time. These roving frontiersmen were accustomed to start out in the Fall, taking some flour and salt, build temporary cabins near some good spring or stream, sheltered by timber, and spend the Winter in hunting and trapping, and sometimes "made wages."

In 1840, the Government established a military post north of Fayette County, in Winnesheik, called Fort Atkinson, and three or four miles south established a Mission school for the Winnebagoes. This naturally attracted the attention of the pioneers of that day, and in the Spring or early Summer of 1840, Franklin Wilcox, with his wife and little daughter, and his brother Nathaniel, came from Illinois to Fayette County and made a settlement. Franklin Wilcox built a cabin thirty or forty rods north of the north line of Township 92—8, on unsurveyed land, six or eight rods west of a little creek that runs northerly through the southeast quarter of Section 32. The bed of the creek has changed since that time. Its channel was then east of the east end of the iron bridge that now spans the stream at that point. The site of this pioneer cabin as pointed out to the historian, on the 16th day of June,

1878, by Mr. Lamb, was about five rods northwest of the northwest corner of the west stone pier of the bridge, near some thorn apple trees. There appears to have been an excavation, and some of the stones of an old chimney are still to be seen. It is said that Wilcox did some breaking either east of the creek or on the little sheltered prairie north of his cabin. If this is true, this was the first breaking done in Fayette County. Nathaniel Wilcox made a claim east of his brother's place, on Section 1, Township 92, Range 8.

Robert Gamble came with the Wilcox's from Eads' Grove. It is said that Gamble selected a location on the Reserve near a large spring, which afterward proved to be on Section 13, Township 93, Range 9, and the grove now known as "Dunham's," north of the spring, was, in consequence, called "Gamble's Grove," and was known by that name in 1850, when the postoffice of "Gamble's Grove" was established, with Thomas Woodle for Postmaster. Gamble's Grove was about four miles north northwest of Wilcox's cabin. Mr. Gamble did not remain long, however, as he was taken sick, was carried back to Eads' Grove in the Fall of 1840, and never returned to Fayette County.

There is a tradition that Wilcox built a cabin south of the Volga, about 1835, ten years after the Black Hawk Purchase, and spent some time here at that period hunting and trapping. This is purely tradition, however, as there is nothing to corroborate it. It is possible that he may have been here to "spy out the land" prior to removing his family hither in 1840, but this is more than doubtful. Mrs. Joel Bailey, the daughter of Judge Clement Coffin, of Coffin's Grove, Delaware, states that she was at Eads' Grove in 1840, when Wilcox and his family moved up on the Volga, and that he had not built a cabin there previous to that time. It is possible that the Wilcox cabin might have been a little further north of the spot indicated, but it could not have been very far.

About two hundred yards below Wilcox's is a smooth bit of level ground, shaded by trees, which was in "ye olden time" a favorite camping ground for immigrants, and was, in consequence, dubbed "Uncle Sam's Tavern," or "The Continental House." As seen June 4, 1878, the terrific storm of the preceding Saturday night, June 1, must have flooded the site of "Uncle Sam's Tavern" eight or ten feet, and the water crept to within a few feet of the spot where, without doubt, Wilcox dwelt, the pioneer settler of Fayette County, thirty-eight years ago.

Next, and soon after Wilcox, probably the next year, two young men, James Beatty and William Orrear, or O'Rear, located and built a log cabin a few rods west of the creek, on the northwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 92, Range 8. Their cabin was located near a beautiful spring of clear water that still bubbles from the base of the hill. Mr. Hensley states that it was about forty rods south or southwest of Wilcox's place, just south of the old Mission road, which at this point crossed the creek very nearly on the line between Townships 92 and 93, Range 8. Judge Bailey, of Delaware, who spent some days here in January, 1843, says that Wilcox's cabin was a little way below, in the timber. There appears to be some difference as to the orthography of O'Rear's name. In his marriage certificate it is spelled "Orrear," and as this is presumably the way he spelled his name, it is adopted in this history. It is impossible now to fix the precise date of Beatty and Orrear's settlement, but in the Fall of 1842, their cabin was the stopping place for a few travelers on the old Mission road, and they had been there long enough to have made some improvements, and to have built some fences. Both were unmarried then, and appear to have been industrious and hardworking farmers.

The location of their original cabin is an interesting item of history. Just south of the "Alexander" house, so called (south of the road on northwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section 5), and west of it now, July, 1878, stands an old dilapidated log cabin of respectable size. The roof has partially fallen in, and it is rapidly yielding to the corroding touches of time. This is said to be the second cabin, built by Orrear after his marriage. The original cabin built by Beatty and Orrear was perhaps forty feet south of the second one, and it is said was still standing in 1852, but was torn down many years ago, probably by Robert Alexander. The site of the chimney at the west end of the cabin is still marked by a heap of stones, four or five rods west southwest of the spring.

Joseph Hewett, an Indian trader, who was well known to the early settlers, and somewhat connected with the history of this county, established his trading post northwest of Strawberry Point, very near the east line of Fayette, in Clayton County, in 1840. He visited the region in 1839, and when the mission was established he thought the place he selected would be a good place for a trading post.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL ROAD.

"An act to establish a Territorial road from the town of Dubuque to Camp Atkinson," approved January 13, 1841, appointed Calvert Roberts, Samuel L. Clifton and Joseph Hewett Commissioners to locate that road. So much of this act as related to the road in Dubuque County was repealed February 16, 1842, and so much of the road as had been located in Dubuque County was declared vacated: but this repealing act was repealed June 11, 1845, and Peter D. Sharp, David Moreland and William J. Anderson were appointed by the Legislature to re-locate the road through Dubuque County, and, by way of the Colony and Eads', to Camp Atkinson.

The road, as located in 1841, followed very nearly the old trail, entering Fayette County near the southeast corner of Township 92, Range 7, passed Joe Hewitt's trading post; thence northwesterly, south of Bear Grove, through that township and Township 92, Range 8, passed a little north of the cabin of Beatty and Orrear, near where it intersected the road from Quasqueton and Marion; thence, by a circuitous route, running fifteen or twenty rods south of the Tegarden Spring, sweeping then to the north, running near the west line of Section 31, Township 93, Range 8, until it passed the quarter-post, then changed its course to northeast, crossing the Volga River very near the township line, between Townships 92 and 93, Range 8, about a quarter of a mile east of the west line of those townships; thence northwest again, entering the east side of Section 36, Township 93, Range 9, but running for a short distance in Section 30, Township 93, Range 8, and then continuing in a general northwesterly direction to the north line of Township 94, Range 9, which it crossed very near the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 94, Range 9; thence north, following the half section lines of Sections 32, 29 and 20, Township 95, Range 9, crossing the Little Turkey in Section 29; thence near the south line of Section 17, Township 95, Range 9. Thence the direction of the road was northeast, striking the north line of the county very near the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 95, Range 9.

The following order of the County Commissioners of Clayton County appears of record August 26, 1841:

Ordered, That the report of Calvert Roberts, Samuel S. Clifton and Joseph Hewett, Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature of Iowa to locate a road from Dubuque to Fort Atkinson, be received, and they be allowed the sum of forty dollars and fifty cents, each, for services in run-

ning said road through Fayette and Clayton Counties, and Alfred L. Brown be allowed the sum of forty dollars and fifty cents as surveyor of said road, and also the sum of eight dollars for drafting plat, being extra services. Also, Allen Wilson and Moses Hewitt, chainmen, be allowed the sum of twenty-seven dollars each, and also George Culver, as marker, be allowed the sum of twenty-seven dollars, and Franklin S. Wilcox, as stake driver, be allowed the sum of sixteen dollars, and that Joseph Hewitt be allowed the sum of twenty dollars and twenty-five cents for services of team.

On the same day, having an eye to business, the Commissioners divided the expense and charged Fayette with her full share, as follows :

WHEREAS, The Territorial road from Dubuque to Fort Atkinson having run twenty miles and a quarter in this county, and twenty-nine miles and three-quarters in the county of Fayette, at an expense of two hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, and the county of Clayton having liquidated the whole amount, therefore be it

Ordered, That two-thirds of the above sum, together with interest until paid, be charged to the county of Fayette.

THE FIRST ELECTION PRECINCT,

which included any portion of Fayette County, was made by the Clayton County Commissioners in 1841, although it does not appear that there were more than three or four voters in Fayette territory at that time, and it would also seem that the Commissioners of Clayton exercised jurisdiction over the Winnebago Reserve, as appears from the following order of April 27, 1841 :

Ordered, That an election precinct be opened at the new Mission, the polls of which shall be opened at the house now occupied by David Lowrie, and that H. D. Brownson, John B. Thomas and David Lowrie be appointed Judges of Election in said precinct, which shall be known as Precinct No. 9, the bounds of which shall be designated by the bounds of the neutral grounds.

August 25th, Brownson, Thomas and Lowrie were allowed one dollar each for services. H. H. Singer was Messenger, and Silas Gilmore was Clerk.

CULVER'S TRADING POST.

The old double log cabin built by George Culver on the north bank of the Volga, on Section 26, Township 93, Range 7, and which is still standing about three-fourths of a mile east of Wadena, has been claimed as the first cabin or house built by white men in Fayette County. Mr. Culver was, previous to 1839, the Teller of the Ypsilanti Bank, Michigan. The date of his arrival in Clayton County is involved in obscurity, but, January 7, 1839, the County Commissioners made George Culver's house the polling place for Precinct 7, Townships 91 and 92, Range 4, in Clayton County. May 4, 1839, he was appointed Assessor, and he was also one of the County Commissioners in that year. In 1840, when Mr. Hewett established a trading post near the Fayette line, it is said that Mr. Culver became his partner and moved thither, but in 1841, probably still associated with Mr. Hewett, he built the cabin above mentioned, which was eight or ten miles nearer the southern boundary of the neutral ground, and, consequently, so much nearer their customers. This cabin was probably within two miles of the neutral line. If this record is correct, and there seems but little doubt of it, Franklin Wilcox preceded Culver at least a year, and the probabilities strongly favor the presumption that Beatty and Orrear located near Wilcox and built their cabin about as early as Culver located in the county.

Mr. Culver appears to have possessed the confidence of the Indians to a remarkable degree. When they were removed, in 1848, he followed them to Minnesota, but returned and entered, by land warrant, Sections 26 and 27, Township 93, Range 7, January 25, 1849, very soon after the township was surveyed.

In 1842, Andrew Hensley came from Wisconsin to Fayette County, and purchased the claim of Nathaniel Wilcox on or near Sec. 1, T. 92, R. 8, about five miles east of Beatty and Orrear's. Mr. Hensley went back to Wisconsin, intending to return to his western home in the same Fall, but sickness prevented. In September, 1843, he returned as far as Eads' Grove, Delaware County, with his family, consisting of a wife and four children, among whom was Andrew Jackson Hensley, then a lad of ten years. Here he spent the Winter. In the Spring of 1844, he rented Joe Hewett's place, northwest of Strawberry Point, just in the edge of Clayton County, and moved his family into a little cabin about one and a half miles west of Hewett's, in the edge of Fayette County, owned by Moses, son of Joe Hewitt by his first wife. Here, November 27, 1844, Daniel P. Hensley was born, the first white child born in Fayette County, unless Mr. Mumford's baby, born in the brush near Yankee Settlement, is to be credited to Fayette.

In 1841 or 1842, probably the latter, although it might have been earlier, a couple of roving Indian traders built a small log cabin for a trading post, on the Old Mission road, as near the neutral line and the northernmost limits of the surveyed lands in the county as an eligible site could be found. One of these was — Atwood, and the other Henry or Moses Tegarden, or Tegardner, as he is called, indiscriminately. The records of Dubuque County are evidence that a man named Henry T. Garden, or "T. Garden," as the name appears of record in one instance, lived in that county in 1837-8. This man was an Indian trader, and afterwards removed to Fayette, where he was said to have been murdered by the Indians. The records of Clayton County, of later date, mention the names of the Tegarden or Tegardner family. Whether Henry and Moses were identical or were brothers cannot now be determined. Whether it was Garden or Tegarden is not material, but the latter is most familiar to Fayette people. Whether Tegarden or Atwood, or both, built the cabin above mentioned, cannot now be determined. It was built on the northeast quarter of northeast quarter of northwest quarter of Sec. 6, T. 92, R. 8, very near a large spring about half or three-fourths of a mile southwest of Col. Brown's present residence, and about twenty rods south of the township line. Circumstances indicate that Tegarden and Atwood were in some manner associated together in the Indian whisky trade, as they were both murdered by some Winnebago Indians, in 1843, an account of which will be given hereafter.

The date of Mr. Mumford's settlement in Fayette County is obscure. His given name is forgotten, but he was known among the pioneers as Major Mumford. He was living near Brush Creek in the Fall of 1842, and certainly settled there early in that year, or very possibly in the Fall of 1841. His cabin was in the timber a mile or two north of the present village of Brush Creek, in Township 92, R. 7 (Fairfield), probably on or near Section 16, or north side of 21. He had a little field on the edge of the prairie south of his house, but was not much of a farmer.

Midwifery in the Brush.—The following interesting incident of pioneer life is told of the early settlers, in connection with Mrs. Mumford. This lady, it is said, was *enciente* and near the period of confinement early in the Summer of 1843. There was no physician nearer than Dubuque, but Mrs. Kibbee, wife of Lucius Kibbee, who lived near Rockville, Delaware County, about forty miles away, was an experienced midwife. Mrs. Kibbee was summoned to preside on the interesting occasion soon to occur. She came, but Mrs. Mumford dallied, and after waiting two weeks, Mrs. Kibbee could remain no longer—she must go home—but proposed that her patient should go home with her and

there await the logic of events. There was no other alternative unless Mrs. Mumford wished to be alone in her coming trial, and she assented, and the two women started to go to Delaware County in a covered wagon, with Major Mumford for conductor and driver. Arriving in the vicinity of Hinkle's Grove, near the present site of York, in the northern part of Township 90, R. 5, Delaware County, near nightfall, the critical moment arrived, the wagon stopped, and the child was born. The weather was pleasant, and the little party remained with the little stranger in the brush all night, and the next day reached Eads' Settlement. Homer's nativity was claimed by seven cities, and in this case it is a debatable question whether Mrs. Mumford's baby belonged to Fayette or Delaware. Had she remained at home one day longer, her child would have been born in Fayette, and would have been, without doubt, the first white child born in the county.

The Mumfords removed to Wisconsin at an early day, probably in 1844-5.

It is said that one Dr. Wilbur, probably a member of the gang of outlaws infesting the western settlements in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa at that time, came from Wisconsin to Volga City, Clayton County, in 1842, because he did not care to contend with the United States about a little matter like manufacturing imitations of the coin of the realm. The bail in the case, \$300, he had paid to two friends, with a bonus for their trouble, and migrated to Iowa, where he resumed his illegal trade at Volga City, a part of his tools being manufactured by a blacksmith of that place.

It is said that Hewitt and others in the vicinity afforded Wilbur facilities for prosecuting his vocation and for circulating the spurious coin he manufactured; and it is also said that after Mumford's departure some of Wilbur's traps were found in his house. Wilbur's goods were of superior quality and finish. Mr. John Padelford is authority for the statement that some of his coin was received without detection at the United States Land Office at Dubuque. Wilbur did not remain long, however, and left in 1842.

Asa Parks was also a character in the early history of Fayette. He was a blacksmith who lived at Cascade, Dubuque County, and worked at his trade there for several years, but went to the Mission to work in 1840, and left his family at Hewitt's.

Elk Creek Precinct.—May 30, 1842, Fayette County was included in an election precinct, with a large portion of Clayton, as appears from the following order of the Clayton Commissioners of that date:

Ordered, That the Elk Creek Precinct is extended so as to include all persons residing between the waters of Turkey River and Elk Creek, in the county of Clayton, and all persons residing in the county of Fayette.

The Judges appointed were William W. Wayman, George Culver and Asa W. Gifford.

But in October of the same year, the Commissioners made a change and, for the first time, established a voting place in Fayette County, as shown by the following order:

Ordered, That the county of Fayette and so much of Clayton County lying within a line drawn distant ten miles and running parallel with the boundaries of Fayette, be and the same is hereby appointed an Election Precinct within the Election District of Clayton County, and that the polls hereafter to be held at said precinct shall be opened at the house of F. Wilcox until otherwise ordered by the Board of County Commissioners.

Whether any election was held in this new precinct is now unknown, but the inference is that the first election in Fayette County was held either in the Fall of 1842 or Spring of 1843. The pioneers enjoyed the elective franchise, and always voted when they had an opportunity.

A FEARFUL EXPERIENCE.

The Fall and Winter of 1842-43 were of unusual severity. Snow fell early in November and remained until late in April, and the hardships and sufferings of the settlers during that terrible Winter are almost incredible. One or two incidents of that time will serve to illustrate the severity of the Winter and the sufferings of the settlers, as well as to give some idea of frontier customs at that time.

In the Fall of 1842, Rev. David Lowry, in charge of the Winnebago Mission School, in the southern part of Winnesheik County, near the north line of Fayette County, advertised for proposals to furnish the Mission with 15,000 pounds of pork. Joel Bailey and John Keeler, at Bailey's Ford, Delaware County, had hogs enough to supply that amount, that they were anxious to sell. Keeler went to the Mission to bid for the contract. He found several other competitors, who had hogs to sell, already on the ground. Keeler put in a bid at \$2.25 per cwt.; the others gave the same figures. Keeler reduced his bid to \$2.00 and started for home, discouraged. That night, he stopped at Joe Hewitt's trading post, five or six miles northwest of Strawberry Point. He told Hewitt his business and that he did not expect to get the contract. Hewitt, who had some grudge against the other bidders, after hearing his story, told him that of course he would not get it unless he put in a lower bid, and proposed that if he would make another bid at \$1.75, he (Hewitt) would carry it to Lowry himself, and he felt almost sure that Keeler could secure the contract at that price. Keeler was in a quandary. \$1.75 per cwt. was ruinously low, but he and Bailey had the hogs and hardly knew how they were to winter them; at last, he concluded to adopt Hewitt's suggestion, sent in his bid and went home.

About a week afterward, Mr. Babbitt, who lived on the Wapsipicon near Marion, went to Bailey and Keeler, bearing a notice from Lowry that Keeler's bid had been accepted and that the pork must be delivered on or before Christmas Day. They hesitated about filling the contract, but while discussing the question, Babbitt, who also had a lot of hogs he didn't know what to do with, offered to give them five dollars and fill the contract himself, and they concluded if he could afford to do that, they had better keep their contract themselves.

Accordingly, on the 17th day of December, 1842, Joel Bailey, John Keeler, James Kibbee, William R. Padelford and Lucius Vandever, with three ox teams (seven yokes), loaded with corn and supplies started, with their drove of hogs, for the Mission. It was a slow, toilsome journey, the weather was cold, the snow knee-deep, and they were eight days on the road, camping every night, save one, when, they stopped with Beatty and Orrear, and reached the Mission on the 25th of December. The party was joyfully welcomed by the Mission people, who began to fear that, owing to the inclement weather, their expected supplies might not reach them, and they might be forced to live without meat during the Winter.

Immediately after their arrival, preparations were made for slaughtering the hogs, which was done on the open prairie. The weather was bitterly cold, and it was neither an easy nor comfortable task for five men, even with such assistance as the lazy Indians were disposed to render, to kill twenty-five hogs a day. Before they completed their work, however, the weather began to moderate, and about noon on the 1st day of January, 1843, having settled with Mr. Lowry, with only provisions enough to last one day, Bailey and his party* started on

* With the party was Atwood, an Indian trader, who, says Judge Bailey, was a "scalawag," and who had his whisky, and whatever else he traded with, at Beatty and Orrear's at that time. He had given some offense to Mr. Lowry, the agent at the Mission, and had been up there to make his peace with the "powers that be;" had expressed a great deal of sorrow for what he had been doing, and was on his way back to Beatty's, but he was feared lest Mr. Lowry should send a squad of soldiers after him. What he had been doing is not remembered, but he had probably been swindling the Indians, which may have led to the tragedy soon after enacted at Tegarden's.

their return to Delaware, encamped on the south bank of the Little Turkey River, five miles from the Mission, on Section 29, Township 95, Range 9, that night, and intended to make Beatty's cabin, south of the Volga, the next day. During the night, a furious southeast snow storm commenced. The next morning, nothing daunted, they started on their journey across the treeless prairie, but the storm was so severe and the snow became so deep that about noon they lost the track, became bewildered, and were compelled to turn back, arriving at the camping ground they left in the morning, about dark, cold, wet, weary and dispirited.

The storm continued during the night with unabated fury, and the next morning it was still snowing as hard as ever; but our little band did not like the idea of going back to the mission, concluding that the storm could not last much longer, and believing that they could reach the Volga timber before dark, again broke camp and started. The snow was now from two and one-half to four feet deep. The men were forced to wallow ahead to break tracks for the oxen, and their progress was slow and wearisome, especially as both men and animals had been without food for more than twelve hours. The weather was moderate, and their clothes were wet, until about 10 o'clock, the storm ceased, the wind, shifting suddenly into the northwest, blew a heavy, biting, freezing gale, and the little party were forced to face the new danger of freezing to death.

A little after noon, the Volga timber was discovered. The party were then probably three or four miles south of west of Round Grove, where West Union now stands. When the sun went down, however, they were still far away from the timber they hoped to reach. They kept on traveling as long as they could see the timber, but at last the increasing darkness completely hid it from view; and there, on the open prairie, exposed to the full fury of the biting January blast, with the icy air filled with fine frozen snow driven by the wind, without food, exhausted and freezing, the little party was forced to stop, in the northeast part of Township 93, Range 9, west of and within about half a mile of the present site of Donnan. Their largest sled was about ten feet long. On it was a box, two boards high, the length of the sled. Turning the sled broadside to the wind, as it sat well up to the top of the snow, by shoveling the snow from a little spot beside it to the frozen ground beneath, the top of the sled box was about as high as their heads, they were partially sheltered from the piercing wind and had a hard surface on which to stamp their feet.

They whittled up the box on another sled and endeavored to kindle a fire, but every lucifer match they had was used without success; their ammunition had become damp; their fingers were too much benumbed with cold to use the flint and steel—they could have no fire. It was a critical situation; without fire, without food, and exhausted by a long day's march through the deep snow. It was wonderful that they were not discouraged. Death not only stared them in the face but was feeling with icy fingers for their hearts. Their lives depended upon keeping awake and moving. To remain still was to sleep, and sleep was death. The poor fellows wrapped their blankets about their heads and here they stood stamping, talking, yelling to keep each other awake. "The fearful horrors of that terrible night," says Judge Bailey, from whose lips this narrative was taken, "are as vividly impressed upon my memory as if they occurred but yesterday. We had to watch for each others' voices. If we failed to hear one, we hunted about in the dark until we found him leaning against the sled, and started him to going again. It was the longest night I ever experienced; it seemed as if daylight would never come."

Day dawned at last and they resumed their wearisome way, but it was noon when they reached the Volga and obtained some water for themselves and their teams. It was still three miles to the hospitable cabin of Beatty and Orrear. Would the exhausted party ever reach it? They would try. On they staggered, famishing, freezing, and hardly caring whether they lived or died. Near night-fall they struck a track about half a mile from the cabin, which gave them new courage and they struggled on, and at last about dark, badly frozen, famished and utterly exhausted they reached Beatty and Orrear's cabin, having been since daylight in the morning traveling six miles.

Here they found Gilbert D. Dillon, Franklin Culver and Johnson of Rockville, snow-bound on their way to the Fort, with two loads of butter, eggs and poultry; Beatty, Orrear and their guests at once provided for the wants of Mr. Bailey and his party. One of them, making a requisition upon Dillon's load, prepared supper, and the others prepared tubs and buckets, filled with cold water, into which the frozen feet and limbs of the sufferers were plunged. While thus drawing the frost from their frozen feet, a good warm supper was served them and they broke their protracted fast of forty-eight hours; "but," remarks Judge Bailey, "we didn't eat much—we were not much hungry."

Bailey, Keeler and Vandever were so badly frost-bitten that they were compelled to remain at the cabin of Beatty and Orrear for several days. As soon as they were able to be moved, beds were arranged for them on the sleds, and they started for home, accompanied by Mr. Johnson. The noble-hearted Beatty went with them to Maj. Mumford's, on Brush Creek. It was only seven or eight miles but they were all day making the journey. Beatty helped to break the track. The next day they reached Joe. Hewitt's cabin, and in the evening of the third day, arrived at Eads' Grove. Here they found William Bennett, who was on his way to Hewitt's to keep out of the way of the Linn County Sheriff, who was anxious to find him as he was charged with being a party to flogging one Johnson, a settler in Buchanan County.

Mr. Bailey was unable to walk for three months after this terrible exposure. Both his feet ulcerated, the flesh sloughed off of one of his toes and the dead and naked bone was cut off by Keeler with a "dog-knife." Keeler was also laid up for several weeks, but Vandever fared the worst. The flesh fell off of all his toes on one foot and of three on the other, exposing the bones to their articulation with the bones of the feet. There was no surgeon nearer than Dubuque, and Mr. Kibbee removed the naked bones, using an old bullet mould for forceps. After this novel surgical operation was performed his mutilated feet finally healed, but poor Vandever was a cripple for life.

During this severe Winter, comparatively many persons were lost and frozen to death on these then almost trackless prairies. One might as well be in mid-ocean in a storm, without compass or rudder, as to be out of sight of timber on these prairies in one of those fearful Winter storms. All through the month of March, 1843, says Judge Bailey, of Delaware, the cold was as intense as it had been during the entire Winter.

Kindness to the Indians.—During this severe Winter, George Culver, on the Volga, cared for a large number of Winnebago Indians, who were prevented from hunting on account of the extreme cold. Joseph Hewitt, who was just across the line, in Clayton County, did the same, and, doubtless, saved many of the improvident red skins from starvation. Failing to obtain remuneration for their outlay from the agent of the Winnebagoes, at the mission, Culver and Hewitt went to Washington in 1846, as many an Indian trader has done before and since, to establish and collect their claims. Other Indian traders didn't fare so well.

In January, 1843, very soon after Bailey and his party were so hospitably received and cared for by Beatty and Orrear, William Bennett, mentioned above, found it convenient to not only spend a few days with his friend Hewett, but to be concealed by him in a cavern near by from the officers of the law, who were on his track. He arrived at Hewitt's about January 10.

The Sheriff of Linn County, with a posse of several men, having traced him to this point, arrived soon after; but the party had divided before reaching the trading post. In his search for Bennett, the Sheriff entered one of the Winnebago tepees, or wigwams, and, while here, accidentally shot an Indian. Mr. Hensley states that, some time previous to this time, the Linn County Sheriff, with a small party, had been caught by some Indians and robbed while hunting buffalo calves in the territory now covered by Chickasaw County. One insolent Indian had compelled him to take off his coat, and he had suffered severely from cold. He then and there "spotted" that Indian, and resolved to shoot him on sight wherever he should find him. On entering the tepee, as above stated, Mr. Sheriff saw and recognized the individual who had taken his coat. He sat down, and pretended to be fixing his gun, which he had across his knees, pointed at the Indian; it exploded, and the savage tumbled over, dead. "Hewitt," says Mr. Hensley, "anxious, on Bennett's account, to get rid of the Sheriff and his posse, urged them to get away as soon as possible, declaring that the Indians would kill them if they remained." The Sheriff, however, was not to be frightened off, declaring the shooting to have been accidental, and that there were not Winnebagoes enough on the reserve to compel him to leave until he was ready to go. He called his men together, however, and after continuing his fruitless search for Bennett, leisurely took his departure. Mr. Hensley says that when he arrived at Eads' Grove, he declared that the Indian was not shot accidentally, but that he had sent him to the happy hunting ground for the reason above stated. It has been said that the Sheriff found Bennett on this occasion and was frightened off when that worthy covered him with a pistol, and that a squaw was shot accidentally. These statements, Mr. Hensley says, are simply untrue. The Sheriff he says, did not find or see Bennett, and the Indian was shot as above.

Hewitt's cabin was about four miles east of Brush Creek, and although he was not a resident of Fayette, he was familiarly known to the early settlers of this county. After the removal of the Indians, he went West in 1851, leasing his place, it is said, to a Mr. Morley, who had an accomplished daughter. Hewitt returned, and although then nearly 60 years old, and *considerably* married, he induced the Morley girl to elope with him. This was probably about 1857; for the records of Fayette County show that a marriage license was issued to Joseph Hewitt and Harriet K. Morley by County Judge Rogers in 1857.

THE TEGARDEN MASSACRE.

The records of Dubuque County show that a trapper and Indian trader, named Henry T. Garden, or T. Garden, as the name appears of record in one instance, was living on Section 7, Township 89, Range 2, Dubuque County, a few miles southeast of Colesburg, in 1837-8. He was generally called T. Garden or Tegarden by the early settlers, and may have been a Kentuckian. In the records of Clayton County, the name is written indiscriminately Tegarden, and Tegardner, and is written Tegardner in a marriage record in 1846.

He had a family, consisting of a wife and several children, at that time—three sons, William, George and a younger one, and a little girl. About 1839 or '40, another child was added to the family.

Tegarden was in the habit of moving about on his trading expeditions with the Indians, and in the Winter of 1842-3, occupied a cabin that had been built by him or Atwood, or both (about a mile west of Beatty and Orrear's), with his wife and three younger children—the boy about 9, the little girl about 7 and the "baby" about 3 years old; the two older boys, William and George, remaining in Dubuque County, probably on the homestead.

Authorities differ as to the precise date when Tegarden came from Dubuque County that Winter; some think that he came in the Fall of 1842. Judge Bailey, of Delaware County, who, as previously stated, was at Beatty and Orrear's cabin several days early in January, 1843, says that Tegarden was not there then; that Atwood was stopping at Beatty's, keeping his stock of whisky there, and that the cabin west of Beatty's was unoccupied at that time." Tegarden came soon after, occupied the cabin, and Atwood probably lived there with him, removing from Beatty's; and both engaged in supplying thirsty Winnebagoes with "fire water."

Since this account was written, the authors have succeeded in obtaining a copy of the indictment found by the grand jury of Clayton County, April 26, 1843, against three Indians for the murder of Moses Tegarden. Whether the name of Moses and Henry were applied to the same individual, or whether Henry and William were sons of Moses, are problems left to the reader to solve. Names were frequently confounded in early records, and in several instances in preparing this work, different names have been found of record applied to the same individual. It is probable that the name was erroneously written "Moses" in the indictment, and that the Dubuque County record is the best authority. Perhaps "Moses" was the handle of Atwood's name.

It is said that one of the Winnebagoes, a member of "Little Hill's" band, pawned his gun to Tegarden* for rum. Tegarden sold it very soon after, and of course when the Indian called for his gun, he couldn't produce it, but compromised by serving his customer with a little more whisky, and the swindled brave went away apparently satisfied.

On the afternoon of March 25, this Indian, with two of his comrades, returned to Tegarden's. Two of them got uproariously drunk, and Tegarden and Atwood were drunk also. In the evening, Mrs. Tegarden, becoming frightened, went to Mr. Wilcox's, about a mile east. She wanted to take the children with her, but her husband refused to permit them to go. The details of the bloody tragedy that followed are given to the historian by A. J. Hensley, Esq., to whom they were related by Mr. Beatty as given to him by the little girl:

After carousing until late in the evening, they all went to sleep on the floor, except the little girl, who was in bed. Along in the night, the Indians awoke, and, moving about stealthily, securely bound Tegarden and Atwood with cords before their doomed victims awoke. The red fiends, maddened with whisky, commenced hacking Atwood with their tomahawks. He yelled lustily, but without avail; his cries gradually became weaker, and the little girl thought they were about half an hour in killing him. They then commenced cutting her father, but he begged of them "if they were bound to murder him, to shoot him at once, and not murder him by inches," whereupon one of them seized a gun and shot him through the head. They then killed the little "three-year-old," and badly wounded the oldest boy, leaving him for dead. One of them came to the bed where the little girl lay listening and shuddering

*From Atwood's character, and the fact that he had some difficulty with the Indian agent, it is more than probable that he and not Tegarden was the man who had played the dirty trick upon the Indians, and the impression is further confirmed by the fact that Atwood was the first to be killed in the horrid tragedy that followed.

as the murderous work went on, and struck her two or three times with a tomahawk, cutting her badly; one blow laid open one side of her face. The little heroine told Mr. Beatty that she supposed they would have killed her, too, only she had noticed, while they were pounding and cutting the others, that the more their victims writhed and screamed the more the Indians struck, and when they struck her she cried out once or twice and then lay perfectly still and quiet, so that they left her thinking she too was dead.

There is another version of this affair, differing from the above only in minor details. P. P. Olmstead, of Monona, Clayton County, who was probably the only Justice west or north of Jacksonville (Elkader), states that he was requested by Capt. E. V. Sumner to accompany him to a place then called the Wilcox Settlement, to take the depositions of the children—a boy, aged 13, and a girl, aged 11 years, who had been seriously wounded by the Indians. The murders were committed on the 25th of March. The children were badly wounded about their necks and shoulders, by blows from tomahawks. The Indians came to the house about 3 P. M.: appeared friendly, and asked the privilege of sleeping on the floor, which was granted them. Mrs. Tegarden and the oldest son were absent. The family retired about 9 o'clock. About 11 o'clock, the two children were awakened and discovered the Indians murdering the other children. Tegarden and Atwood were dead on the floor. The Indians struck them (the witnesses), when they feigned death.

Completing their bloody work, as they thought, the Indians, after rummaging the cabin and gathering up some of the most attractive property about the house, went out to harness Tegarden's horse to his cutter. They were gone some time, and during their absence the little girl got out of her bed, and, finding the others were all dead, except her older brother, who was badly hurt, she helped him up, and, without waiting to dress, crept out into the brush. The night was cold, and the snow about fifteen inches deep. The poor children were none too soon, for the Indians, returning to the cabin, took out what they wanted, fired it, and drove off.

The two wounded, shivering children started for Beatty's cabin, a mile away. The boy was so badly wounded that the little girl had to help him along. What those two poor wounded, bleeding and freezing children suffered in that terrible night journey through the snow, no pen of ours can portray. They reached the corner of Beatty's fence, probably about forty rods from his house, about daylight. They could go no further; climbed upon the fence and screamed for assistance. Luckily Mr. Beatty heard them, went out and brought them in. They were both badly frozen, as well as wounded; but were tenderly cared for, and survived the horrors of that dreadful night. The little girl lost all her toes from the effects of the frost, and her face was badly scarred from the knife or tomahawk of the savages.

William Orrear went to Delaware County a few days after the affair, on the 1st day of April, and while there told the settlers that the next day after the murders were committed, himself, the Wilcox brothers and Beatty found the bones and charred remains of the burnt men and child, gathered them up together with the ashes, fragments of dishes and other debris, and covered them upon the site of the burned cabin, making a little mound that Mr. Hensley says he has "seen many a time."

The Indians who perpetrated these atrocious murders were soon afterward arrested at Fort Atkinson, by Capt. Sumner, and examined, before P. P. Olmstead, by whom they were committed to jail at Dubuque.

April 25, 1843, the Grand Jury of Clayton County returned a true bill, 'United States vs. Ho-gaw-hee-kaw, Wau-kow-chaw-neek-kaw and Haw-kaw-kaw, for the murder of Moses Tegarden. Patton McMillan was Foreman of the jury, and S. B. Lowry and David Lowry, witnesses. On motion of James Crawford, District Attorney, the Indians were brought into court to answer to the indictment; and, informing the court that they were poor, and unable to employ counsel to prepare their defense, the court appointed James Grant, Esq., an attorney of this court, counsel for said defendants, and the said defendants, in open court, announced themselves ready to be arraigned and to plead to said indictment; whereupon the said defendants were arraigned according to law, and, upon their said arraignment, pleaded not guilty to said indictment, whereupon, defendants, by their counsel, applied for "change of venue to Dubuque County, on the ground that the minds of the inhabitants of Clayton County were prejudiced against them." The application was granted, and the prisoners removed to Dubuque County and confined in the old log jail to await trial.

An examination of the records of Dubuque County, by P. J. Quigly, Esq., Clerk of the Court, reveals the following facts: The Indians were tried separately, by separate juries. Judge Thomas S. Wilson presided. Ho-gaw-hee-kaw was tried August 7. Jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," on the 9th. Waw-haw-chaw-neek-kaw was tried August 15; verdict, guilty, on the 16th. The other one was tried August 16, and found guilty on the 17th. Motion for new trial was made in each case; but, on the 17th, these motions were overruled, and, on the 18th of August, 1843, the three Indians were sentenced to be hanged on Tuesday, the 12th day of September, 1843, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The cases were appealed to the United States Court and affirmed (see Morris, p. 437). The United States Court, however, seems not to have fixed a time for the execution, which probably gave rise to the report that the Sheriff of Dubuque, either through accident or design, allowed the time fixed for the execution to pass; but this is, doubtless, untrue. Why sentence was not executed, or what final disposition was made of the Indians, cannot be definitely ascertained. It is said that one of them was killed in jail by his companions. The others may have been sent to the penitentiary to await the decision of the United States Court, and subsequently released.

As soon as the children had sufficiently recovered from their wounds and freezing, they, with their mother, returned to Dubuque County, where William and George, or Henry, lived.

In 1845, says Andrew J. Hensley, who was then living in the vicinity, William Tegarden built another cabin about two or three rods northeast of the spot where his father was murdered, and engaged in selling whisky to the Indians. This cabin was occupied by Harrison Augur and his family in 1849. Prior to that time, it had been occupied temporarily by Asa Parks. In 1852, it was known as the "Clark" house, and was occupied for a few months by Col. Aaron Brown, and some of its timber is now (1878) a part of Mr. Currier's fence.

In 1846, Mrs. Tegarden married Zophar Perkins, then living in Township 92, Range 7, and "Bill" married Perkins' eldest daughter, Asenath, about the same time.

June 14, 1847, William Tegarden was indicted in Clayton County, found guilty and fined \$100 for selling liquor to Indians. April 17, 1848, Daniel Tegarden was indicted for the same offense, and, at the same time, "Bill" was indicted for assault with intent to commit great bodily injury. Soon after this, these characters disappeared. It is said they went to California, and, while on

the way, one of them wantonly shot an Indian squaw, and was captured by the Indians and murdered by inches. Mrs. Asenath Tegarden, it is said, died of consumption near Taylorsville in 1852.

The exact location of the cabin near the Tegarden spring, a spot historic from the bloody tragedy enacted there thirty-five years ago, has been a matter of some dispute; by some it has been located on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 93, Range 8, very near the old military road, where there was a chimney, once belonging to a cabin, standing for years after the removal of the Indians. This was near a slough or sink-hole; but no trader would ever locate at such a spot unless he drank nothing but whisky, and the elder Hensley, just before his death, stated to Col. Brown that that cabin was built by an unknown man, and abandoned on account of lack of water in the vicinity, after the first cabin near the spring, a half mile or so southeast of it, was burned, and the evidence is conclusive that there was no cabin there in January, 1843. Andrew J. Hensley says that the cabin was almost exactly west of Beatty's, but little over a mile distant, on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 92, Range 8; that it was near a little grove and spring, and that a little mound marked the spot. The elder Hensley, just previous to his death, gave the same location to Col. Aaron Brown, and stated that "the neighbors gathered the bones, ashes and all into a little heap, and left them so."

June 4, 1878, one of our historians first visited the location as given by the Hensleys. About half-way up the slope rising westward from Brown's Brook, where the timber skirts the road, turning to the left into the field and following a foot path to a bit of breaking just done, the visitors reached a large spring perhaps twenty rods from the grove, which empties its waters into the brook. There are evidences that the spring was once walled up with stone for convenience. Two rods northeast of this spring, the breaking plow had exposed a heap of ashes, lumps of charcoal, broken crockery scaled by fire, fragments of human bones and bits of black bottles. A little way south of east, perhaps ten feet, another and smaller pile of ashes, and then a few rods further northeast, the site of Bill Tegarden's cabin is still plainly visible. The precise location of the ghastly murder was thus clearly determined.

After this visit, Col. Aaron Brown and Mr. Metzgar, a neighbor, made further examination, and by digging on the spot where the ashes, etc., were uncovered by the plow, have established the fact that the bones, ashes and other debris were scraped into an excavation that was probably under the cabin, a sort of cellar in which Tegarden stored his liquors. It was perhaps 3x5 feet and about two feet deep. The impression that it was a hole used as a cellar, with perhaps a trap door or some loose puncheons in the floor of the cabin over it, is strengthened by the fact, says Col. Brown, "that we found as we approached the bottom considerable broken glass, the remains of glass bottles and the fragments of a demijohn; also a large glass vessel in which was some red paint. On the bottom or floor of the cellar, was found a leaden bullet, and above the fragments of glass many fragments of human bones charred and broken; one, a piece of the right femur, about six inches long, Col. Aaron Brown says, indicates a man of more than the average stature.* One of the teeth and the fragment of a finger bone of a child 3 or 4 years old, was also found in this strange mausoleum.

These bones have been carefully preserved by Col. Brown and when all are collected, will be enclosed with other relics in a glass jar and deposited

* Atwood was only a medium sized man, but Tegarden is remembered as an unusually tall man; some say six feet three inches.

in the ground on the spot where they have been found. Some sort of a memorial stone, with a suitable inscription should be placed over them to mark the locality.

Among other articles found in this old cellar, are knives, forks, spoons, a bullet mould, a pocket knife in a fair state of preservation, a small top-thimble that evidently belonged to the little girl, part of an old iron spectacle case, etc. This substantiates the statements of Orrear and the Hensleys, father and son, and here, undoubtedly, is the spot where, thirty-five years ago, the cabin was burned over the dead bodies of Atwood, Tegarden and his child.

June 16, 1878, the historian, accompanied by Judge Jacob W. Rogers, of West Union, and Col. Aaron Brown, again visited this locality. In the rude sepulcher, in addition to articles previous enumerated, have been found numerous fragments of the bones of the child and the adults, buttons, suspender-buckles, pipe-bowls, pieces of buffing stones used by the Indians for dressing deer skins, an axe which may have been used to kill the unfortunate men, an Indian tomahawk (while the ashes are still full of fragments of bones, broken crockery, bits of glass bottles, etc.), buttons, a file, boot soles, piece of a pad-lock, etc. A closer examination of the upturned sod reveals traces of the walls of the cabin, which was, probably, about 16x20 feet. The smaller heap of ashes about ten feet from the cellar, is apparently where the chimney or the cupboard or both stood, while the door of the cabin was probably near the southwest corner, next the spring, less than two rods distant.

Since that date, still further and closer investigation by Mr. A. E. Metzgar, has discovered a silver half-dollar, of the coinage of 1819, not much worn but blistered by fire, much blackened by its long burial among the ashes.* Over one hundred different articles have thus far been found here and the identification of the spot has created a lively interest in the county.

Col. Brown states that in 1852, when he first came to this county, there were in the grove adjacent to the spring, on the north, the remnants of several Indian wigwams or camps, where the Indians had encamped but a few years before, as in some of them, the poles were still standing. The red-skins encamped there, presumably, to be near the coveted supply of fire-water at Tegarden's.

Henry Tegarden or Henry or Moses Tegarden, his innocent child and Atwood were the first known deaths of white people in this county.

The massacre created a feeling of terror and uneasiness among the settlers, in the neighboring counties of Clayton and Delaware, and some families moved away in consequence, but the "scare" was only temporary, although the Winnebagoes were always insolent and troublesome.

It is said that ——— Wilcox, Frank's father, with his family, came to Fayette as early as 1843, and lived near his son, if not in the same house with him. His given name has been lost, unless it was Frederick or Elias D. If the former, then he must have been here when Tegarden was murdered, for Feb. 17, 1843, Frederick Wilcox was chosen a grand juror. Possibly, however, Franklin was recorded Frederick. Be that as it may, the elder Wilcox did not remain here long, but settled between the Mission and Fort Atkinson, where he carried on blacksmithing. Franklin Wilcox moved there in 1844, probably, and carried on a dairy.

William Van Dorn, Mrs. Frank Wilcox's brother, came in 1843, and M. C. Sperry located a claim near Mumford's, about that time.

A Mr. Oatman, an elderly man, who had been a hotel keeper at La Harpe, Ill., located on the prairie near the little stream called Brush Creek, in Township

* This coin is in the possession of the historian.

92, Range 7, and laid up the walls of a log house about 24 feet square, on the high ground. The roof was never put on, for Oatman, becoming disgusted with the country, or thinking that the prospects for a hotel at that place were not remarkably flattering, soon left the country. The building he commenced was called the "Light House," by the early settlers. Mr. Oatman's son Lorenzo, a cousin of M. C. Sperry, of Fayette, was killed by the Apaches while on the way to California, in 1850. Another son and two daughters escaped massacre. One of the ladies has written a book narrating her experiences while a captive among the Indians, several copies of which are owned in Fayette.

April 4, 1843, James Tapper was appointed Supervisor of the road from Lowry's farm to the military road, from the Indian line to the hill near Wanzers', thence southward to Indian line.

PIONEER MARRIAGES.

The first marriage of Fayette settlers that appears of record in Clayton County, is the following:

I do hereby certify that I did, according to the rules and regulations of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which I am a member, celebrate the rites of matrimony between William Orrear and Miss Mary A. Wilcox, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1844, both of Fayette County, Iowa Territory.

D. LOWRY, M. G.

Recorded April 3, 1844. F. ANDROS, Clerk D. C.

August 5, 1846, the marriage of Zophar Perkins and Valzick Tegarden, is recorded, followed August 12, by William Tegarden and Asenath Perkins. August 6, 1847, George Culver and Margaret E. Castall were married by Rev. Simeon Clark, the pioneer preacher of Delaware, and March 27, 1848, Charles Glidden and Mary Lowe, by Andrew Hensley, J. P.

A Mr. Messenger settled about forty rods east of the Tegarden spring, on northwest of northeast quarter of Section 6, Town 92, Range 8, probably in 1844, but the precise date of his settlement cannot be determined. The cabin he built is still standing on the farm of J. B. Rogers.

John Moyné located a claim near Bear Grove, in 1844, but he did not enter his land or settle permanently until 1847.

Madison Brown built a rude cabin, with a roof made of basswood bark, north of Bear Grove and located there with his family in 1844, but he very soon sold his claim to Andrew Hensley, and removed to the bank of the Volga, about two miles east or southeast of Fayette where he commenced the farm now known as the "old Newcomb farm."

Indian traders were, as a rule, decidedly averse to having settlers locate near them, for they saw in their advent the precursor of further migrations and the retreat of the Indians, from whom they derived much profit. Mulliken and Bemis, for all that they followed farming, carried on traffic with the Winnebagoes, and, it is said, they conspired with some of the Indians to have Brown driven off. Soon Brown, when about his work, would occasionally hear a bullet whizzing by his ears, one of his oxen was wounded, and, one day, a gang of three or four Indians, finding one of his steers near the Volga, killed it, tumbled it over the bank into a canoe and floated down the stream to their camp. But Brown held on, in spite of his jealous neighbors, and in the following year (1846), more settlers coming in, he was molested no longer.

Orrear's marriage with Miss Wilcox is thought to have been the first marriage of Fayette County settlers, but the wedding was probably celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, between the old Mission and Fort Atkinson, as Mr. Lowry was the officiating clergyman, and a question arises somewhat like that in relation to the birth of Mrs. Mumford's baby, "was this a Fayette

or Indian Territory wedding?" Be that as it may, Orrear had a good farm and dairy; in 1844-5 he built a new house and kept 25 or 30 cows, making butter and cheese for the Mission market. This, so far as is known, was the first dairy in the county. In 1846, he sold his dairy and farm to Horace Bemis who, January 17, 1847, entered the northwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 92, Range 8, which was the first entry of land in the county. It is said that Orrear went to the Mission, where he remained until about 1848, when he removed to Missouri, and his wife died on the journey thither.

About the time of Orrear's matrimonial venture, probably in the Fall or Winter of 1843-4, he purchased Beatty's interest in the farm, and the latter built a cabin on the Volga, which proved to be, when the town was surveyed in 1849, on Section 29, Town 93, Range 8. Isaac Webster had a claim on the Volga bottom a short distance east of Beatty's, lived with Beatty, and during the season of 1844, raised a crop of oats on part of the ground now covered by the village of Fayette. The crop was stacked on the hill where the Upper Iowa University now stands, and was "tramped out" by oxen during the following Winter. During the Winter of 1845, Lorenzo Mulliken lived with Beatty, and A. J. Hensley was there a part of the Winter helping Webster thresh his oats, which were hauled to Fort Atkinson and sold. Beatty appears to have been a roving character, disliking to remain very long in a place, a characteristic of the earliest pioneers, who led the way for others to follow. About 1848, it is said that Beatty went to Minnesota, where he afterward became a member of the Legislature.

AN INSOLENT REDSKIN.

During the Summer of 1844, Andrew Hensley employed Daniel B. Noble, of Yankee Settlement, to break some prairie on his claim, north of Bear Grove. During the Winter of 1844-5, he moved his family into the cabin built by Madison Brown, and, in the Spring, made a quantity of maple sugar.

One day that Spring, Mr. Hensley had occasion to go to Hewett's, with whom he had some business. His son, Andrew J., or "Jack," as he is familiarly called, accompanied him. They expected to return home the same night, but Mr. Hewett was away, and they waited for him.

Mrs. Hensley, with the four younger children, were left alone. During the afternoon, three Indians approached the house, and one of them entered. He was insolent, and by signs, not to be misunderstood, endeavored to drive Mrs. Hensley and her children away. She was not to be driven, however, and endeavored to induce the redskin to leave, but he was as stubborn as she. She had informed him that she was expecting her husband every minute, and went out to see if he was coming. She was becoming frightened. The Indian followed her out, and rudely grasped her by the shoulder. She was a strong, muscular woman, however, and proved more than a match for her tawny assailant. She shook him off, and nearly threw him down. In the melee, he struck her a severe blow across the breast with his musket. As soon as she recovered her breath, she went back into the cabin, fastened the door, and watched. There were two loaded muskets in the house, and she determined to shoot her insolent foe if he dared to attempt to enter again. He cautiously approached and peered over the door, but, discovering her determined attitude, he did not attempt to enter.

After nightfall, Mrs. Hensley, becoming satisfied that her husband and son were not coming home that night and thoroughly alarmed, concluded that the only safety for herself and little ones was in flight. Accordingly, after making

a few hasty preparations, she took her baby (Daniel), about 6 months old, and her next youngest child, Richard, in her arms, and, with the others, quietly stole out of the cabin and started for Hewett's, ten miles away. Arriving at Oatman's "light house," she left the older children there alone, bidding them keep quiet until she returned, and pushed on through the darkness, arriving late at night at Moses Hewett's, about a mile west of Joe's trading post.

This exciting adventure with her Winnebago neighbors rendered Mrs. Hensley nervous and worried. She refused to go back to the Brown cabin to live, and Mr. Hensley moved into the Wilcox cabin, near Beatty's, where his family lived until he built a house on his own claim, into which he moved early in the Fall.

It is said that one afternoon, during the following Summer, Mr. Hensley detected an Indian stealthily following him, when he concealed himself behind the upturned roots of a fallen tree and determined to shoot if the savage approached nearer than a stump that stood about twenty yards away. The Indian came to the designated point and concluded to go no farther in that direction. Another account states that there was a "deal of dodging about for two or three hours," and if the sturdy old pioneer had persuaded his treacherous foe to lie down and die, the universal verdict would have been "served him right."

October 16, 1844, James Beatty was paid, by the Clayton Commissioners, one dollar for a wolf scalp, and January 4, 1845, Moses Hewett and Nathaniel Wilcox were chosen to serve as Grand Jurors in Clayton County.

THE FIRST CROP OF WHEAT.

In the Fall of 1845, Mr. Hensley, who had sown winter wheat on the land he had broken the previous Fall, raised a bountiful crop. This was the first wheat known to be grown in Fayette County. In the Autumn, as soon as he could get some of it threshed and dry enough to grind, he sent his two boys, Andrew J. and Jacob G., with twelve bushels loaded on an ox wagon to Cascade, Dubuque County, to mill. It was not an easy task "to go to mill" in those days, and the boys were gone eight days. They had reached Hewett's, on their way home with the first flour made from Fayette County wheat, but during the night their oxen strayed away, and, the next morning, not finding their team, they started for home. They were barefooted, and were in constant dread of rattlesnakes as well as Indians. Arriving in sight of home, the boys were terrified, as they could discover no signs of life about the premises, and feared that the rest of the family had been captured and carried away by the Indians. They approached their home very cautiously, with heavy hearts, but were much relieved and rejoiced when they found their father and mother, at the other side of the cabin, digging potatoes. Mr. Hensley went to Hewett's, found the stray cattle, and brought the flour home in safety. The boys dreaded the Indians, and the family appears to have had good cause for hating their uncomfortable and insolent neighbors.

In July, 1845, D. J. Finney settled in Township 92, Range 7.

In 1845, says A. J. Hensley, William Van Dorn and Miss _____ Messenger were married, although the marriage is not recorded in Clayton County, and when Mr. Hensley moved out of the Wilcox cabin, the newly married couple moved into it. This was probably the first marriage in Fayette County, if, as is to be presumed, the wedding was at Mr. Messenger's house, and Orrear's wedding was at the elder Wilcox's house, at the Mission.

It may be well to add that the double cabin of Wilcox was standing as late as 1851.

In the Spring or Summer of 1845, Webster sold his claim on the Volga to Lorenzo Mulliken, and returned to Dubuque. Mulliken immediately commenced the construction of a stone fence at the edge of the bluff surrounding the south part of his claim. Andrew J. Hensley worked with him, and Horace Bemis, who bought the Orrear improvements the next year, aided him in completing it. Mulliken died in 1847. He was one of the first settlers at Yankee Settlement, Delaware County, and his father, Samuel Mulliken, was one of the County Commissioners of Delaware County in 1847-8.

HARD EXPERIENCES.

In the Winter of 1845-6, the Fayette settlers secured employment in hauling flour from Quasqueton to the Mission. Accordingly, one morning, Andrew Hensley, Madison Brown, Horace Bemis, James Beatty, Lorenzo Mulliken and — Messenger started with their teams for Quasqueton. A storm arose during the day, which became very severe, as it was accompanied with considerable wind. They missed their way, and instead of making Buffalo Grove, diverged to the left and found themselves in the west end of Coffin's Grove about nightfall. They tried to go forward the next morning, but the storm continued and they were forced to return to their camping place of the night before. Here they encamped again, and got back to Bemis' the next evening.

Two weeks after this unsuccessful trip, another expedition started for Quasqueton. Beatty and Mulliken went with horse teams, and got through to Quasqueton the same night. Horace Bemis and A. J. Hensley followed with three ox teams. They missed the track made by the others, and instead of reaching Buffalo Grove, they traveled to the west, making the Buffalo where it runs across the prairie, near Winthrop. Here they camped. The weather was very cold. They had no means of making a fire, and they lunched on frozen biscuit, making them masticable by thawing the surface with their breath. They made up such a bed as they could in one of the sleds, and under the broad ceiling of the sky, with the scintillations of the stars looking for all the world like yellow icicles, they got such sleep as they could. The next evening they made the dwelling of Mr. Billings. The third day they reached Quasqueton, loaded up their flour, and stayed that night with Billings. The fourth night they camped again on the Buffalo, but having brought along some wood, they passed the night in comparative comfort. The next night they reached home. The next morning all hands started for the Mission, Bemis and Mulliken taking the horses, and Beatty and young Hensley the cattle. Beatty and the lad reached the Turkey, and found that the mild weather of the day before had made the water too deep to be forded. Meantime, Mulliken had crossed the river on a gorge of ice, and started for the Mission, and Bemis had unhitched his horses and started for home, leaving the flour on the bank of the Turkey. Here Beatty and Hensley camped that night. The next morning Beatty started Hensley home with the oxen, and himself stayed with the flour to keep any stray Indians from stealing it. Hensley trudged along with his six brute companions without trouble until he reached the divided road, one leading to the upper ford and the other crossing the river opposite the Mulliken Bottom. Here his cattle made him a good deal of trouble, for they were determined to go to the upper crossing, which was narrow, and in the high stage of water dangerous. About the time he would get one yoke well started eastward, the others were as well started southward, and he was pretty well tuckered before he got the procession formed to suit him. He reached the lower crossing just before dark, and found it impassable. Bemis was waiting for him on the right

bank, and shouted to him to stay where he was. Accordingly he fastened his bovines to the tree about where the emigrants of June 1, 1878, lost their wagons, and stayed all night with an old Indian bearing the pseudonym of "Jim Crow," who lived near by. The next morning Bemis hauled up a big sap-trough to the ford and ferried the boy over, Mr. "Crow" bringing the cattle across.

VOTING PRECINCTS.

The records of Clayton County do not indicate any change in voting precincts until January 7, 1846, when the County Commissioners

Ordered, that the petition of Joseph Hewett and others, asking for a precinct to be established, and called the Hewett Precinct. It is further ordered that said petition is hereby received and allowed, and that the boundaries of said precinct be defined hereafter by Andrew S. Cooley (one of the Board) and the Clerk, as soon as a map can be obtained, and said precinct to be called the Hewitt Precinct, and the elections to be held at the house of Daniel Finney, and the boundaries of said precinct, when defined, to be entered on the records. [Said boundaries are so far defined as follows: North of Bemis Precinct and west of Boardman]

Hewett Precinct ordered to return eight names for jury list.

January 8, Judges in Hewett Precinct, appointed as follows: Joseph Hewett, Daniel Finney and John Nagle. On the same day another precinct appears to have been organized, including all of Fayette not embraced in Hewett. Sodom and Gomorrah were pioneer settlements in Clayton. Sodom was situated very near the southern neutral line in Township 94, Range 6, Clayton County.

Ordered, that an election precinct be established at the Winnebago Agency, and bounds of said precinct as follows: Commencing at the neutral line at Sodom (Township 94, Range 6), thence due north until it strikes the Iowa River; thence up said river eight miles above Green-zoe's trading house; thence due south, intersecting the neutral line; thence to the place of beginning. Elections in and for said precinct at the house of Franklin Wilcox, near Fort Atkinson.

From this time until 1847, these two precincts appear to have been all that existed in Fayette County.

By the Constitution adopted May 18, 1846, "The Counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Clayton, Fayette, Buchanan and Black Hawk were entitled to two Senators and two Representatives jointly."

Charles Glidden, from Maine, settled in Township 92, Range 7, in March, 1846.

James Beatty served as grand juror for 1846, and Horace Bemis and George Culver served as petit jurors. Bemis bought the Wilcox house and claim north of Orrear's, probably in 1845.

April 14, 1846, Road District No. 14 was established by the Clayton authorities, and Horace Bemis appointed Supervisor.

COUNTY ROAD ESTABLISHED.

May 9, 1846, the petition of Horace Bemis and others for a road commencing at or near the house of Horace Bemis, in the Bemis Precinct, thence westerly until it strikes a dividing ridge that leads to the Volga; thence on the most eligible route to Sage's mill, Elkader, on Turkey River, was received by the Clayton Commissioners, and Henry Brown, Horace Bemis and Nathan Purdy were appointed Commissioners. The road was established Oct. 6th.

The territorial road from Quasqueton to Fort Atkinson was reviewed prior to July, 1846.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

August election, 1846, Agency Precinct, Elias D. Wilcox, Franklin Wilcox and H. M. Rice. Hewett Precinct, Joseph Hewett, George Culver and Henry Gifford.

1847, Agency Precinct, Franklin Wilcox, Daniel Hazens, David Olmstead. Hewett Precinct, Joseph Hewett, John Nagle, Moses Hewett.

BOUNDARIES OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Section 2 of "An Act to define the boundaries of the Counties of Clayton and Fayette," approved February 3, 1847, provides:

That the following shall constitute the boundaries of the county of Fayette, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of Township 91 north, Range 7 west of the fifth principal meridian, on the line dividing Townships 90 and 91 north, Range 7 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence running west on the line dividing Townships 90 and 91, to the line dividing Range 10 and 11; thence north on the said range line to the line dividing Townships 95 and 96 north; thence east on said township line to the range line dividing Ranges 6 and 7; thence south on said range line to the place of beginning

Townships.—Under the law authorizing County Commissioners to create civil townships, the Commissioners of Clayton, among others, created Township No. 4 (Hewett), consisting of Township 92, Range 6, and the west half of Township 92, Range 5, with Fayette County attached thereto. Thus Fayette County, with its twenty Congressional Townships, became an attachment to Hewett Township in Clayton County, April 21, 1847.

The first election in this township was held in August, 1847—at Hewett's, says Padelford, but Hensley says at Zophar Perkins'. The total number of votes was 28, several of which were from Fayette County. At this election, it is said that M. C. Sperry and Andrew Hensley were elected Justices of the Peace and M. Brazelton, Clerk. No ink was to be had and the clerks were forced to do their work with pencils. John Padelford was one of the Judges of this election, and was also the messenger who carried the returns to Guttenberg.

In May, 1847, Chauncey Brooks located in the county, in Smithfield Township. M. C. Sperry settled on his claim in Township 92, Range 7, March 20, 1847. Palmer F. Newton settled in the same township in November of the same year.

PIONEER PREACHERS.

The first religious services in Fayette County, or the first of which any knowledge remains, were said to be held by Rev. John Brown, at the house of Chauncey Brooks in 1848, possibly in 1847. Mr. Brown belonged to the United Brethren, and lived at Colesburg or Yankee Settlement. In 1846, he built a hotel at Rockville, Delaware Co., but his wife died soon after, and his children managed the hotel while he spent a portion of his time in ministering to the spiritual necessities of the pioneers in Delaware, Fayette and other neighboring counties, and, it is said, married a Miss Harrow, about 1847 or '48.

One of the first sermons preached by Rev. Mr. Brown was at the Orrear cabin, one evening in the Summer of 1848. His audience was composed of three or four white men, two white women, two Indian bucks and an educated squaw. As Brown warmed with his discourse he began to pound the puncheon table in his gesticulations, with considerable violence. One of the "untutored sons" leaned toward his companion and asked him what that meant. He answered that his opinion was that Brown wanted to fight. Again the preacher's sunburnt and ponderous fist made the table jump an inch and the dishes rattle over the fire place. The Indians rose as if impelled by the same force, clutched their blankets with their left hands, cleared the cabin door at one bound and ran into the grove for safety, not caring to engage in a theological inquiry with a man so sinewy and handy with his fists as Brother Brown, who, they feared, might pound religion into their heads as he was then attempting to do into the table.

Simeon Clark, the pioneer Methodist preacher of Delaware, must have visited this county at an early date, as he was the officiating clergyman at the wedding of George Culver and Miss Castall in February, 1847, and Clark always preached whenever two or three would gather together. Clark unquestionably went to the Mission in 1840-41, and after the settlements began to be made on the Black Hawk Purchase he as unquestionably did some preaching in the wilderness. Mr. Clark was a bee-hunter in 1839, and traversed the prairies of Delaware, Buchanan and Fayette every Summer for years after that time, preaching in the humble cabins of the pioneers on the Sabbath, while he searched for wild honey during the week, and it is very probable that he may have preached the first sermon in Fayette, as he did in Delaware. If Elder Brown did not preach at Brooks' cabin until 1848, it seems almost certain that Clark must have held religious services at the Wilcox Settlement as early as 1843 or 1844.

Elder Clark, Methodist, and Elder Brown of the United Brethren, were the pioneer preachers of Fayette.

A SPECK OF WAR.

The nearest approach to a war between the settlers on the Black Hawk Purchase and the Winnebagoes occurred in 1847. A party of old men and women, numbering about a dozen, left the Reserve and encamped near Turner's Mill (Forestville), in Delaware County, to hunt. A party of hunters from Eads' Grove discovered them one day, and fell upon the squad of inoffensive Indians, clubbing them quite severely. It was purely malicious conduct and entirely unjustifiable on the part of the whites. The Indians returned to the Reservation, and Sugar-Lick, their chief, was informed of the outrage. Sugar-Lick summoned two subordinate chiefs, seven or eight able-bodied men, and his son, who could speak English, and started for Delaware County. Arriving within a mile or so of Eads' Grove, he sent his son into the settlement with the message that he had a party in the woods near by, waiting to be clubbed, also adding the bit of collateral information, however, that if any white man presumed to pass a certain line he would be shot. The whites did not have as much disposition for clubbing Indians as they had a few days before, and Sugar-Lick returned to Fayette County without shedding a drop of Anglo-Saxon blood.

REMOVAL OF THE WINNEBAGOES.

By Article II of Treaty of October 13, 1846 [see U. S. Stats., Vol. 9, p. 878], the Winnebago Nation of Indians retroceded the "neutral ground" on which they had resided since 1833, to the United States, and their title to the lands included in the Reserve was extinguished. But the Indians were not removed until June, 1848, when, by order of the Government, in charge of J. E. Fletcher, Agent, they sadly and reluctantly took their departure, and were conducted to their new reservation in Minnesota. The Government property at Fort Atkinson was placed in charge of volunteers, in 1846. Of this company, but little information is accessible to the historians of Fayette County. The men were recruited at Burlington and vicinity, in 1846, and as soon as mustered in they marched to the Fort. J. H. McKenny, who died at Chatfield, Minn., May 23, 1878, was First Lieutenant of the company. He had settled in Iowa about 1837, and worked in the office of the *Territorial Gazette* from its first issue till 1839. He was Sheriff of Des Moines County from 1843 to 1846. This command accompanied the Indians on their Northward march, which began June 9, 1848, in pursuance of orders from the War Department. The new Reservation chosen for the "thieving, lousy Winnebagoes," as they

were affectionately termed by the Clayton and Delaware folks, was known as Long Prairie, now Todd County (Minnesota). The Indians, although they had ceded their Iowa Reserve to the United States in 1846, when the time arrived for their removal, it was with great reluctance that they made their preparations to depart, for they had become very much attached to their Iowa home. Some were disposed to rebel; but, after a few days' deliberation in council, the tribe packed up for the journey. Nearly two months were consumed on the march, and, after several stampedes and sudden halts, the Winnebagoes were left on their new Canaan. Two or three years after, a large party returned; but finding the groves along the Turkey and the Volga filling up with white settlers, they gave up any lingering hope they might have entertained of remaining, and wended their way back to Long Prairie. An occasional arrow or lance-head picked up by the farmer as he walks along the furrow is the only trace left behind of the warlike Sioux, or the impudent, whisky-loving Winnebago, whose former presence here is as a dream to the settlers of Fayette subsequent to 1848, and a half-forgotten legend to the gray-haired pioneers who came before that time to select homes in the edges of the beautiful groves and by the sides of the babbling springs that endure while races come and races depart.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE RESERVE.

Before the camp fires of the departing Indians had ceased to burn, and before their moccasined feet had ceased to patter among the fallen leaves of the forests on the Turkey and the Volga, the sturdy western pioneers began to enter upon the fertile lands they were leaving, and the plow of civilization began to obliterate the footprints of the savage almost before the green grasses on these beautiful prairies, bent beneath his light and noiseless tread, had lifted their dewy heads again to the morning sun.

The first cabin in Township 94, Range 8 (West Union), was built by Thos. J. Smith near a spring probably on the northwest corner of Section 15, August 15th to 20th, 1848, on the farm now known as the "Lippincott place." The next to locate and build a habitation was Lorenzo Dutton, who visited this region in July, 1848, and selected his location about a mile and a half east of north of T. J. Smith on Sec. 3, where he now resides. He returned in September following and built a hay cabin,* in which he and his companions set up a cook stove and lived like princes, on slap-jacks and wild honey for about a month, when their cabin took fire and burned and a more substantial log house was erected. With Mr. Dutton came Henry Jones, Charles Jones, William H. Blanchard and William W. Bailey. The two last mentioned did not remain long, and Blanchard now lives in Chicago. Soon after Thomas J. Smith, Dutton and the Jones's, came other Smiths. One of them located about a mile and a half northeast of Thomas, on Section 10 or 11. David Smith built a cabin near the little creek in the southwest corner of Section 17, and claimed the timber and the land where West Union now stands. Morris B. Earll and Jacob Oory settled on the bank of the little creek, on the northwest quarter of

*Hay cabins were frequently built by the early settlers to serve as dwelling places or "camps," until more substantial structures could be provided. Four "forked" or "crotched" posts were cut in the neighboring timber and driven into the ground from ten to twelve feet apart, constituted the corners of the building. Two on one side were shorter than the others, to give the necessary "pitch" to the roof. On these "crotches" or "forks" poles were laid for plates, and on these other poles for beams and rafters. Sometimes only two posts were driven and one end of the rafters rested on the ground. After the frame is up more poles are laid across the roof, and these are covered with hay. Dutton's party were a little aristocratic and hauled some boards from Elkader, which they laid over the plates and beams of their primitive house, and piled hay on the top of them. The walls were made by cutting poles of the proper lengths setting them up on the ground endwise, the upper ends leaning against the plates, and piling hay against them on the outside. If a sufficient quantity of hay was used in their construction these hay cabins were very comfortable for temporary dwellings.

Section 16, and erected a cabin or cabins in 1848. Mr. Dutton broke some prairie in the Fall of 1848, which was probably the first breaking done in this township. Henry F. Smith and J. F. Smith spent part of the Winter of 1848-49 here. Lewis Kerr, with his family, his mother, sister Polly, and two brothers, John and Thomas, settled on Section 22, Township 95, Range 8, in 1848. Kerr erected his cabin immediately after the Indians left. John Downey broke some prairie on Section 32, but sold his claim to Jacob Rosier. George N. Rosier, Eliff Johnson and perhaps others, located in this township in 1848.

In July and August, 1848, Samuel Conner and Simeon B. Forbes built the first house in Township 94, Range 7, on Section 14, where Elgin was afterward laid out.

Immediately after the removal of the Indians, Lewis Kerr built a cabin in Township 95, Range 8, and settled with his family. His brothers, John and Thomas, his sister and his mother, came with him and his family. John Downey broke the first prairie on Section 32, Township 95, Range 8, in 1848. William M. Rosier built a cabin on Section 32, the same year, and Jacob Rosier bought Downey's claim.

"In 1848," says Mr. Lorenzo Dutton, "soon after I came, Mr. Hadley, who had located about a mile a half north of me, had a 'log raisin'." Henry Jones, Wallace Bailey and I, went down to help him 'roll up' his cabin. Besides us, were Mr. Hadley and his hired man, and John Downey and Thomas Downey—seven of us. When the cabin was up Mr. Hadley got dinner for us. He had burned up his coffee-pot and had only one kettle. First, he cooked beans in the kettle, then pork and potatoes, and then made coffee in it. When supper was ready we gathered round, took our meat and potatoes and beans on chips for plates, and took turns drinking coffee from two tin pint cups."

RATTLE-SNAKES.

Rattle-snakes were numerous in this region when the first settlements were made. Mr. Dutton relates that, in the Fall of 1848, he and Wallace Bailey were out hunting bees north of their cabin. On this expedition, they discovered the cave on Section 34, Township 95, Range 8, since known as Dutton's Cave. When about 80 rods east of this cave, on a bluff beside a little "run," they thought they heard the rattle of a snake. Looking about, they discovered one, and Bailey threw a stone at it. The stone happened to roll into a hole, toward which, disturbed by the visitor, a number of the serpents made their way; but the stone had stopped up the entrance to their den. It was a warm, sunny, Autumn day, and the loathsome reptiles were out enjoying the sunshine. Dutton and Bailey had, unconsciously, "waked up snakes," but they pitched battle with them, and when the last "rattle" was killed they counted eighteen dead "sarpints" on the field, some of them of large size, and one having twenty-one rattles.

LOST.

Dutton, the Joneses and Bailey had three yokes of oxen. The cattle had but recently come from Illinois, and were disposed to go back whenever opportunity occurred. The boys kept them in a yard, yoked, except when they were at work or turned out to feed. One cold, rainy afternoon in the Fall of 1848, they turned the cattle out to feed; but, instead of feeding near home, the animals wandered off eastward. When they had had time enough to feed, Dutton went out to drive them in, and overtook them about dark and started with them for home. Dutton thought that, by going across lots, he could reach the cabin by a nearer route than to follow the crooked trail the oxen had made, but soon

lost the way. It had stopped raining, but it was cold; he was wet, and it was not pleasant to think of passing the night without shelter; but there was no alternative. He kept himself comparatively warm by leaning against one of the oxen, and when the animals laid down he laid down close beside one of them. "He was not the pleasantest bed-fellow in the world," said Mr. Dutton, "but he was a good deal better than none, under the circumstances." The next morning he had no difficulty in finding the way, and reached home about 9 o'clock, none the worse for this night on the prairie.

THE SURVEYS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

As previously stated, only four townships in Fayette County embraced in the Black Hawk Purchase were surveyed prior to 1841. The date of the several surveys and names of surveyors of the several townships, as exhibited by the original plats of Government Surveys on deposit in the State Land Office of Iowa, are as follows:

Township 91, Range 7 (Putnam); Township 91, Range 8 (Scott); Township 92, Range 7 (Fairfield); Township 92, Range 8 (Smithfield). Township lines established by Orson Lyon, in the Summer of 1837; subdivisions, by Jas. Videto, in third and fourth quarters of 1837.

Township 91, Range 9 (Jefferson). East and north township line by Orson Lyon, in second quarter of 1837, and west township line by George W. Harrison, second quarter of 1841. Subdivisions by William P. Hall, third quarter of 1841. Re-survey of northern boundary, by William P. Hall, third quarter of 1841.

Township 91, Range 10 (Oran). South, west and north township lines by Isaac N. Higbee, August and September, 1845; east township line, George W. Harrison, May, 1841. Subdivided by Thomas Hurley, December, 1846.

Township 92, Range 9 (Harlan). South township line by William P. Hall, August, 1841; east township line by Orson Lyon, May, 1837; west township line, re-survey, John Ball, October, 1848; north township line, Guy H. Carleton, August, 1848. Subdivided by William H. Merritt, October, 1848.

Township 92, Range 10 (Fremont). South township line, Isaac N. Higbee, September, 1845; west, north and re-survey east township lines, John Ball, August and November, 1848. Subdivided by John Parker, May, 1849.

Township 93, Range 7 (Illyria). South and part of east township lines, Orson Lyon, June, 1837; west, north and part of east township lines, Guy H. Carleton, August, 1848. Subdivided by William H. Merritt, November, 1848.

Township 93, Range 8 (Westfield). South township line, Orson Lyon, June, 1837; east, north and west township lines, Guy H. Carleton, August, 1848. Subdivided by William H. Merritt, November, 1848.

Township 93, Range 9 (Center). Township lines, Guy H. Carleton, August, 1848. Subdivided by William H. Merritt, October, 1848.

Township 93, Range 10 (Banks). East township line, Guy H. Carleton, August, 1848; south, west and north township lines, John Ball, August and September, 1848. Subdivided by John Parker, November, 1848.

Township 94, Range 10 (Bethel). East township line, Guy H. Carleton, August, 1848; south, west and north township lines, John Ball, September, 1848. Subdivided by John Parker, 1849.

Township 95, Range 10 (Eden). South, west and north township lines, John Ball, September, 1848; east township line, Guy H. Carleton, August, 1848. Subdivided by John Parker, August and September, 1849.

Township 94, Range 9 (Windsor). Township lines, Guy H. Carleton, August, 1848. Subdivided by William H. Merritt, October, 1848.

Township 95, Range 9 (Auburn). Township lines by Guy H. Carleton, August and September, 1848. Subdivisions by Hugh Trenor, March and April, 1849.

Township 94, Range 8 (West Union). Township lines by Guy H. Carleton, August, 1848. Subdivisions by Hugh Trenor, March, 1849.

Township 95, Range 8 (Dover). Township lines by Guy H. Carleton, August and September, 1848. Subdivided by Hugh Trenor, April, 1849.

Township 94, Range 7 (Pleasant Valley). Township lines by Guy H. Carleton, August, 1848. Subdivisions by John Fitzpatrick, April and May, 1849.

Township 95, Range 7 (Clermont). Township lines by Guy H. Carleton, August and September, 1848. Subdivisions by John Fitzpatrick, May, 1849.

FIRST ENTRIES.

The first entry of lands in Fayette County, as recorded, was made by Horace Bemis, who entered the northwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 92, Range 8 (Smithfield Township), Jan. 17, 1847. This was the claim of William Orrear and James Beatty, and was the extreme northern limit of the surveyed lands in the county. William Anderson and Chauncey Brooks entered land in the township in 1848.

John P. Moyne made the next entry, of east half of southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 92, Range 7 (Fairfield Township). Horace Bemis, Hiram Brooks and John Brooks entered land in Fairfield in 1848, and Jared Taylor, Palmer F. Newton, Jesse Brooks and Martha Hunt in 1849.

Robert Alexander entered the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 93, Range 8, July 9, 1849. Several other entries were made on the same date. John W. Lane and Horace Andrus entered during 1849.

John W. Lane entered part of Section 30, Township 93, Range 7 (Illyria Township), July 16, 1849. George Culver entered parts of Sections 22, 26 and 27, by land warrant, June 25, 1849. Andrew Hensley entered Section 19, Oct. 13, 1849.

David Downs entered the northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 94, Range 9 (Windsor Township), Sept. 8, 1849, and J. R. Eddy entered land in the same township, Nov. 21, 1849.

William Wells made the first entry in Township 94; Range 8 (West Union Township), of the northeast quarter of Section 17, Dec. 5, 1849.

Thomas Woodle entered part of Section 13, Township 93, Range 9 (Center Township), Jan. 16, 1850. Philip Herzog made an entry in the same township shortly after.

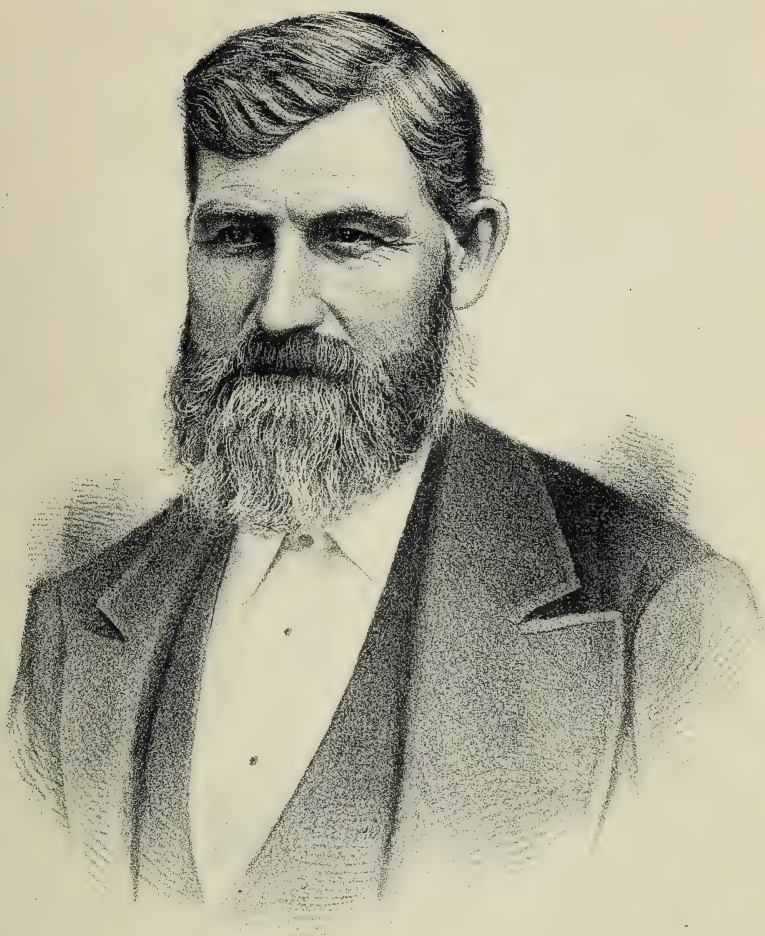
Samuel Conner entered part of Section 14, Township 94, Range 7 (Pleasant Valley Township), Nov. 26, 1849.

Gardner Waters, Sept. 23, 1850, entered parts of Sections 4 and 5, Township 95, Range 9 (Auburn Township).

Francis P. Rosier, L. Rosier, Jacob K. Rosier, George N. Rosier and Thomas Turner made first entries in Township 95, Range 8 (Dover Township), Sep. 28, 1850.

Henry D. Evans entered part of Section 27, Township 95, Range 7 (Clermont Township), Dec. 27, 1850.

James Austin entered part of Section 35, Township 95, Range 10 (Eden Township), Jan. 27, 1851; and on the same date the same man entered the



B. Morse

WEST UNION

north half of the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 94, Range 10 (Bethel Township).

Henry Maynard entered the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 92, Range 9 (Harlan), March 18, 1851.

William A. Sims entered the southeast quarter of Section 21, Township 91, Range 10 (Oran Township), Nov. 3, 1851.

James Nelson Pitkin entered part of Section 35, Township 91, Range 9 (Jefferson Township), May 9, 1851.

John C. Folsom entered the west half of northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 91, Range 7 (Putnam Township), Nov. 4, 1850.

Theodore Wilson entered part of Section 30, Township 93, Range 10 (Banks Township), Jan. 6, 1852.

Thomas Rand entered parts of Sections 31 and 32, Township 92, Range 10 (Fremont Township), Jan. 16, 1853.

Peter L. Moe entered the south half of northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 91, Range 8 (Scott Township), Oct. 10, 1854.

In November, 1848, snow fell to the depth of eighteen inches, and remained until April, 1849. It was a cold, hard Winter for the settlers of Fayette as well as other sections of the State.

In 1848-9, before the surveys were completed, and before the lands were in market, the settlers organized a Claim Society for the purpose of mutual protection against claim jumpers.

By the re-apportionment act, approved January 15, 1849, the counties of Dubuque, Clayton (including Fayette), Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Winnesheik and Allamakee were entitled to two Senators, and the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan and Black Hawk, three Representatives jointly, and the counties of Clayton, Fayette, Winnesheik and Allamakee shall have one Representative.

April 23, 1849, William Wells, from Monroe, Greene County, Wisconsin, came to Knob Prairie and purchased the claim and cabin of David Smith, near the southwest corner of Section 17, occupied the premises and built a substantial log house. Mr. Wells was a skillful bee hunter. Wild bees were numerous, and this was a land literally "flowing with wild honey," if not with milk. The groves were full of "bee trees" and the pioneers always had plenty of honey and wax. They made candles of the latter. Holding a cake of wax to the fire until it became warm and plastic, thin slices were shaved off with a sharp knife. This wax would be wrapped around a piece of candle-wick (or when that was an unobtainable luxury, a piece of cotton cloth was substituted) and moulded to it by hand; more wax was added to it in layers until sufficient size was attained, and the log cabins of the pioneers were illuminated with wax tapers that a king might envy.

The mode of finding the bees was simple. The hunter was provided with a small box, in the bottom of which a piece of honey comb was placed; this box was provided with a lid in which a piece of glass was set. There was also a slide by which the honey could be shut from the bees in the top. Sometimes a piece of bee bread was taken along to be burned to "toll" the bees. Arriving at the scene of operation, the hunter watched until he found a bee on a flower, when he would quietly approach with his open box, suddenly shut the lid and the bee finding itself imprisoned would fly up against the glass, the slide would then be closed until the insect became quiet, when it would be gently opened and the bee would soon drop down upon the honey and go to work. The box was then opened and the bee rising in the air would circle round a few

times and then strike a "bee-line" for its tree. If it was near, it would be but a short time before there would be several bees return to the treasure the first had found, indicating some mode of communication between these industrious and intelligent insects; watching their flight, the hunter was soon able to determine what direction to take and seldom failed to find the tree.

Mr. Wells was very successful, and, says Judge Rogers, "would often have several barrels of honey in his cabin at one time."

The first letter received at the new settlement was written by Simeon B. Forbes, who was living where Elgin now stands, to his brother-in-law, William Wells, in 1849, and was addressed to the latter at "Knob Prairie." The messenger was Thomas Wells, who carried back the answer addressed to Simeon B. Forbes, "Shin Bone Valley."

In May, Henry F. Smith and Stephen Bailey settled near "Knob Prairie." Smith built a cabin on the southwest corner of Section 9.

In July, Gabriel Long and Joshua Wells located in the vicinity.

Oliver A. Brown settled in Township 94, Range 9, in May of the same year.

Thomas Woodle, Thomas Douglass and Thomas B. Sturgis came and selected claims near the geographical center of the county, on and near Section 13, Township 93, Range 9, in 1849, and near "Gamble's Grove," and returned for permanent settlement in the Spring of 1850, when M. V. Burdick, Peter Osborn, John Hanna and Phineas F. Sturgis settled near them.

In the Spring of 1849, Harvey Light and Erastus A. Light made a settlement on Section 13, Township 93, Range 8, where Lima now stands, and built a saw-mill that year, also a sort of grist-mill or corn-cracker, and commenced grinding corn the next year.

THE DROWNING OF YOUNG ROSIER.

Early in June, 1849, several young men, among whom were Stephen Bailey, ——— Sackett, ——— Toombs, ——— Ryan and ——— Dickson or Dickinson, went to the cabin of William M. Rosier, on Section 32, Town 95, Range 8, and desired him to go down to the Volga with them on a fishing excursion. He had a fine pair of horses and they said they wanted his team to haul their fish home. He declined to go that day, but said if they went, he would come down the next day and haul up their fish, and this arrangement was agreed upon. Accordingly, the next day young Rosier drove down to the Volga where he found the party just at night, encamped in an Indian wigwam, that stood on the banks of the stream, near Padelford's ford, which was near Culver's old trading house.

The next morning he was drowned, and the following is the account given by his companions. Of course there were no other witnesses:

They were fishing with a seine or net, it seems, and after setting it the next morning, it was suggested that one of the party should go up stream and beat down with a pole to drive the fish into the net. One after another declined to go because they could not swim, until young Rosier said he would go—he could swim. He went, they said, and in wading down stream stepped into a hole, sunk and never rose. They threw a rail toward him, but he did not rise. Instead of making an effort to get him out, his companions started off to find a man to help, and it was some time before his body was recovered, which was done by dragging with the seine. They put his body in his wagon and drove home to his cabin, but Henry Smith followed, had the body brought back to his house (as they said they were intending to dig a hole near his cabin and bury him there), where he received a decent burial.

George N. Rosier states that his brother had several hundred dollars in silver and gold, but that none of it was found after his death. Whether he had it in a belt around his person when he was drowned or whether it was concealed in

his cabin has never been known. It is said that Ryan was afterward seen to have a belt full of silver and gold while at work harvesting near Padelford's that Fall. It is also stated that when the cabin built by Rosier in 1848, and occupied by Jacob Hoover, after his death, was torn down, the workmen found a mortise in one of the timbers supporting the puncheon floor, that might have been made and used as a "safe" for his money, by the unfortunate young man. Public opinion was divided on the question whether Rosier was drowned accidentally—the prevailing impression favoring that construction—but that some one who knew where his money was kept stole it after his death, there can be but little doubt.

THE FIRST CELEBRATION.

The first celebration of the anniversary of the American nation, in Fayette County, so far as is known, was at Knob Prairie, July 4, 1849. The liberty pole, a fine "hickory elm," was cut in the grove 25 or 30 rods southwest of the southwest corner of the original plat of West Union. The ground embraced within the public square and Elm street south of it, was broken that Spring, and the liberty pole was erected on the knoll about 230 feet south of the spot where soon afterward the southeast corner of the Public Square of West Union was established; near it the speakers' stand was erected, and a little way south of it was a fine spring.

Stephen Bailey was the President of the day, Simeon B. Forbes, Reader of the Declaration, and Samuel Wilson and Rev. Joseph Forbes were the Orators.

There were no newspapers then to report and preserve the details of the pioneer celebration, but Mr. Dutton and others who were present, declare that the day was celebrated in "good old-fashioned style," and it is to be presumed that the occasion was enjoyed quite as heartily as later and more elaborate celebrations have been. During the day, Gabriel Long and Solomon Bishop arrived at the new settlement.

Benjamin Liff, in some reminiscences, written January 14, 1868, for the Historical and Pioneers Association, gives the following account of the celebration:

But hearing that the few settlers in the county proposed to meet on the ground now occupied by the county seat, to celebrate the 4th of July, I determined to be one of the jolly company. Arriving on the ground, found two or three ox teams, some fifteen or twenty men, and a few ladies (then commonly called women) who were trying to shelter themselves from the burning sun in the shade of the wagons. Some kind of an elevation was there for a speakers' stand, but no shelter from the sun. We were called to order, I believe, by Mr. Bailey, who was the President of the day; listened to the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. S. B. Forbes, and a few short speeches, from whom I do not recollect. Our accommodations for being seated while the speaking was going on was in no way limited, we had the entire West Union Prairie, beautifully carpeted with the verdure of Summer, on which we all sat to hear what our speakers had to say. There was no disturbance, except by two surly mastiffs, who patroled the winding alleys among the audience, each seeming to say "I am monarch of all I survey, my right there is none to dispute." But just as the speaker had reached the point of interest in his subject the two dogs had bred a quarrel, and a hint by way of a kick from one of the audience brought on a deadly conflict in the canine family. Many of the audience sought refuge in the distance. Such is life. After the battle was over, we listened to the finishing of the speeches—saw some old friends with whom we had met in other days, and had a very pleasant time conversing about the future prospects of this new country.

A painful accident happened a few days previous to this gathering, which was the drowning of the young Mr. Rosier, in the Volga, which was the subject of much conversation on this occasion, and many sad countenances might be seen while we listened to the painful recital.

WEST UNION.

About the time of this celebration, William Wells conceived the idea of laying out a town on Knob Prairie, and had decided to call it West Union,

because he liked the name of Union, and added " West " to it because there was a West Union in Ohio, his native State.

Soon afterward, during the month of July, Jacob LyBrand and Jacob W. Rogers, also from Monroe, Wis., visited this locality, made arrangements with Mr. Wells, with whom they were acquainted, for the purchase of a two-thirds' interest in sixty acres, on which the new town of West Union was to be located, and for founding the town. After perfecting the preliminary arrangements, LyBrand and Rogers went back to Wisconsin, but returned to West Union on September 7th, following, with a stock of goods, which were put into Wells' cabin, and the first store in the county was opened.

Mr. Rogers brought his family, his wife and child, with him. Soon after their arrival, in September, the town of West Union, located on the northeast quarter of Section 17, Township 94 north, of Range 8 west, was laid out. The surveying was done by Erastus A. Light.

Early in October, Mr. Rogers commenced building the first house on the town plat, on Block 17. It was built of hewed logs, 18x26 feet, one and one-half stories, and was finished and occupied by Mr. Rogers and his family December 25, 1849. The roof was covered with long shingles, and lumber was hauled from Elkader for the floors.

Although the town was surveyed in September, 1849, the proprietors discovered that it was necessary that it should be surveyed and platted by a County Surveyor, to comply with the laws. Accordingly, early in the next Spring, the town was re-surveyed. Fayette County was not organized, and, consequently, the work was done by the County Surveyor of Clayton County, to which Fayette was then attached.

The point of beginning from which to make future surveys may be found at the southeast corner of the Public Square, where a stone is planted for the corner. The plat is certified by John M. Gay, County Surveyor of Clayton County, April 29, 1850, and sworn to by the proprietors, William Wells, Jacob LyBrand and J. W. Rogers, proprietors, before Robert R. Reed, Notary Public, June 28, 1850, filed for record the same day, and recorded June 29, 1850. Again filed for record June 8, 1858, and recorded December 11, 1858.

The proprietors appropriated the Public Square, 400 feet square, to the use of Fayette County for public buildings, provided the county seat should be located in West Union; and if the county seat should not be located at West Union, or be removed from it, then said square to be for the use of the village.

The Otter Creek Mission Circuit was established by the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1849, by the Conference of which Rev. G. B. Bowman was Presiding Elder, but no appointment was made, and it was left to be supplied by the Presiding Elder, who secured the services of Rev. John Hinman for Circuit Preacher. Mr. Hinman preached his first sermon in West Union in 1849, probably in September, at the house of H. F. Smith, it is said. Of this meeting, probably, the following incident is related :

PIONEER CHURCH GOING.

In September, 1849, shortly after Benjamin Iliff settled on Section 7, Township 95, Range 8, he heard that there was to be a religious meeting at Mr. Smith's cabin, at West Union. Mr. Iliff was anxious to attend, but was at some loss to know how to manage. He could not think of leaving his wife and two small children at the cabin alone, the nearest neighbor being four miles away. If he went with the oxen and wagon and took them with him, there would be nobody to take care of the cows and young cattle at home. But where there

was a will there was a way. Mr. Iliff was determined to "go to meetin'." He hitched up his team, put his wife and children in the wagon, hitched his horse, "Old Nance," behind the wagon, and the cattle, so lately coming from Wisconsin in that way, very readily fell into the procession, and away they all went to meeting at West Union, where the family enjoyed a good time and the stock found rich pasture, returning home, after the meeting was over, in the order in which they came.

It was only a little incident, but it gives an insight into pioneer life and customs. What citizen of Eldorado, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, would think of going to West Union to church, driving a yoke of oxen attached to a wagon in which his family should be seated on some straw, with his horse led by a halter and his cows and young stock bringing up the rear? And yet, the sturdy pioneers of 1849 enjoyed it, and entered into the worship of Almighty God with quite as much earnestness and sincerity as characterizes much of the religious worship in these modern times. They did not "go to meetin'" to show their new bonnets or Spring overcoats, nor were they too proud to ride in an ox cart. They went to attend to the spiritual necessities of their being, and cared very little for external show.

The first quarterly meeting was held near Otter Creek, at the house, it is said, of George Smith, about three miles east of West Union, about June 1, 1850. The first quarterly conference was composed of Rev. G. B. Bowman, Presiding Elder; Rev. H. S. Brunson, Rev. John Hinman, Rev. Eli Elrod, Benjamin Iliff, J. W. Foster, James Robinson and G. P. Slayton. It is possible that this was the second meeting, and that the first was held in September, in 1849.

In October, 1849, Jacob W. Rogers went to Quasqueton, where he sold his horse and buggy to Denton M. Davis, the owner of the mill at that place, for \$130, in grain, flour and pork, and returned to West Union, forty-five miles on foot. During the Winter of 1850-51, he went to Quasqueton with a team for a load of grain, and on his return it was so cold that he was obliged to walk beside the wagon the entire distance to prevent freezing. In spite of his efforts, however, when he reached home about 10 o'clock at night, his nose, ears, face and hands were frost-bitten, and it was several weeks before he recovered from the effects of his journey.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

In 1847, Fayette County was included in Hewitt Township, Clayton County. The first township created in Fayette County was by order of the County Commissioners of Clayton, Oct. 1, 1849, as follows:

Ordered, that, whereas, a petition having been presented from Fayette County, signed by David Smith, John Downey and others, praying to be set off into a township, with the following bounds, viz.: Township 95, Range 9; north half, Township 94, Range 9; west half, Township 95, Range 8, boundary of said township, be and hereby is received, and the first election at M. B. Earle's, at a newly commenced village known by the name of Auburn, and that the Clerk is hereby requested to notify them of the acceptance of their petition, and also with such instructions as he may deem proper.

The Commissioners appointed no Judges of Election for the new township, and there are no records to show that the township was organized at that time.

WEST UNION TOWNSHIP.

The following order of the Clayton Commissioners appears of record October 3, 1849:

Ordered, that, whereas, a petition has been presented this day by William Rogers (Wells?) and others, from Fayette County, asking to be set off into a township, with the following bounds, viz.: Township 94, Range 8; east half, Township 95, Range 8, be and hereby is received, and

that said township be called West Union, and that William Cavanaugh, Aaron South and William Felch be and hereby are appointed Judges of the first election to be held at William Wells', or at West Union, if house prepared, be and hereby is received, and the Clerk is hereby instructed to notify them of the reception, and with other instructions as the Clerk thinks proper.

Very soon after this order of the Commissioners, an election was held at the house of William Wells. Mr. South, one of the appointed Judges of Election, was absent, and the election was held before another could be appointed. No records of this election are known to be in existence, but it appears that Gabriel Long was elected Justice of the Peace.

ELKADER TO WEST UNION.

January 8, 1850, on petition of Horace Bemis and others, for a road from Elkader to West Union, and thence by the most eligible route to intersect the road from Dubuque to Fort Atkinson, granted; and William Wells, Oliver A. Brown and James Partch appointed Viewers.

The first Post Office in the county was established at West Union January 29, 1850, Jacob W. Rogers, Postmaster. The petition for the establishment of this office was sent in August or September, 1849, before the town was laid out. The next office was at Douglass (Auburn) May 28, 1850 Daniel McDuffie, Postmaster.

In the Spring of 1850, Daniel Cook built the second building, which was the first store on the town plat of West Union. It was a small building that stood very nearly at the south end of the building, now known as the "Stewart House," on Lot 5, Block 13, south side of Elm street. Cook also commenced building a hotel at the corner of Elm and Vine during the same year.

Pleasant Valley Township or precinct was established by the Commissioners of Clayton County April 8, 1850, comprised of Townships 94 and 95, Range 7. Polling place, house of John Conner; Judges of Election, Benjamin Dimond, John Conner and Joseph Forbes.

On the same day the Commissioners ordered a road survey from McGregor's Landing to West Union, and appointed Simeon B. Forbes, John Thompson and Matthew Thompson, Viewers.

An election is reported at the house of George Rowley for the organization of Pleasant Valley Township, held, probably, immediately after the above order of the Commissioners, although they had ordered the voting place to be at house of John Conner. At the election it is said that C. Sawyer, Geo. Rowley and Matthew Conner were the Judges, and Geo. Rowley was elected Justice of the Peace for Township 94, Range 7, and Charles Sawyer for Township 95, Range 7, but there are no records to substantiate the report.

TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

The first election of which any records remain, in West Union Precinct or Township, of Fayette County, then attached to Clayton, occurred on the first Monday in April, 1850. The original poll book and tally list of this election was preserved among the papers of the late William Wells, Esq., and furnished by his son, Hamilton C. Wells, for this work.

Poll book for an election held at the house of William Wells, for the precinct of West Union, in Fayette County, Iowa, on the first Monday in April, 1850, for the purpose of electing the necessary officers for said precinct. Voters: Henry F. Smith, Henry Jones, Thomas Smith, Jacob F. Smith, Samuel Rice, Louis Kerr, Jacob Oory, John Kerr, George Smith, Gabriel Long, Joshua Wells, William Wells, J. W. Rogers, George Neff, Joseph Deford.

Tally List.—For School Fund Commissioner—Eliphalet Price, 13 For Justice of the Peace—Jacob W. Rogers, 7; William P. Kavanaugh, 13; Henry F. Smith, 2; Gabriel Long, 4. For Constable—George Neff, 12; Henry Jones, 13. For Trustees—William Wells, 10;

William Root, 11; George Smith, 11. For Treasurer—Gabriel Long, 10. For Town Clerk—Henry Jones, 10; John Kerr, 3. For Supervisors—Samuel Rice, 10; John Kerr, 7; William P. Kavanaugh, 11; Joshua Wells, 4; Thomas J. Smith, 7; Jacob Cory, 1; William Root, 1; Solomon Bishop, 1.

We do solemnly certify that the above named persons have received the number of votes opposite their names.

JACOB W. ROGERS,	} Judges of Election.
GEORGE NEFF,	
WILLIAM WELLS,	

JOSHUA WELLS,	} Clerks.
GABRIEL LONG.	

Rev. James Davis, a United Brethren preacher, with his family came to the county in August, 1849, and settled in Dover Township, but in the Spring of 1850 removed to Lightville (now Lima), having rented Harvey Light's place, his son William cutting out the road from West Union to Lightville. During the Summer, Mr. Davis built a log cabin about a mile below Light's Mill, on the south side of the Volga, on Section 19, Township 93, Range 7 (Illyria Township). The only other house in the vicinity was that of Andrew Hensley, built the previous year. Mr. Davis died April 11, 1854, and in 1856 his widow married Rev. John Brown, the pioneer preacher of this region, well known as a United Brethren preacher in Delaware, Clayton and Fayette Counties. Mrs. Davis was his third wife. Mr. Davis was among the earliest ministers to settle in Fayette County, and is said to have preached the first sermon in Dover and West Union Townships.

In the Fall of 1850, after Mr. Davis had moved into his new cabin, his sons William and Ambrose D., the former about 17, and the latter six or seven years old, started to go to the river about a quarter of a mile distant, fishing. Ambrose, the little shaver, was carrying the bait and was several rods behind his brother, when he came to a very large basswood tree that had blown down. William had passed around it, but Ambrose clambered over it. While standing on it, he noticed a peculiar depression in the bark toward the top of the tree, and running along until he came to the place, he broke through and fell into the tree, which was hollow, and the wood had decayed and fallen away from the bark. In falling, the boy's feet struck something inside that frightened him. The tree was so large that he couldn't get out alone, and he yelled. William came running back, fearing that a snake had attacked his little brother, and lifted him out of the trap into which he had fallen. Upon further examination, the boys found a two-gallon jug about half full of whisky, a nice Indian tomahawk, three fishing spear heads—made of iron and about twelve inches long—and a large stone pipe, cut out of some kind of red stone and nicely polished, and the fragments of a blue blanket. The boys carried the articles to the house, and Ambrose says his father thought that they had been deposited by Indians who had got drunk, wandered off and forgot where they left them. From appearances, they had been hidden in the old tree several years before, and the more probable explanation is that the redskin who left them there took a dose of lead, laid down suddenly and died, leaving his estate to be settled by the Davis boys.

THE PRAIRIE BANDITTI.

It was not to be expected that Fayette County, now rapidly filling up with a hardy, enterprising and energetic population, should entirely escape the notice of the dreaded gang of Prairie Banditti that had, for some years, been the terror of the honest settlers, but which, in 1850, had lost its power in a great measure. This band was admirably organized, reached and had its agents in every class of society, who, if they did not actually commit crime, aided and

abetted those who did, and assisted them to escape from the penalties of the law, when, by some untoward accident, any of them were detected and arrested. In the zenith of its reign of terror, this band numbered among its members Justices of the Peace, Constables, Sheriffs, etc. It is not the purpose of this work to recount the many outrages committed by that band, some of which were in this county, for evil deeds, generally, live longer in tradition than good ones, hence, history should be devoted mainly to the preservation of the latter, and only brief mention will be made of this matter in this work.

Fayette County was not headquarters for the leaders of the gang, but that they had emissaries and assistants here, there can but little doubt. Among those who were connected with the gang more or less directly, in the more southern counties, were the Leverichs, and it is said that Chauncey Leverich, who came to Fayette County early in 1850, if not in 1849, was a member of that family, and it was generally supposed that he was connected with the gang, and knew more about their operations than he chose to tell. He was in West Union in 1850, and on the 22d of February, 1851, William Wells sold him, "for twenty-five dollars, to be paid in one fanning-mill," Lots Nos. 1 and 10, Block 13, in the village of West Union, upon the condition that the said Leverich should "erect a two-story building, 20x34, and to have said building enclosed by the 1st day of July, A. D. 1851." This was designed for a public house, and was built on the site where the Descent House now stands, but Leverich soon after sold it and went to Clermont. Leverich was not unpopular, but people feared while they liked him. Leverich left here in the Fall of 1853, went to Minnesota, laid out the town of Austin, and was killed in 1854, by a party of fellows who wanted "more whisky."

Following is a copy of a notice received by William Wells from the Commissioners of Clayton County:

TO WILLIAM WELLS: You are hereby notified that the Board of County Commissioners, at their January meeting, appointed you, with Oliver A. Brown and Horace Bemis, Commissioners to view a route for a road, asked for by petition, running from Elkader westwardly, on the most eligible route, to West Union, in Fayette County, near the head of Otter Creek; thence, on the most eligible route to intersect the road leading from Dubaque to Fort Atkinson, and that you meet at Elkader, on the 7th day of May, 1850, to enter upon the discharge of your duties, with power to employ County Surveyor, chain-men, etc.

By order of the Board.

Garnaville, 12th Jan., A. D. 1850.

Attest. ROBERT R. READ,
Clerk Co. Com. C. C., I.

The first deed of record in Fayette County was made July, 24, 1850, by William Wells, Eliza Wells, J. W. Rogers and Sarah Jane Rogers, conveying, in consideration of one dollar, certain lots in the town of West Union to Jacob LyBrand. The subscribing witnesses were Gabriel Long and Hiram Earll; the acknowledgment was made before James B. Earll, J. P. The deed was filed for record at 10 A. M., December 6, 1850, and recorded by Joseph N. B. Elliot, Deputy Recorder, July 14, 1851.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

By an act entitled "An act for the organization of Pottawattomie and other counties," approved February 24, 1847, the General Assembly provided for the organization of Pottawattomie County "at any time when, in the opinion of the Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, the public good may require such organization." The organizing Sheriff was to be appointed by the Judge. After specifying all the details, Section 9 of the act provides as follows:

SEC. 9. That any unorganized county in this State, the boundaries of the same being fixed by law, may become organized in the same manner provided for by this act for the organization

of Pottawattomie County, *provided*, that the time of holding the first special election shall be fixed; and the appointment of the organizing or first Sheriff shall be made by the Judge of the Judicial District in which said county may be situated; and the first Sheriff may be qualified by the Clerk of the District Court of some adjoining county, and file his bond and oath of office in the office of said Clerk.

Under the authority conferred by this act upon the Judges of District Courts, it is to be inferred that the Judge of the Second Judicial District appointed R. R. Richardson the first or organizing Sheriff of Fayette County; but there are no records to fix the fact or the date thereof. Capt. Richardson was appointed to that office, and the 15th day of July, 1850, was fixed as the time for holding the first election. Whether the time was fixed by the Judge or Sheriff, cannot now be determined, as Sheriff Richardson's papers were burned several years ago.

Sheriff Richardson divided the county into voting precincts, and appointed Judges of Election. From a portion of his precept to Rogers, Wells and Root, preserved among Mr. Wells' papers, it would seem that there were but two voting precincts in the county, viz., West Union and Auburn; but it is hardly to be supposed that the election precinct, or precincts, in the older part of the county, south of the "neutral line," were left out, and certainly they did not vote at West Union. The returns of the votes, as made to the Sheriff, would show how it was, but those returns, if Richardson filed them in the county archives, were burned in 1872, when the Court House was set on fire by an escaping prisoner. The portion of the first precept above mentioned is as follows:

J. W. Rogers, William Wells and William Root are appointed Judges of Election, and are required to make their returns to me, at my residence, on or before the 22d day of July. Mr. J. W. Rogers will administer the oath (taking it himself at the same time) to Judges and Clerks of Election. They will call to their assistance two Clerks of Election.

N. B. All the settlements in and belonging to Fayette County, State of Iowa, not belonging to Auburn Precinct previously, will belong to West Union Precinct from this date until otherwise arranged.

Dated at Jacob Lybran's store, this June 23d, A. D. 1850.

R. R. RICHARDSON,
Organizing Sheriff of said County.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

For the reason before stated, viz., the burning of the Court House, and with it many records and documents of historic value, the result of that election in the county cannot now be ascertained, although the original poll books and tally lists ought to be in existence, as only certified copies of them were required to be made to the organizing Sheriff, and these have been destroyed.

The poll book of the election for organizing the county of Fayette, State of Iowa, held at the house of William Wells, in the township of West Union, on Monday, July 15, 1850, however, has been preserved by Judge Rogers. The names of 27 voters are recorded as follows: J. F. Smith, A. Butler, G. Stanberry, M. Conner, J. Wells, T. J. Smith, M. Wells, Geo. W. Neff, G. Long, S. B. Forbes, J. Deford, Jacob W. Rogers, John Conner, J. C. Smith, William Wells, William Felch, William Root, H. F. Smith, Henry Jones, C. H. Packard, G. R. Rowley, William P. Kavanaugh, L. Dutton, Samuel Rice, G. Smith, J. Kerr.

The Judges of Election were J. W. Rogers, William Root and William Wells; Clerks, John Conner and Josiah C. Smith.

The tally list of the election is also preserved on the same sheet of paper, and is as follows:

Jared Taylor received for County Commissioner, 25; William P. Kavanaugh, 27; James B. Earll, 16; J. E. Robertson, 1; Harvey Light, 2. George W. Neff received for Clerk of Commissioners' Court, 24; Hiram Earll, 2. Henry Jones received for Sheriff, 26. Hiram W. Earll, for

Clerk of District Court, 16; Geo. W. Neff, 1; Erastus Light, 1. Erastus Light, for Recorder of Deeds, 19; Benjamin Iliff, 1. Benjamin Iliff, for Judge of Probate, 23. William Root, for Justice of the Peace, 6; John Conner, 22; Henry Smith, 10; J. W. Rogers, 5. J. M. Lott, for Constable, 19; Josiah C. Smith, 21.

THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTION.

The special election for the organization of Fayette County was held July 15, 1850, and it is to be presumed that the general election took place on the first Monday in August. There can be found no records in this county to show how many precincts or how many voters there were in Fayette County in 1850. The census of that year gives Fayette a population of 835. The vote of the county at the first general election in August, 1850, as returned to the office of Secretary of State, was as follows: For Governor—Stephen Hempstead had 38 votes; James L. Thompson, 63; William Penn Clark, 1. For Representative to Congress, Second District—Lincoln Clark, 37; William H. Henderson, 62; John H. Dayton, 1. For Secretary of State—George W. McCleary, 38; Isaac Cook, 64. Auditor of State—William Pattee, 37; William H. Seevers, 63; Norman Isabel, 1. Treasurer of State—Israel Kister, 37; Evan Jay, 63; Clark Alexander, 1.

Judging from these returns, there appear to have been 102 voters in Fayette County in August, 1850, two years after the removal of the Winnebagoes. But whether county officers were again elected at the August election, as seems to have been provided by the law of 1847, under which the county was organized, cannot now be determined, as either the records never were made, or they were burned, lost or otherwise destroyed.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

There are no records in existence in Fayette County to indicate who were the first county officers, elected in July and August, 1850, except the original records of the County Commissioners, on a half quire of cap paper stitched together. These show that the County Commissioners were William Wells, Charles Sawyer and Jared Taylor, and that C. M. Jones was Clerk of the Board; but who filled the offices of Sheriff, Recorder, Treasurer, Clerk of Courts, etc., during the first year of the political existence of Fayette County, are not matters of record.

From the West Union poll book, it appears that at the election in July, 1850, Henry Jones received a unanimous vote in that precinct for Sheriff; Geo. W. Neff was a candidate for Clerk of Commissioners' Court, Hiram W. Earll for Clerk of District Court, Erastus Light for Recorder, and Benjamin Iliff for Judge of Probate, and were elected, so far as that precinct was concerned, but how the other precincts voted cannot now be determined; nor is there any record of the election in August, so that it cannot now be known who were the first county officers, except the organizing Sheriff and County Commissioners.

Jared Taylor, one of the Commissioners, took and subscribed the oath of office July 26, 1850.

The first recorded meeting of the first and only Board of County Commissioners of Fayette County was held August 26, 1850, probably at the house of William Wells, at West Union. The county had no seat of justice at that time. The first act of the Board was to create road districts, as follows:

No. 1—Township 94 north, of Range 8 west. No. 2—Township 95, Range 7. No. 3—Township 93, Range 7. No. 4—Township 95, Range 7. Henry F. Smith was appointed Supervisor of District No. 1, Chauncy Leverich of No. 2, Oliver P. Gallagher of No. 3, and Morris B. Earll of No. 4.

The following order clearly indicates elections in July and August, for, although the county treasury had no local habitation and no money, the Commissioners

Ordered, That the Clerk issue orders for the Judges and Clerks of the July and August elections.

The next recorded action is dated October 8, 1851, but this is clearly a clerical error of the Clerk, as the meeting was held October 8, 1850. At this meeting it was ordered :

Ordered, Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board, that a road be granted to commence at the east line of the county, on or near Section 24, Township No. 92 north, of Range 7 west, thence to the Brooks' settlement on the Volga, and thence to West Union, and that Stephen H. Ludlow, Chaney Brooks and Zophar Perkins be appointed Viewers on said road, to meet at the house of Jared Taylor on the 19th of November, 1850.

CIVIL TOWNSHIP CREATED.

At the same meeting on the same day, the following order creating several civil townships and appointing Judges of Election therein, was passed :

Ordered, that the following townships be set off into electoral precincts: Townships No. 92 and 93 north of Range 8 west, and 93 of Range 9 west, named Westfield; place of holding the election, at the house of Stephen H. Ludlow; Judges of Election, Michael Hinman, Stephen H. Ludlow and Andrew Hensley.

Township No. 92 north of Range 7 west, and the south half of Town 93, north of Range 7 west, named Fairfield; place of holding the election, the house of Jared Taylor; Judges of election, Daniel Finney, Henry Baker and David King.

Township No. 94 north, of Range 8 west, and the northwest quarter of Town 93 north, Range 7 west, named West Union; place of holding the election, the house of William Wells; Judges of Election, William P. Kavanaugh, Henry F. Smith and Lorenzo Dutton.

Township No. 94 north, of Range 7 west, and the northeast quarter of No. 93 north, of Range 7 west, named Pleasant Valley; place of holding the election, the house of Joseph Forbes; Judges of Election, Joseph Forbes, John Connor and Simeon B. Forbes.

Township No. 95 north, of Range 7 west, named Clermont.

Township No. 95 north, of Range 8 west, named Dover; place of holding the election, the house of Eli Elrod; Judges of Election, Jacob Hoover, Benjamin Iliff and Eli Elrod.

Township No. 95 north, of Range 9 west, and Town 94 north, of Range 9 west, named Auburn; place of holding the election, the house of Morris B. Earll; Judges of Election, Oliver Brown, Morris B. Earll and James Austin.

Ordered, That Township No. 94 north, of Range 9 west, be attached to Road District No. 4.

Nov. 2, 1850, *Ordered*, That an election be held on the third Monday in November, for the purpose of organizing into townships, as set off at the October session.

Board adjourned until January.

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONER.

Joseph W. Foster appears to have been the first School Fund Commissioner in Fayette County, but how he came to be such is not shown by the records now existing. Judge Rogers says that at the election in July or August, no Commissioner was elected, and that the Clerk of Court, Prosecuting Attorney and Sheriff must have appointed him, although he does not know who those officers were. The appointment was made upon the presumption that as there had been no election, there was a vacancy which the county officers above named were authorized to fill. But then arose the question whether, if there had been no election, there was a vacancy to be filled. To provide against all contingencies, by act of the third General Assembly, approved February 5, 1851, "the appointment of Joseph W. Foster as School Fund Commissioner of Fayette County and his acts as such were made valid and binding in law." The first recorded act of the School Fund Commissioner, was a deed, dated January 8, 1851, of the south half of southeast quarter and southeast quarter of southwest quarter of Section 16, Town 94, Range 8, to William Kilroy, for one dollar and eighty-seven and a half cents an acre.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Board of County Commissioners again met January 6, 1851, when the following orders relating to roads in the new county were passed:

Ordered, Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board, that a road be granted, to commence at West Union, from thence in an easterly direction to George Smith's; thence in the nearest and best route to Simeon B. Forbes'; and thence to follow the line between Sections 22 and 15, in Township No. 94, north of Range 7 west; thence due east to the county line; and that Francis S. Palmer, George Smith and Samuel Holton be appointed Viewers of said road; to meet at West Union on the 10th day of February, 1851.

Ordered, Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board, that a road be granted, to commence at the east line of the county, at or near the northeast corner of Section 13, Township No. 94 north, of Range 7 west; thence to cross Turkey River at the mouth of Otter Creek; thence southwest on the most practicable route until it shall intersect the road leading from West Union to the county line, and that Francis L. Palmer, George Smith and Samuel Holton be appointed Viewers on said road; to meet at the commencement, or as soon as practicable after the first is finished.

January 7, 1851. *Ordered*, Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board, that a road be granted, to commence at West Union; thence to the northeast corner of Section 13, Township No. 93, of Range 8 west; thence to follow the range line one mile, between Ranges 8 and 9; thence to the upper ford of Volga, and thence in the nearest and best route to the county line, toward Fort Clark; and that William P. Kavanaugh, William Root and Thomas Woodlee be appointed Viewers on said road; to meet at West Union on the 28th day of January, 1851.

Ordered, Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board, that a road be granted, to commence at Elrod's mill, running in a southeast direction upon the most direct route practicable, by way of Turner's, Hoover's, Hartsough's and Brunson's; thence to intersect the road leading from West Union to McGregor's Landing on the Mississippi River; and that Eli Elrod, Hiram Jackson and H. S. Brunson be appointed Viewers on said road; to meet at Eli Elrod's, on the 27th of January, 1851.

Ordered, Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board that a road be granted, to commence at Clermont, from thence to intersect the line between Chancy Leverich's and John Hendershot's, thence south on said line to Case's house, thence down the river to the ford, thence to the east line of the county at or near the northeast corner of Section 24, Township No. 94 north, of Range 7 west, and that Chancy Leverich, John Conner and James B. Stephenson be appointed Viewers on said road, to meet at Clermont, on the 24th day of February, 1851.

Ordered, Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board that a road be granted, to commence at Clermont, thence to bear a southern direction until it strikes Turkey River, thence down said river until it strikes the Section line between 10 and 11, then due south to the quarter-post between Sections 22 and 23, in Township No. 94 north, of Range 7 west, thence on the best route to J. B. Stephenson's, thence to the 12-mile post, on the road leading from Elkader to West Union, and that Chancy Leverich, John Conner and James B. Stephenson be appointed Viewers on said road, to meet as soon as convenient, after the other is finished.

At this meeting, the Board provided for the payment of its members for services rendered.

Although the vote of West Union, in July, 1850, indicated the election of Henry Jones for Sheriff, the following order seems to point to the election of George W. Neff, either at that or the general election in August, or that he had been appointed. There had been no judicial courts, but that the Sheriff had had some business is evident:

Ordered, That George W. Neff receive \$12, for his services as Sheriff.

Self-Protection.—Before courts were known in Fayette County, and before the County Judge system went into operation, the people of West Union and vicinity held a meeting June 7, 1851, for the purpose of organizing a society for protection against horse thieves and petty larceny. At this meeting, Dr. Cruzan, J. W. Rogers and E. C. Sooy were appointed to draft resolutions (probably a constitution) who reported.

A fragment of the record of this meeting, preserved among the papers of William Wells, preserves a portion of the names of the members, as follows: William Root, J. W. Rogers, Thomas Woodlee, Dr. Cruzan, E. C. Sooy, Gabriel Long, William Wells, Jacob Rozier, Elijah Pence, George N. Rozier, William P. Kavanaugh, Jacob Hoover, Edwin Smith, Stephen Reeves,

H. L. Smith, H. Jones, ——— Wells, Joseph N. B. Elliott, ——— Smith, Nicholas Russell, Thomas Russell, George Morrison, Abram I. House, Mathew Wells, William Russell.

Gabriel Long was elected President; E. C. Sooy, Secretary; William Wells, Treasurer, and the meeting adjourned until the first Saturday in July, 1851.

No further records of this Society have been preserved, and, as courts were established the next year, it is probable that it soon "lapsed."

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

We have now the somewhat singular spectacle of a county fully organized without any county seat. When the Third General Assembly convened at Iowa City December 3, 1850, this county was part of the District represented in the House by Eliphalet Price, to whom, prior to January 1, 1851, the people of the county had sent several petitions asking for the appointment of Commissioners to locate a county seat.

In a letter to William Wells, dated January 1, 1851, Mr. Price acknowledged the receipt of the petition, but stated that there were objections to that mode of location, and thought the submission of several most eligible points to a vote of the people the most satisfactory method. In accordance with his views and, probably, with the approval of his Fayette constituents, Mr. Price drafted a bill, which, in due time, became a law, as follows:

An Act to Locate the County Seat of Fayette County:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., that the legal voters of Fayette County may vote, on the first Monday of April next, for the five following points, to wit: Centerville, at the center of said county; Lightville, near Light Mill, on the Volga River; West Union, Auburn and Clermont; and if, upon canvassing the vote, it is ascertained that any one point has received a majority of all the votes cast, then that shall be and remain the permanent seat of justice of said Fayette County; but if no one point shall receive such majority, then the legal voters of said county may vote, on the first Monday of May thereafter, for the two points which received the highest number of votes at the April election, and also for such points, if there be any, that shall have received a like number of votes with either of the two highest as aforesaid; and the point receiving the highest number of votes shall be and remain the permanent seat of justice of the county of Fayette.

Provided, That the owner or owners of such town or point, shall, within ten days after the result of said election has been declared, make and execute to the Board of County Commissioners of said county, a good and sufficient deed, for at least two acres of land in said town or at said point, for the use and accommodation of the public buildings of said county. Approved, January 21, 1851.

There are no records now in existence to the number of votes each of the places named in the act received on the first Monday of April, 1851, but at that election West Union received as many votes as all the other locations, wanting one vote of a majority, and Lightville (afterward Volga City and now Lima) had the next highest number. At the election on the first Monday in May, to decide between West Union and Lightville, West Union received a majority of 35, and was made the seat of justice of Fayette County by the people thereof.

In this connection, the singular fact is remarked that although that part of the county included in the Black Hawk Purchase, south of the neutral line, was open to settlement by the white race at least ten years before the extinguishment of the Indian title to the northern part, yet the latter was settled first, and the center of population has always been north of the geographical center.

By the apportionment made Feb. 5, 1851, the counties of Clayton, Fayette, Allamakee, Winnesheik, Howard, Mitchell, Floyd and Chickasaw, were entitled to two Representatives, and the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Grundy, Butler, Bremer, Clayton, Fayette, Allamakee, Winnesheik, Howard, Mitchell, Floyd and Chickasaw, were to have three Senators. Under

this apportionment in 1852, Fayette was represented in the Fourth General Assembly by John Garber, of Clayton, and Edwin Montgomery, of Fayette, in the House, and by John G. Shields and Warner Lewis, of Dubuque, and Maturin L. Fisher, in the Senate.

INCREASE OF MAIL FACILITIES DEMANDED.

A joint resolution of the General Assembly entitled "A joint resolution asking an increase of mail facilities," approved Feb. 5, 1851, instructed the Senators and requested the Representatives in Congress from Iowa to use their influence to procure the passage of an act of Congress securing to the people forty-six mail routes, among which were one (1) for Colesburg, in Delaware County, by way of Lodomillo, Strawberry Point, Lightsville and Centerville, to West Union, in Fayette County; one (7) from Monona, in Clayton County, by way of Clermont, to West Union; one (29) from Centerville, in Fayette County, by way of Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, to the county seat of Marshall County; one (32) from Delhi, in Delaware County, by way of Acers' Mill, Turner's Mill to Fayetteville, in Fayette County.

STATE ROADS.

By Section 28, of "An Act to locate and establish certain State roads therein named," approved Feb. 5, 1851, George G. Borden and Michael Uriel, of Clayton County, and Charles Sawyer, of Fayette County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and establish a State road from Guttenberg, in Clayton County to Louisville, in Winnesheik County, by way of Elkader, Clayton County, and Clermont in Fayette County.

By Section 42, of the same act, Wesley Tibbetts, of Bremer County, Ansel Rudsdill, of Clayton County, and George W. Neff, of Fayette County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and establish a State road from Lower Big Woods, in Bremer County, by way of Centerville, West Union and Clermont, in Fayette County, to intersect the road from Monona to McGregor's Landing, in Clayton County.

COUNTY ROADS.

At the session of the County Commissioners, April 8, 1851, the following orders for viewing county roads asked for by the people, viz.:

Ordered, Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board, that a road be granted, to commence at or near the corner of Sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, in Township No. 95 north of Range 8 west, and running due south upon the line between Sections 4 and 5 in Township No. 94 north of Range 8 west, until it shall reach the town plat of West Union, and that Samuel Rice, Absalom Butler and Elisha Hartsough be appointed Viewers on said road, to meet at the house of Elisha Hartsough on the 21st day of April, 1851.

Ordered, Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board, that a road be granted, to commence at the center of the road leading from Elkader, by way of West Union, to the Mission, some 8 or 10 rods south of the northwest corner of Section 5, in Township No. 94 north, of Range 8 West, and running north until it shall intersect the road leading from Elrod's Mill to Clermont, and that Samuel Rice, Absalom Butler and Elisha Hartsough be appointed Viewers on said road, to be viewed as soon as practicable after the other is finished.

Ordered, Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board, that a road be granted, to commence at the angle of the road leading from West Union through the Light settlement, on the land of Stephen H. Ludlow, thence south crossing the Volga, thence south on the most practicable route to intersect the same road near the Brooks neighborhood, and that Michael Hinman, Chaney Brooks and Harvey W. Light be appointed Viewers on said road, to meet at the house of Stephen H. Ludlow on the 28th of April, 1851.

Ordered, Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board that a road be granted, to commence at the quarter post on the west side of Section 18, Township No. 93 north of Range 8 west, running east to the quarter stake on the east side of Section 17, of the same town and range; thence, in the nearest or best route, to or near the quarter stake on the west side of Section 15, in township aforesaid; thence east, to the road leading from West Union to Light Settlement; thence north on the same road eighty rods; thence east, on the most feasible route, to intersect the Elkader road, on Section 6, Township No. 93 north of Range 7 west; and that Nicholas Russell, Thomas Woodle and Harrison Butler be appointed Viewers on said road, to meet at the house of Thomas Woodle on the 6th of May, 1851.

Ordered, Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board, and bonds given, that a review be granted on a road from Auburn to the old Mission road; and that a road be granted from there to the county line of Fayette and Winneshek Counties, at or near the Section corners of 3 and 4, Township No. 95 north, of Range 9 west; and that Edwin C. Waters, Joseph W. Foster and Lysander Hopkins be appointed Viewers on said road, to meet at Earl's mill, on the 12th day of May, 1851.

Ordered, Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board that an election be held on the 8th of May, 1851, for electing township officers in and for the Township of Clermont; Judges of Election: J. B. Hough, A. Palmer and C. Packard.

April 9, 1851:

Ordered, Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board that a road be granted, to commence at or near Nicholas Russell's, on the road leading from Elkader to West Union; thence, in the nearest and best route, to the northeast corner of Section 4, Township No. 92 north of Range 7 west; thence to follow the section line between Sections 3 and 4 one-half mile; thence, in the nearest and best route, to the northeast corner of Sections 22 and 23; thence, in the nearest and best route, to intersect the road running from Independence to the county line between Buchanan and Fayette Counties, at or near Buffalo Grove; and that Nicholas Russell, Jacob Gwin and David King be appointed Viewers on said road, to meet at the house of Nicholas Russell on the 19th of May, 1851.

On the same day, April 9, the Commissioners ordered that certain parties should receive pay for certain services; although, how these sums were to be paid without money in the treasury was a question that did not trouble the county fathers. County Orders were easily drawn.

Ordered, That Richard R. Richardson receive the sum of \$20.00, for his services as Organizing Sheriff.

Ordered, That Joseph W. Foster receive the sum of \$55.25, for money expended and services rendered as School Fund Commissioner.

Ordered, That John M. Gay receive the sum of \$5.00, for services rendered to Fayette County as Surveyor.

At the same session, the following orders were passed for

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS:

Ordered, That an election be held on the 5th of May, 1851, in the township of Fairfield, for the purpose of electing township officers in and for said township; and that David King, Henry H. Baker and Daniel Finney be appointed Judges of such election.

Ordered, That an election be held on the 5th of May next, in the township of Auburn, for the purpose of electing township officers; and that Oliver A. Brown, James Austin and James B. Earl be appointed Judges of Election.

Ordered, That an election be held on the 5th of May next, in the township of Westfield, for the purpose of electing township officers; and that Harvey W. Light, Chauncey Brooks and Stephen H. Ludlow be appointed Judges of the election.

The following is the first order of the Commissioners that indicates the existence of a County Treasurer, also that the county had secured copies of the field notes of Fayette County. It was passed July 8, 1851:

Ordered, That Ebenezer Piper receive the sum of \$16.50 for money expended for the field notes of Fayette County, to be paid out of the first money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPRAISAL OF TOWN LOTS.

The following order fixing a price for town lots in West Union, passed July 8, by the Commissioners, shows the value placed upon this kind of property in 1851:

Ordered, That the following town lots belonging to the county, situated in the village of West Union, be appraised at the several sums set opposite their respective numbers:

Block 2, lots 1, 2 and 3.....	\$10 00	Block 19, lots 9.....	\$ 6 00
" 4, " 1 and 3.....	12 00	" 3, " 1 and 3.....	12 00
" 7, " 1 " 4.....	13 00	" 6, " 3.....	13 00
" 10, " 13 and 14.....	15 00	" 8, " 1.....	12 00
" 13, " 14.....	15 00	" 9, " 2.....	15 00
" 18, " 1, 2 and 8.....	12 00	" 18, " 9.....	8 00
" 18, " 10.....	5 00	" 18, " 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.....	10 00
" 19, " 5.....	12 00	" 19, " 10 and 11.....	10 00
" 19, " 12.....	8 00	" 2, " 5.....	10 00
" 3, " 4.....	12 00	" 4, " 3.....	12 00
" 6, " 12 and 13.....	15 00	" 7, " 3 and 3.....	12 00
" 7, " 7.....	15 00	" 19, " 6.....	12 00

A DONATION.

On the 8th day of July, 1851, in consideration of one dollar, William Wells and his wife, Eliza, deeded to the County Commissioners, for the use of the county, seven acres of land adjoining the town plat, upon the condition that the proceeds should be appropriated to the erection of county buildings in the town of West Union. The donation was accepted, as shown by the following order, which also seems to indicate the existence of a County Surveyor:

Ordered, That the seven acres adjoining the town plat of West Union, and deeded to Fayette County by William Wells, commencing at the southwest corner of the town plat, running north 30 rods, thence west $37\frac{1}{2}$ rods, thence south 30 rods, thence east $37\frac{1}{2}$ rods, until it reaches the point of commencement, be surveyed into eight lots, with an alley thirty-three feet wide running north and south, said survey to be made by the County Surveyor by the 19th of the present month.

SALE OF LOTS ORDERED.

Ordered, That the lots belonging to the county, situated in the town of West Union, be sold at public sale on the 28th of July, 1851, said sale to be held at West Union.

The sale took place as ordered, and several were sold at prices generally ranging higher than the appraisal, as appears from the following, passed July 29, 1851.

Ordered, Whereas, the following named lots in the town of West Union, belonging to Fayette County, have been sold to the persons whose names are connected with the respective lots, and bonds given and notes taken on one year's credit from date, drawing ten per cent. interest, the deeds to be made when the notes are paid:

Block 9, lot 3.....	\$12 25	Edwin Smith.
" 4, " 1 and 2.....	24 50	Stephen Reeves.
" 6, " 12.....	15 25	David Wells.
" 6, " 3.....	15 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	William Felch.
" 7, " 1.....	13 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Elisha Eglston.
" 7, " 3.....	13 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	William Felch.
" 8, " 1.....	11 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eli Root.
" 18, " 8.....	12 60	Gabriel Long.
" 18, " 9.....	8 25	" "
" 18, " 10.....	8 25	Thomas Woodlee.
" 18, " 12.....	12 25	Harvey S. Brunson.
" 18, " 13.....	12 25	" "
" 19, " 5.....	12 25	William Slothower.
" 19, " 10.....	12 25	George W. Neff.
" 19, " 11 and 12.....	20 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Elisha C. Sooy.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The First Tax.—The last act of the County Commissioners was the levy of the first tax and was recorded July 30, 1851, as follows :

Ordered, That the per cent. on the assessment be levied for county, six mills on the dollar, for State, three mills ; for road, two mills ; school, one mill.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

The County Judge System.—By chapter 15, of the Code of Iowa, approved February 5, 1851, County Commissioners' Courts were abolished, and the office of County Judge created. By this law, the County Judge was invested "with the usual power and jurisdiction of County Commissioners and Judge of Probate, and to be elected at the first election holden in August after the statutes had been in force thirty days."

On the first Monday in August, Thomas Woodle was elected County Judge, J. W. Rogers, Clerk of the District Court ; George W. Neff, Sheriff ; G. A. Cook, Recorder and Treasurer. Presumably a Surveyor was elected, but there are no records to give his name.* Dr. J. N. B. Elliott was appointed Deputy Recorder, and the first records of deeds were made by him.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The first term of the County Court, Thomas Woodle, Judge, was held September 1, 1851, but adjourned without transacting any business.

The first act of Judge Woodle, recorded October 4th, was to make the following order :

Ordered, That letters of administration be granted to Harrison Butler, on the estate of Thomas Scott, deceased, and that David Watrous and Thomas Douglass be appointed Appraisers of the property.

This was the first probate business recorded in the county. October 7th, the Judge

Ordered, That the petition of Daniel H. Miller and others, asking the appointment of a Commissioner to view a road, commencing at the upper mill on the Volga River, and running thence *via* E. A. Light's mill to the mouth of Otter Creek, be granted, and that — Newcomb be appointed said Commissioner.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The early marriage register of Fayette County, together with the early assessment rolls and many other documents of historic interest and importance, were burned when the Court House was burned September 15 and 16, 1872, and it is not possible now to determine the first marriage, after the organization of the county, with any degree of accuracy.

The first marriage license recorded does not state the name of the lady, and the record is so unique that it is worth preserving, *viz.* :

On the 22d day of October, 1851, application was made to the County Judge by Sevath Seluatson for a marriage license, and the requisite proof that the parties were of competent age was made by ———, who was duly sworn by the said County Judge.

License issued.

J. W. ROGERS, *County Clerk*.

On the 3d day of November, 1851, license was issued to William E. Newton to marry, but whom the record saith not. So, also, on the 8th of November, 1851, "P. L. Hinkley made application for marriage license, and the *parties* being known to the Judge to be of the required age and condition to marry, license was granted." But on the 12th, it appears to have been discov-

* Documents in the Recorder's office indicate that Ebenezer Piper was the first Surveyor, and that at this election M. V. Burdick was elected to that office.

ered that there were *two* parties interested in a marriage license. On that day. "Lysander Hopkins applied for license to be joined in marriage to Rebecca Strang, and the said Hopkins being known to the County Judge to be of requisite age, and the written consent of David Murray, lawful guardian of said Rebecca Strang, having been filed in the office of the Court, license was granted."

TOWNS, ETC.

Westfield, located on the northeast quarter of Section 29, Town 93, Range 8, was laid out by Robert Alexander, proprietor, in 1851. The plat of the town was filed for record July 18, 1851.

Taylorville, located on the northeast quarter of Section 22, Town 92, Range 7 (Fairfield Township), was surveyed by E. Piper August 1, 1851; Jacob S. Guin and Maria Jane Guin, proprietors. Plat filed for record February 5, 1852, and recorded May 5, 1853.

Volga City, located on the northwest quarter and southwest quarter of Section 13, Town 93, Range 8 (Westfield Township), was laid out in 1851 by Winslow Stearns; Daniel H. Miller and Cornelius Lacy, proprietors; Erastus A. Light, Surveyor. Filed for record October 7, 1851, and recorded May 5, 1853. Prior to this time, this locality was called Lightville. Under that name it was one of the points designated by the Legislature to be voted for for county seat, and was the most formidable competitor West Union had at that time. The name of the town was changed to Lima by act of the Legislature approved January 5, 1853.

Auburn, located on Sections 26 and 35, Town 95, Range 9, was laid out and platted in 1851, but the plat was not recorded, and the names of the proprietors and Surveyor are gone. It has been suggested that the Earlls were proprietors, and that Carson was the Surveyor.

November 3, 1851, William Wells was appointed to "view a road leading from the house of Nicholas Russell. *via* Franklin Bishop's, to West Union.

The first hotel in West Union was commenced by Daniel Cook, in 1850, on the southeast corner of Vine and Elm streets, opposite the southwest corner of the Public Square, but was sold to J. H. and David Stafford, who arrived here in 1851, and who finished the building and opened the "Stafford Hotel" in the Fall. This house, with additions, is still standing, July, 1878, H. J. Ingersoll, proprietor, and is called the "West Union House." In the office, in the northwest corner, the Staffords put in a few dry goods. Dr. J. H. Stafford also had the first drug store in West Union in this room, and it also contained a shoemaker shop and the first tailor. Henry Wonnemberg also used the same room for a tailor shop.

The first ball in West Union, and probably in the county, was given at the "West Union House" on Christmas evening, 1851. The hall was in the second story of the building, and bear steaks were served for supper.

A QUEER PROCEEDING.

The history of Fayette, like all other localities, is not without some ludicrous incidents. In 1851-2, the people of West Union appear to have resolved themselves into a Board of Medical Examiners to determine who were and who were not qualified to practice medicine. At that time, Dr. J. H. Stafford, an Eclectic, had an extensive practice for a new country. It is said that he was cautious in administering medicine, and avoided giving his patients anything to hurt them, leaving nature to effect the cure, and he was considered a successful

practioner. Dr. Jonathan Cruzan was a physician of the Thomsonian school, and, of course, was obliged to combat the prejudices of the people against any innovations upon long-established practices. Dr. Joseph N. B. Elliot (Allopathic) was a young man who had studied medicine and attended a course of lectures, but had no diploma. Dr. Cruzan had been attending a Mr. Scott, some four or five miles south of West Union, and his patient unfortunately died. The case created considerable excitement in the little community, and an indignation meeting was held at Daniel Cook's store. Judge Woodle presided at this meeting, and Rev. H. S. Brunson and others participated in the grave proceedings. The physicians of West Union were summoned before this august body for examination. It would not do to exhibit any partiality, although the batteries were all pointed at Dr. Cruzan, but, by common consent, it was admitted that Dr. Stafford was competent to minister to the bodies diseased in the neighborhood, and, besides, the self-constituted medical examiners wanted him for a sort of umpire. Dr. Cruzan's turn came next, and he was required to inform the meeting how and where he obtained his medical examination, and to show cause why he should longer be permitted to administer cayenne pepper and lobelia to those who preferred those articles to ipecac and calomel. He did so, it is said, but neither he, Cruzan or Stafford exhibited any diploma. Dr. Elliot exhibited a certificate from some Eastern physician that Elliot had studied some in his office, was a very respectable young gentleman and had attended a course of medical lectures.

The meeting passed resolutions strongly condemning Cruzan's method of practice. As for Dr. Elliot, the spokesman said he had a diploma and—here Elliot interrupted the proceedings with the statement that he did not wish his friends to labor under misapprehension; the document he had exhibited was not a diploma but simply a certificate from a practicing physician, that he (Elliot) had studied some. This was a damper, but as they did not desire to interfere with his practice—it was Cruzan they were after—they finally concluded that Elliot's certificate, if it was not a diploma, was equivalent to one, and that he was fully qualified to practice medicine, and the meeting adjourned, fully impressed with the idea that a very important duty had been satisfactorily discharged. "The idea," says Mr. McClintock, who was present, "that the whole proceeding had been a ridiculous farce soon crept into the minds of the people, and Dr. Cruzan continued to practice as before."

THE FIRST COURT.

By the provisions of "An Act fixing the terms of District Courts," approved January 15, 1849, court was to be held in Fayette, Winnesheik and Allamakee "at such times as may be appointed by the Judge of said District." The county of Fayette, however, was not then organized, and the Judge did not appoint a term of court within its limits. Chapter 92, of the Code of Iowa, approved February 5, 1851, provided that "in counties where no term is now fixed for holding a court, the Judge may appoint terms by written notices to the Clerk thereof." Accordingly, the first term in Fayette County was appointed to be held September 26, 1851, but when the time arrived, Judge Wilson did not put in an appearance, perhaps because there might have been no suitable place for holding Court. The Sheriff, George W. Neff, adjourned from day to day until the 29th, when he adjourned without day.

Another and Special Term was called on the 6th day of July, 1852. Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, Judge of the Second Judicial District, presided. Jacob W. Rogers, Clerk of the Court, and George W. Neff, Sheriff, aided by his

Deputy, Simeon B. Forbes. This, the first court in Fayette County, was held in the West Union House, in the hall in which the grand Christmas ball had been given in December previous. When the hour arrived, His Honor, the Judge, directed Deputy Sheriff Forbes to open the Court. Simeon was in a quandary. He had never seen a court opened, and consequently the order of the Judge was all Greek to him. Something must be done, however, and determined to show that he knew how it was done, went to the window and yelled, "Boys, Court's begun." It is said that one of the early settlers, who was passing the West Union House at the moment this novel proclamation was made, upon hearing it, looked up with a comical expression and exclaimed, "The h—ll you say." At the close of the session the Deputy Sheriff was directed to adjourn the Court, and did it to the entire satisfaction of everybody, by yelling "Boys, Court's quit."

The first grand jury summoned and impaneled was as follows: James B. Earll, J. W. Foster, William Wells, Joseph S. Burdick, A. G. Park, D. P. Lowe, Lemuel Iliff, Eli Elrod, Erastus A. Light, P. F. Sturgis, Stephen Reeves and Hiram Jackson; Joseph S. Burdick was appointed foreman.

The first entry was a case of attachment, Jonathan Cruzan *vs.* William Root, disposed of as follows: "This case having been settled by the parties, and the costs paid, the cause is dismissed." Several other cases were disposed of in a similar manner.

The First Jury Trial.—Noah W. Harrow *vs.* Joseph L. Bruce; appeal. A jury was called consisting of James Austin, David C. German, E. C. Sooy, Eli Root, Nicholas Russell, William Edgar, Charles Sawyer, John Conner, Benjamin Dimond, Edwin Montgomery, Thomas Douglass and William Stephenson. The verdict was for \$5.00 for plaintiff, and costs.

July 7, 1852 (second day), Wm. McClintock and J. B. Onstine, practicing attorneys for the State of Ohio, were admitted to practice in the courts of the State. Martin V. Burdick, upon examination, was admitted to the bar.

The first divorce case was that of William S. Key *vs.* Jane Key. Plaintiff filed his petition on the 7th. Defendant defaulted; divorce decreed, with custody and guardianship of children to plaintiff, who was charged with the costs.

First Indictment.—The Grand Jury returned a true bill, State of Iowa *vs.* Chauncey Leverich, for retailing spirituous liquors. Court ordered a *capias ad respondendum* to be issued, returnable at next term; and that the respondent be held to bail in the sum of \$100. This was the only bill found by the grand jury at the first term.

Court adjourned on the 7th, having been in session two days.

July 21, 1852, Judge Woodle ordered that taxes be levied as follows: For State revenue, one and one-half mill on the dollar; for county revenue, six mills; for support of schools, one mill; for road purposes, one mill, and a road tax of \$2 to every person liable to a poll tax.

July 8, 1852, Sections 1, 12 and 13, in Township 95 north, Range 9 west, were attached to Dover Township.

At the general election, in August, 1852, it is to be taken for granted that John Webb was elected Clerk of the Court, or County Clerk, M. V. Burdick Prosecuting Attorney, and H. C. Lacy, Sheriff. Other officers were doubtless elected, but no records remain.

The First Naturalization.—While in some other counties, Delaware for instance, there seemed to have existed some doubt whether County Courts were empowered to convert aliens into citizens of the United States, the court of

Fayette was clear on this subject; and that no doubt was entertained that it had authority to confer the rights of United States citizenship upon persons of foreign birth, is shown by the following order of the County Court and oath of allegiance administered to the first person naturalized in Fayette County:

Ordered, That Joseph Nicoll, having complied with the requirements of the law, be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

The following oath was administered:

STATE OF IOWA, }
FAYETTE COUNTY } I, Joseph Nicoll, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, and that I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State sovereignty whatsoever, particularly Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

(Signed)

JOSEPH NICOLL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 1st day of November, A. D. 1852,

JOHN WEBB, County Clerk.

State Roads.—By Section 15 of “An act in relation to certain State roads therein named,” approved Jan. 22, 1853, Clark Newcomb, of the County of Fayette, John McCoy, of Winneshek, and David Moreland, of Delaware, were appointed Commissioners to locate and establish a State road, “commencing at New Wine, Dubuque County, by way of Strawberry Point, in Clayton County; West Union, in Fayette County, and Decorah, in Winneshek County, thence northerly to the State line.

By Section 19 of the same act, Jacob LyBrand, Thomas B. Twiford and S. S. McClure were appointed Commissioners to locate and establish a State road from Columbus, in Allamakee County, via LyBrand and West Union, to Independence, in Buchanan County.

Section 38 appointed George Acres and Roswell Turner, of Delaware County, and Noah W. Harrow, of Fayette County, Commissioners to locate a State road, commencing on the Center line of Section 8, in Township 88 north, of Range 4 west, in the road which runs from Delhi to Eads’ Grove, in Delaware County, thence by Delaware Center and Turner’s Mill (Forrestville), in Delaware County, to a road in Fayette County which runs to West Point (Union).

On the above Commission, L. Burrington served in place of Harrow.

Section 56 appointed Clark Newcomb, R. R. Richardson and James Crawford Commissioners to locate a State road from the Yankee Settlement in Clayton County, via Strawberry Point, Brush Creek and Spring Grove, to Section 27, in Township 93, Range 8 west, in Fayette County.

Jan. 24, 1853, the State was re-apportioned, and the counties of Fayette, Chickasaw, Butler, Bremer, Black Hawk, Grundy, Franklin, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell and Worth were constituted the Third District, entitled to one Representative.

Additional Mail Facilities.—By joint resolution, approved Jan. 22, 1853, the General Assembly of Iowa asked for additional mail facilities in the State, including the following routes: (7th.) From Dubuque to West Union, New Wine via Colesburg, Elkport and Elkader, in two-horse coaches, twice a week. (8th.) From Colesburg to West Union via Yankee Settlement, Strawberry Point and Westfield. (23d.) From Delhi, in Delaware County, to West Union.

Second Judicial District.—“An act fixing the boundaries of the several Judicial Districts, and the time of holding courts therein,” approved Jan. 22, 1853. The counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Clayton, Allamakee, Winneshek, Fayette, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Bremer, Chickasaw and Howard were constituted the Second Judicial District, and terms of the court in Fayette were appointed on the second Mondays of June and November.

RE-LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

Although the seat of justice of Fayette was located in May, 1851, by a vote of the people of the county, and Mr. Wells and others had made donations of land to aid in the erection of county buildings at West Union, and these donations had been accepted by the county, there was yet a strong feeling in the southern part of the county in favor of the removal of the seat of justice to some point nearer the geographical center.

In July and August, 1852, the friends of removal circulated petitions for either the removal of the county seat or the division of the county. Mr. J. W. Rogers drew a remonstrance and urged active opposition; but others, interested in retaining the county seat at West Union, fell into the common error of under-rating the strength of antagonists; said that there was no danger that their opponents could effect anything, and, consequently, action was delayed so long that the remonstrance was not circulated farther south than Nicholas Russell's neighborhood. Mr. Russell lived on Section 6, Township 93, Range 7.

Meanwhile, at the August election, Mr. Edwin Montgomery had been elected one of the Representatives from this district. Mr. Montgomery resided at Westfield. His election gave to the friends of removal a decided advantage, and it became generally understood that a bill to re-locate the county seat would be introduced and pushed to final passage as early as practicable after the assembling of the Legislature. The county seat contest of Fayette was to be re-opened at Iowa City.

In December, the people of West Union and other towns in Northern Fayette, began to realize that they might lose the county seat. Clark Newcomb, Esq., an active and energetic citizen of Westfield, was engineering the movement for removal, and it was deemed essential that the opponents of the measure should be represented in the "Third Branch," also. Accordingly, at a public meeting of the citizens of West Union and vicinity, Jacob W. Rogers, Esq., was appointed to go to Iowa City, watch the matter and endeavor to defeat any attempt to remove the county seat.

After the General Assembly convened, it was found that there were thirty-five more petitioners for removal than there were remonstrants against it. This fact, together with the additional fact that Mr. Montgomery, the sitting member from this county, was strongly in their favor, gave the friends of removal a decided advantage. A bill was reported from the Committee to whom had been referred the petitions and remonstrances, providing for the appointment of three Commissioners, to re-locate the county seat of Fayette County, and of course the gentlemen named were designed to be those favorable to removal. The bill passed the House without opposition.

Mr. Rogers, however, succeeded in interesting Senator Shields in opposition; and when, after the passage of the bill in the House, it came up to the Senate, Mr. Shields introduced an amendment, by which the location by the Commissioners of other than the existing county seat should be submitted to a vote of the people.

As thus amended, the bill passed the Senate, and now came the tug of war. The House refused to adopt the amendment, and insisted on its former vote. The Senate insisted, and a Committee of Conference was appointed. The House at last receded, concurred with the Senate, and the bill passed, as follows:

An Act to Re-locate the County Seat of Fayette County:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That Silas Sawyer, of Dubuque County, E. K. Beckford, of Clayton County, and D. A. Mahony, of Dubuque, are hereby appointed Commissioners to re-locate the county seat of Fayette County.

SECTION 2. Said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the house of William Russell, in said county, on the first Monday in May, 1853, or within sixty days thereafter, and shall there, before a person authorized to administer oaths, take an oath, or affirmation, to faithfully carry out the designs and provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. In making the location hereby authorized, said Commissioners shall take into consideration the present and prospective interest and convenience of the people of said county; and, if it be consistent with such interests and convenience, they shall locate said county seat at or near the geographical center of the county.

Provided, however, That the voters of said county shall have the privilege of voting for or against said location (provided that any other point be selected than the present seat of justice), at the next August election, to be regulated in the same manner as other elections.

SECTION 4. Said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to obtain for said county, either by purchase or donation, a suitable lot or tract of land for the use of said county for the erection of public buildings, etc., from the proprietor or proprietors of the land on which said county seat may be by them located; and the county of Fayette shall abide and be bound by such contract, whether of gift or purchase.

SECTION 5. When the location shall have been made, the Commissioners shall immediately inform the County Judge of the same, together with all their proceedings therein; and it shall then be the duty of the County Judge to provide, as soon as it may conveniently be done, for the removal of the records and public offices of said county to the place so selected and designated as county seat; and the County Judge shall also inform the people of said county, by written or printed notices, put up in at least three public places in each township of said county, that place has been selected as the county seat of said County.

Approved January 24, 1853.

The act provided that the Commissioners should have two dollars a day and ten cents a mile for travel, to be paid by the county. There is no record of their proceedings; the County Judge's "minute book" makes no mention of the matter, except to order the payment of the Commissioners. But it is stated by the citizens that, on the day appointed, the Commissioners met, and, after examination of the several localities, and consultation, decided that the county seat should be located on the southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 93, Range 8, near a large spring, somewhat more than a mile from the geographical center. But this location could not be final unless accepted by a vote of the people, in August. On the 31st day of May, 1853, Judge Woodle ordered the payment of fourteen dollars to Beckford, and on the 2d of June, twenty-four dollars each to Sawyer and Mahoney, for their services as County Seat Commissioners.

The question was submitted to the people at the August election, and the site selected by the Commissioners was rejected by a majority of 95. The county seat, therefore, remained where it had been located by the people in 1851.

SWAMP LAND AGENT.

March 7, 1853, Judge Woodle was absent, and Martin V. Burdick, the Prosecuting Attorney of the county, was acting Judge, and appointed P. L. Hinkley, Esq., "to select swamp land in this county."

MORE CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

The townships of Eden and Illyria were created in the Spring of 1853, by order of the County Court, as follows:

Ordered, That the Townships 94, Range 10, and 95, Range 10, and two tiers of sections off from the west side of Townships 94 and 95, Range 9, be set off as an election township, to be called Eadon (Eden). March 7, 1853.

Ordered, That Township 93, Range 7 west, be set off as an election township, to be called Illyria (Illyria) Township. March 16, 1853.

Ordered, That the petition of the inhabitants of Clairemont and Pleasant Valley Townships be granted, asking that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and the north half of Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, Township 94, Range 7 west, be stricken of (off) from Pleasant Valley and attached to Clairmont Township. March 31, 1853.

In March, 1853, between the 19th and 25th of that month, George A. Cook ceased to act as Recorder of Fayette County, and Henry C. Lacy appears to have been his successor. The records, under the County Judge's system, are very meager, and, in this instance, show neither the death, resignation or removal of Mr. Cook nor the appointment of Mr. Lacy. The last recorded act of Cook is on the 15th of March, and Mr. Lacy first signed his name as Recorder March 25, 1853.

The first settlement in Township 92, Range 10, now Fremont, was made by Carmi Hickox, who built a cabin on Section 17 in May, 1853. His nearest neighbor on the south was more than three miles distant; it was four miles to the nearest cabin on the north, fifteen miles to settlement on the east, and he had no neighbors on the west of whom they knew. Mr. Hickox broke and fenced about thirty acres of prairie during that Summer. He was thrown from a colt on the 1st of August, and was severely injured; but recovered so that, during that month, he secured and stacked about thirty tons of hay. On the 1st of September, however, he was taken sick, and died after an illness of only three weeks. Thus, he was the first to settle and the first to die in that township, both events occurring in the same year. A few days after his death, on the 9th of October, his son, Hiram C. Hickox, was born, who is still living on the farm commenced by his father, taking care of his mother, Electra Hickox, in her old age.

DISTRICT COURT IN 1853.

The second (and first regular) term of the District Court was held in the Methodist Church in West Union, June 15, 1853. Thomas S. Wilson, Judge, presiding; John Webb, Clerk, and Hiram W. Earll, Sheriff. The grand jury was made up as follows: Joseph S. Burdick, Foreman; James B. Earll, J. G. Webb, J. W. Foster, William Wells, Lemuel Iliff, Eli Elrod, James Robinson, Horatio Warner, Jerome Boswell, Stephen Reeves, William P. Kavanaugh, P. L. Hinkley, J. A. Griffith and Nelson Graham.

At this term, Samuel Harper applied for divorce from Susannah Harper. Defendant defaulted; divorce decreed.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL TRIAL.

The case, *State vs. Chauncey Leverich*. Indictment for retailing intoxicating liquors and keeping a dram-shop was tried. Martin V. Burdick was Prosecuting Attorney, and defendant appeared by William McClintock and Onstine, his attorneys. Defendant filed a demurrer, which was sustained as to first count. Defendant filed his plea of not guilty to second count. Thereupon came a jury, viz.: John McMillen, Samuel Stephens, Cephas Felch, F. S. Palmer, Jacob Rosier, James Jamison, Miles Lewis, Martin Dunham, Aaron South, R. M. Hooker, M. B. Earll, J. W. Fisher. After hearing, jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and defendant was discharged.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

M. V. Burdick, Reuben Noble and James Burt were appointed to examine the character and qualifications of Mr. E. C. Byam, an applicant for admission to the bar. The committee made a satisfactory report, and Mr. Byam was admitted.

THE DIVORCE MILL.

The third petition for divorce was presented by Hiram Seward *vs.* Catherine Seward. Defendant, like her predecessors in the divorce mill of Fayette, did not put in an appearance, and consequently, divorce was decreed. It may be

noted as somewhat remarkable, in that the first three divorce cases of Fayette, the petitions were filed by the masculine head of the family, and in neither case did the feminine respondent put in an appearance.

June 14th, the grand jury brought in true bills against Rodolphus Eddy, Chester Eddy and William Eddy for perjury, and against Chester Eddy for killing an ox.

August 13, 1853, taxes were levied as follows: For State revenue, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mills on the dollar; for county revenue, 6 mills; support of schools, 1 mill; for road purposes, 1 mill, and a road tax of \$2.00 to every person liable to a poll tax.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

The first number of the *Fayette County Pioneer*, the first newspaper published in the county, was issued at West Union, October 21, 1853, by John Gharky and Charles McDowell. It was a six-column, 22x32 sheet, Democratic in politics, and was conducted by Mr. Gharky with considerable ability.

The following orders in relation to townships and township boundaries were made by Judge Woodle February 6, 1854.

Ordered, That the two tiers (tiers) of sections on the west side of Townships 94 and 95, Range 9, that now belong to Eden Election Precinct, be set back to the Auburn Precinct.

Ordered, That Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and the north half of Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, Township 94, Range 7 west, be taken off from Clearmont Election Precinct and attached to Pleasant Valley Precinct.

Ordered, That the north half of Township 93 and Township 94 north of Range 9 west, be set off an Election Precinct, and that the election be held at the Austin School House, to be called Windsor.

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Until about 1854, the people of the United States were divided into two great political parties, viz.: the Democratic and Whig; but there had been another element in the political atmosphere that had been quietly at work, preparing the way for a revolution in political organizations, that had been considered as insignificant by the leaders of both political parties, and the vote of the Anti-slavery party since 1844 had been so light as to excite ridicule and derision. For several years, this element had been organized distinctively as a third political party, first as the Liberty or Abolition, and then as the Free Soil party; it had been gradually increasing in strength and the people had been gradually discovering the encroachments of what was called the Slave Power, until 1854, when there was a general breaking up of existing political organizations. The Whig party and the Free Soil party disappeared, and a new party sprang into existence, opposed to the extension of the institution of human slavery upon free territory. It was not the Abolition party, because it did not propose to interfere with slavery in the States where it then existed as a creature of local or municipal law, but it said that the institution must not seek to extend its area and must not exist outside of those States where it already existed. Upon this question, the Free Soil party was a unit, small, it may be, but appreciable in the body politic. The Whig party dissolved, a small portion of it seeking affiliation in the Democratic party. That party also was broken up and dismembered, but retained the name while it practically became a new party, which represented the wishes and interests of the Slave Power. Many of its old members left its ranks and joined the opposition to the extension of slavery, so many that the old Democratic party, which had had control of the Government, with few exceptions, since the Government was organized, went into a hopeless minority.

This great political revolution began to manifest its power in 1854, and a meeting of all persons in Fayette County "who are opposed to the aggression of slavery as exhibited in the United States, and who are willing and determined to take up the issue now forced upon our country by the advocates of slavery, whether Freedom or Slavery shall be the ruling power in our Government," was called at the Methodist Church in West Union, on the 8th day of July, 1854. The meeting was called to order by Stephen D. Helms, on whose motion Dr. Aaron Brown was called to the chair. D. H. Miller was appointed Secretary. Jacob W. Rogers submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we adopt the name of Republican as the distinctive style of an organization, as expressing opposition to slavery in all its forms, and devotion to the principle of equal natural, political and social rights.

Resolved, That we ask all persons of all parties who are earnestly opposed to slavery and who are willing to make it the cardinal issue in political action, to unite with us in an endeavor to restore the Government to its original purpose, and make it in fact what it purports to be—a true republic.

Resolved, That all other political questions sink into insignificance when compared with the overshadowing evils of slavery.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Jacob W. Rogers, Carman A. Newcomb and John Phillips were appointed a Central Committee. This was the birth of the Republican party in Fayette County.

NEW TOWNS.

West Auburn—David Smith and David Crane, proprietors. Plat filed for record September 30, 1853; located on Section 26, Town 95, Range 9.

Centerville was laid out on the northwest quarter of Section 23, Town 92, Range 7, December 15, 1853, by William Stephenson and Susan Stephenson, proprietors. Plat recorded May 10, 1854.

COURT HOUSE TAX.

After the decisive vote in August, 1853, rejected the proposition to remove the County Seat, the people of West Union and other points interested in the matter, began to agitate the question of building a county building on the public square in the town of West Union. Some town lots had been sold, and Judge Woodle was urged to proceed at once by those who thought the building of a Court House at the County Seat would prevent any further effort for its removal; while those who still hoped to locate the seat of justice further south, were opposed to appropriating the money received from the sale of lots given to the county by the founders of West Union, to build a Court House at that place.

Judge Woodle was not a bold man, and, weakened by disease, sought to adopt a policy that should be satisfactory to all parties. The records of the County Court are absolutely silent in relation to the matter, and yet it is evident that some action was taken. There is no record of an order submitting to the people the question whether or not a tax for the erection of a Court House should be levied by the County Court; nor is there any official record of such an election. Yet the files of the first volume of the *Fayette County Pioneer* show that such an election must have been ordered to take place on the first Monday in April, 1854, as the vote of the county on the question on that day was: For Court House tax, 140; against Court House tax, 356. Judge Woodle undoubtedly ordered the election to relieve himself of the responsibility of levying a tax, but he felt sure that the people would vote the tax. It is probable that,

with the idea strongly impressed upon his mind that the tax would be ordered by a popular vote, Judge Woodle entered into some preliminary negotiations with contractors, which were broken off abruptly by the adverse result of the election.

THE FIRST CONTRACT.

However this may be, about the 22d or 23d of April, 1854, during Judge Woodle's absence at St. Louis, M. V. Burdick, acting County Judge, entered into a contract with Amos Hutchinson to build a Court House in West Union for the sum of \$3,500, or rather to put up the walls and enclose according to specifications. "The contract was drawn and signed, but not acknowledged or sealed." Hutchinson, supposing that it was right, contracted with E. Eggleston for the brick—120,000—and moved into town to begin work. But leading citizens expressed their opposition to any plan for building a Court House that did not provide for its certain and immediate completion. They were opposed to building the walls of a building and then leave it to stand unfinished. They wanted to take no such chances. The people had just voted "no tax," and having so voted, they said let the Court House pass for the present, for "it is neither policy or justice to use donations to less than half build a building, in which condition it will have no effect to secure the object for which donations were made," viz., the retention of the seat of justice at West Union. Acting Judge Burdick, and presumably the other county officers, thought that if a building could be commenced, the people would submit to taxation rather than have it stand unfinished. In other words, they thought it would be a good thing to commence a Court House and take the chances for raising money to finish it at some future time. But the opposition was so marked that Burdick became timid. He did not wish to jeopardize his future political prospects by persisting in the course he had marked out, and he refused to acknowledge the contract made with Hutchinson. When Judge Woodle returned, he refused to ratify the contract, and, it is said, was soundly abused by Hutchinson and his friends in consequence. Judge Woodle died of typhoid fever May 12, 1854. Burdick was acting Judge until the August election, and probably Court House Contract No. 1 ended there.

APRIL ELECTION.

At the election, April 3, 1854, Joseph W. Foster was elected School Fund Commissioner by a vote of 305, to 257 for J. S. Burdick. This shows the total number of voters to have been 562, an increase of 460 since August, 1851.

COURT RECORD.

The Court Record for 1854 is meager. Term commenced June 12. No grand jury was impaneled. C. A. Newcomb was admitted to practice in the courts of the State. The indictments against the Eddys for perjury were dismissed. Chester Eddy filed a demurrer in the "ox" case, which was sustained and defendant discharged. June 14, Willet C. Andrew was admitted to the bar.

AUGUST ELECTION.

At the general election, August 7, 1854, the vote for Governor, by townships, was as follows :

	J. W. GRIMES.	C. BATES.
Fairfield.....	23	32
Westfield.....	48	27
Illyria.....	28	4
Pleasant Valley.....	38	15
Clermont.....	10	6
Dover.....	14	20
Eden.....	19	19
Auburn.....	58	37
Windsor.....	11	16
West Union.....	108	48
Total.....	332	225

At this election, Jacob W. Rogers was elected Representative to the General Assembly, and S. S. Seeley, Clerk of District Court.

There were three candidates for County Judge in place of Woodle, deceased, viz.: Gabriel Long, John Webb and Nelson Payne. Payne received 86 votes and Long and Webb received 236 votes each. The law provided in case of a tie that the result should be determined by lot. "Mr. Webb," says Mr. Gharky, "had conscientious scruples about gambling for an office, although it was required by law, and they parleyed over the embarrassing case until Saturday, August 12 (the election having been held on Monday the 7th), when it was decided that Long was the legally made Judge, by those two candidates drawing slips of paper from a hat, and I witnessed the drawing."

TAX LEVY.

The tax levy for 1854-5 was made by Judge Long, September 8, as follows : State tax, $\frac{1}{4}$ mill; county tax, 6 mills; school tax, 1 mill; road tax, 1 mill.

"Up to the Autumn of 1854," says Mr. Gharkey, "the Methodist Church had been used for holding courts, public meetings of all kinds, school exhibitions and even shows, as those can testify who witnessed D. B. Hanan's "Babes in the Woods." At that time it was given out and generally understood that the church could no longer be used for any other than moral and religious purposes, which caused the agitation of the Court House question. Court was afterward held in the Irving House." After the first term, court was held in the Methodist Church, but Mr. Gharky is evidently in error in his statement that court was held in the Irving House after 1854. It may be that one term may have been held there, but the county records show payments for the use of the Methodist Church for court purposes from 1853 until the Spring of 1857.

Judge Woodle died in May, and the following order indicates that Joseph Woodle was appointed administrator, but the following is the only record made in the settlement of the estate. The early probate records of Fayette County are not very full :

176. *Ordered*, that Josef Woodle, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Woodle of Fayette County, late diseast (deceased) be allowed the sum of one dollar and five cents on book account October 2, 1854.

DONATION PARTY.

Christmas, 1854, and New Year's Day, 1855, occurred on Monday. On Wednesday, December 27, 1854, a donation party was given at the United States Hotel, for the benefit of Rev. George Scott, "the enterprising, energetic minister, through whose indomitable zeal and energy," says Mr. Gharky, the

then editor of the *Pioneer*, "the Baptist Church was built and dedicated." The Committee of Arrangements were David H. Hall, Mrs. Hall, C. A. Newcomb, M. Phillips, Mrs. L. H. Hart, Mrs. Gharky and Mrs. Lewis Berkey. A large number of appreciative guests visited Mr. Scott on that occasion, and the pecuniary result was liberal and gratifying. In returning his grateful thanks to his friends, Mr. Scott made some very touching remarks, to which Mr. J. E. Cook responded on behalf of the donors. On the 7th of January, 1855, Mr. Scott delivered his farewell sermon, it being just one year after he preached the dedication sermon from the same pulpit.

BAPTISM BY MOONLIGHT.

December 29, 1854, Rev. Mr. McConnell commenced a protracted meeting in the Baptist Church at West Union, which continued until Monday evening, January 8, 1855. Twenty-two persons were added to the Disciples' Church during that meeting—twelve by immersion in Otter Creek, and ten by letter. After the close of the meeting on Sabbath evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Samuel Smith, son of "Uncle Henry," and Mr. Abbott's son, went to the creek and were baptized, a hole for the purpose having been cut through the ice, which was about twelve inches thick.

TOWNS SURVEYED IN 1854-5.

Albany—Located on the east half of southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 93, Range 8. Albert Albertson, Mary Ann Albertson, Edwin Smith and Mary Smith, proprietors. Plat filed for record July 27, 1854. Recorded July 18, 1856.

Union—Located on the northeast quarter of Section 17. Township 94, Range 8. Surveyed by P. L. Hinkley. William Wells and Eliza Wells, proprietors. Filed for record Oct. 11, 1854. Recorded March 16, 1855.

Elgin—Located on Section 14, Township 94, Range 7. Samuel Conner, Marilla Conner, Benjamin Dimond, Mary J. Dimond, Thomas Armstrong and Oliva Armstrong, proprietors. Surveyed by Winslow Stearns July 4, 1854. Filed for record February 20, and recorded March 19, 1855.

Fayette—Located on the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 93, Range 8. College grounds, ten acres in a square, appropriated by the proprietors for the use of the institution. Acknowledged by the proprietors, Samuel H. Robertson and Sabra Robertson, June 16, 1855. Filed for record June 16, and recorded September 14, 1855.

North Auburn—Located on the east half of southeast quarter of Section 26, Township 95, Range 9. J. B. Earll, M. B. Earll, H. W. Earll and N. B. Earll, proprietors. Plat filed for record November 22, 1855.

Norway—Located on Section 34, Township 95, Range 7. Streets and alleys relinquished August 4, 1855, by John Thompson. Filed for record August 25, 1855, and recorded September 12, 1855. This was Clermont, in the township of Clermont, so named by the County Commissioners, in 1850. The little village was named Clermont by those who favored it, and was one of the points designated by the General Assembly to be voted for for county seat in 1851. The post office of Clermont was first established in 1851. Edwin Stedman, Esq., of Clermont, says: "As I recollect, this township, village and post office were named by C. D. Carlton 'Clermont' in the beginning of things here. In 1852 or 1853, the town was surveyed and laid out, but the plat was not put on record until the date you give (1855). Mr. Carlton sold all his interest in realty to Mr. Thompson, in 1854, and Mr. Thompson

recorded the plat as Norway, in opposition to the wishes of the people. Two years afterward, Mr. Thompson, finding that the change was not, or would not be a success, yielded to the wishes of the citizens here, and the necessary steps were taken, by an election, to change the name of Norway to Clermont." The name of the town of Norway was changed to Clermont by an act of the General Assembly, approved July 15, 1856, and the town of Clermont was surveyed by Andris Brandt, civil engineer, John Thompson proprietor, and plat filed for record March 26, 1858, and recorded Feb. 16, 1859. The original town of Clermont-Norway was surveyed, it is said, by L. Davis.

GRAND CELEBRATION AT AUBURN.

Among the prominent events in the early history of Fayette County was a grand celebration of the birthday of the nation at Auburn. The citizens commenced to make arrangements on Saturday evening, May 20, 1854, when a public meeting was held "for the purpose of taking measures to celebrate the coming anniversary of American Independence." Samuel Hull was Chairman, and A. L. Dunn Secretary. At this meeting, John A. Griffith, James Boale, A. L. Dunn, James Moore and Morris B. Earll were appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

The Officers of the Day were Samuel Hull, President; Rev. S. D. Helms, Chaplain; John A. Griffiths, W. A. Chase and C. L. Smith, Marshals; A. L. Dunn, Toast Master; George Brown, M. Woodruff and J. C. Gregory, Committee on Fire Works.

A tall liberty pole was raised for the occasion, from the top of which gracefully and proudly floated the Stars and Stripes. The oration proper was delivered by Jacob W. Rogers, Esq., of West Union, followed by William McClintock, Esq., and C. A. Newcomb, Esq., in short speeches. The dinner, prepared for the occasion by Griffith & Pooler, was more elaborate than had been seen or eaten in Fayette County up to that time.

The Hoaglands, Henry Hull and other enterprising citizens of Auburn had organized a military brass band, which is said to have been one of the best in the State at that time. A military company, called the "Fayette Guards," properly uniformed and under command of Capt. George W. Neff, with the band, added very materially to the interest of the occasion.

Among the toasts on that memorable occasion were:

The Day we Celebrate—May it never be desecrated by acts of tyranny and oppression.

America—The land of the free and the home of the brave.

Our National Honor—May it ever remain unsullied.

RE-APPORTIONMENT.

January 25, 1855, another apportionment was made, and the counties of Fayette, Bremer, Butler, Franklin, Grundy, Hardin, Wright, Webster, Boone, Story, Green and Humboldt were constituted the Thirty-third Senatorial District, entitled to one Senator. Fayette County constituted the Forty-seventh Representative District, entitled to one Representative.

ADDITIONAL MAIL SERVICE.

A "memorial and joint resolution asking the establishment of mail routes and additional mail service," drawn and introduced in the Lower House by Jacob M. Rogers, Esq., asked for the establishment of mail routes as follows:

From West Union, in Fayette County, by way of Bradford and Chickasaw, in Chickasaw County; St. Charles and South End of Rock Grove, in Floyd County, to Shibboleth and Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County.

From Lancaster, Wis., via Guttenberg and Garnavillo, in Clayton County; Elgin, West Union and Windsor, in Fayette, by residence of Abraham Staples, in Chickasaw, by residence of W. S. Pettibone, in Section 36, Township 98, Range 14, in Howard County, to Osage and village of Mitchell and Clawson's Settlement, in Mitchell County.

Also, for additional mail service, viz.: From McGregor's Landing, in Clayton, via Clermont, West Union, Bradford and St. Charles, to Shibboleth, twice a week, in two-horse coaches. From Dubuque via Colesburg, Elkader, West Union, to Auburn, tri-weekly, in two-horse coaches.

From Auburn via Eden, Pettibone's Settlement, in Howard County; St. Ansgar, in Mitchell County, to State Line, weekly, two-horse coaches.

From Lancaster, Wis., via Guttenberg, Garnaville and Elgin, to West Union, tri-weekly, in two-horse coaches.

The memorialists called the attention of Congress "to the fact that this part of the State of Iowa is settling with a rapidity entirely beyond the full comprehension of any person not intimately familiar with the progress of our future settlement." They further stated that "a large majority of the population upon our frontiers is an intelligent, reading class of people, who, having removed to this State from the older settlements of the East, where mail facilities are liberally provided, and where, by means of these, a knowledge of the passing events of the day are easily accessible, deeply feel the privations of their present condition." The memorialists respectfully suggested that "a liberal course by the General Government in the establishment of mail routes and the transportation of the mails in a rapidly rising State like Iowa, is statesman-like in policy and conducive of the most happy results, as supplying in a degree the place of personal, friendly intercourse among citizens widely separated from each other, thus perpetuating those feelings of amity and ties of attachment which are likely to be weakened by the remote position and peculiar influences of frontier life, unaided by these agencies of intercommunication." In this memorial, the General Assembly of Iowa expressed to the National Legislature its belief "that by opening these fountains of intelligence to the people you will subserve the best interests of our common country, and find therein the surest guarantee of the spread and perpetuity of free institutions."

From the 1st day of November, 1852, to the 31st day of October, 1854, the Treasurer of Fayette County paid into the State Treasury \$701.

February 22, 1855, the County Court, Long, Judge, ordered that "Gabriel Long be allowed ten dollars for five cords of wood."

PUTNAM AND ORAN TOWNSHIPS CREATED

The following order indicates the rapid settlement of the southern parts of the county:

Ordered, That Township 91, in Range 7, in Fayette County, Iowa, is hereby constituted a political township, with all the privileges of the same. To hold their first election on the first Monday in April, and to be called the town of Putnam. March 5, 1855.

Ordered, By the court, that Townships No. 91 and 92 north of Range 10 west, be and are hereby formed into a political and judicial township under the name of Oran, as per petition in this office. March 5, 1855.

ELECTION OF DISTRICT JUDGE.

At the election, April, 1855, Samuel Murdock was elected Judge of the Second Judicial District over Reuben Noble, by about 700 majority. The vote of Fayette County was—for Noble, 769; for Murdock, 519.

Judge Long appears to have suddenly terminated his service as County Judge (April 16, 1855), having become involved in some difficulties of a private nature.

and C. A. Newcomb, Prosecuting Attorney, became acting Judge until he was elected by the people in August following.

The following order, made by Acting Judge Newcomb, is evidence that the District Court, after the first term in West Union House, held its regular terms in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Up to that time and subsequent, orders for the payment of rent show that the county paid rent for the church for a court room until after the Spring term of 1857, and, in 1856, the Trustees of the Baptist Church were paid ten dollars for the use of their church for a jury room.

COURT RECORD OF 1855.

The May term of the District Court commenced May 30, 1855; Judge Samuel Murdock presiding. Present—S. S. Seeley, District Clerk, and H. W. Earll, Sheriff.

Thomas Abbott, of the State of Massachusetts, was admitted to the bar. E. W. Somers applied for admission, and his application was referred to Wm. McClintock, Reuben Noble and Elijah Odell, who made the usual report, and Mr. Somers was admitted. Jacob W. Rogers was also admitted, after examination by M. V. Burdick, R. Noble and E. Odell.

June 1st, the grand jury presented David Oliver and William Oliver for assault and battery, Anthony Schel for keeping a gambling house, and Charles Glidden for obstructing the highway.

At this term several petitions for divorce appear of record, viz.: David Downs vs. Electa A. Downs; Killen Voshell vs. Hannah Voshell; Myron Peck vs. Amanda Peck; John M. Blivin vs. Lucinda Blivin, and Ezra White vs. Mary White. The nuptial knots were all severed save White's, who was forced to wear his yoke awhile longer.

The first slander case was entered at this term—George F. Lentz and wife vs. William Buck and wife—but the difficulty was settled by the parties, costs paid and suit dismissed.

October 22, 1855, Murdock, Judge; Jerome Boswell, Sheriff. Lucian L. Ainsworth, from New York, presented his credentials and was admitted to the bar. Eliff Johnson applied for naturalization papers, the first action of this kind appearing of record in the District Court of Fayette.

In the case of William and David Oliver, the indictments being lost or stolen, and it appearing that the prosecuting witness had settled with defendants, it was "ordered that said witness (Richard Carson) pay the costs of this prosecution."

There were twenty-three cases on the docket at this term.

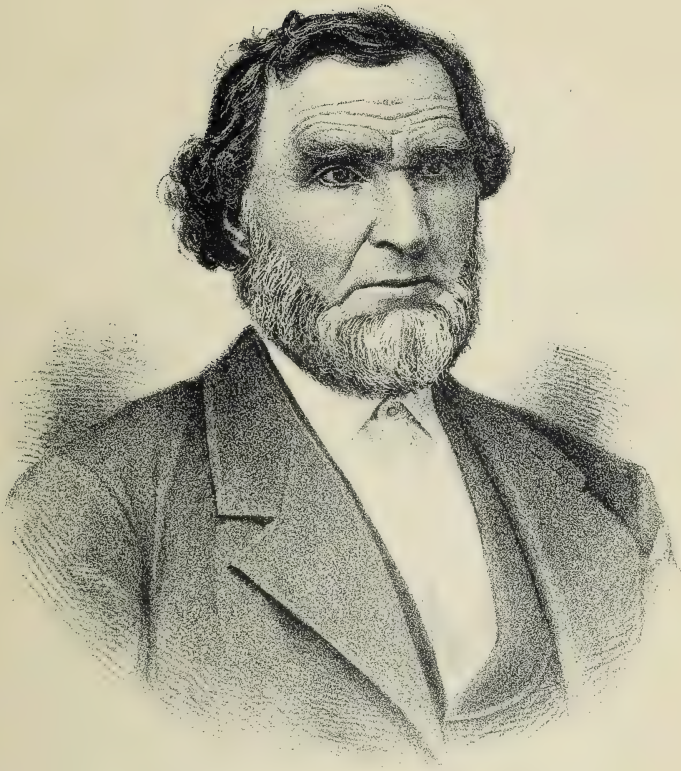
TOWNSHIPS CREATED.

Ordered, That Township 91 north of Range 9 west, be and is hereby organized as a town under the name of Jefferson. The first election to be held first Monday in August next; to be held at the house of Aden Eldridge. June 4, 1855.

Ordered, By the County Court, this day, that Township No. 94, Range 10 west, be and is hereby constituted a political and judicial township, under the name of Richland. The same is to be set off from the town of Eden July 14, 1855.

On petition of William Broadbent, James Clark, H. H. Stooks and others, Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 in Township 95 north of Range 10 west, were set off from said township and annexed to the township of Richland. July 17, 1855.

Ordered, That Township 93 north of Range 10 west, be and is hereby organized as a town for election and judicial purposes, under the name of Banks. The first election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1856, at the house of G. Linn. February 4, 1856.



W. McClinton

EDITOR FAYETTE CO. UNION
WEST UNION

The General Assembly of Iowa enacted a liquor law in January, 1855, under which town and county liquor shops were legalized. Community required spirituous liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and agencies were provided for, that the people should not be deprived of the article when they wanted it for use as a medicine or in mechanics. It is said that, for a time, sickness prevailed among both men and horses to an unprecedented extent. Fayette County was not behind her sister counties, and the following order indicates that the County Judge had appointed a Liquor Agent, although neither that officer or the Clerk considered the matter of sufficient importance to be preserved of record:

Ordered. That H. W. Hart be allowed the sum of \$100.00, as Liquor Agent, for the purpose of purchasing liquor for the county, to be sold under the provisions of the Liquor Law.

ANOTHER CELEBRATION.

The people of Fayette County celebrated the Fourth of July at West Union in 1855. The procession formed in the public square and marched to the grove, under command of Col. Webber, of Pennsylvania, aided by Drs. Hart and Fuller.

Arrived at the grove, the ceremonies were commenced with prayer by Rev. John Webb. The Declaration was read by Hon. J. W. Rogers. Oration, by D. C. Dunlap, Esq. Dinner in the public square, prepared by Somers & Brewer. The *Pioneer* estimates that there were 1,500 people in town on that day.

COUNTY FINANCES.

From a stray copy of the *Fayette County Pioneer*, of July 10, 1855, preserved by William Cowle, Esq., of West Union, is copied the following statement of the financial condition of Fayette County, as it existed at that time, as shown by

THE COUNTY JUDGE'S REPORT.

The law requires that the County Judge shall cause a "statement" of the receipts and expenditures of the county to be made on the first Monday of July, annually; and have copies of the same posted at the Court House door and in two other public places in the county.

As the statement thus posted may not generally be seen or examined, a brief exhibit of the facts contained therein will be found below:

RECEIPTS.

Amount of tax assessed for county purposes for 1854.....	\$4,025 59
Amount paid for county warrants.....	3,285 16
Balance in favor of the treasury.....	\$740 43
Amount of warrants issued up to July 3, 1855, to meet current expenses.....	\$2,984 50
Whole amount of fees received by county officers.....	934 70
Amount of county officers' salaries, paid in county warrants.....	765 30
Notes on hand, given for the sale of county lots.....	203 81
Money on hand, arising from the sale of county lots.....	127 65
Donation money paid on Court House contract, secured by mortgage.....	100 00
Paid on the Court House from the treasury, secured by mortgage.....	120 00

EXPENDITURES.

Delinquent tax for 1854.....	\$300 83
Fees applied in payment of county officers' salaries.....	934 70
County officers' salaries.....	1,700 00

There have been several items of expense paid during the last year apart from the ordinary expenditures of the county. The selecting and survey of the swamp lands, together with the expenses of the State road, have both been paid during the past year.

C. A. NEWCOMB, *County Judge.*

WEST UNION, July 3, 1855.

LOST ON THE PRAIRIE.

In December, 1855, Mr. N. W. Spears, who had settled in Township 92, Range 10, in August previous, purchased a cow of a settler in Smithfield Township, and went with his boys, Frank, aged 13, and Hart, 12 years, to drive the animal home. They hitched the cow to the "tail end" of the wagon and started for home about 2 o'clock P. M., but they had gone only a short distance when the refractory animal broke away. They pursued her until sunset, when they arrived at the cabin of Mr. Barnes, at Long Grove. This was six miles from home, and there was no other cabin on the prairie. It is said that Spears and his boys drove their cow into Barnes' yard and "desired to stay all night, but they (Barnes' folks) would not keep them;" but this was very unlike Western pioneers, who were remarkable for their hospitality; and one can scarcely credit that anybody would turn away a neighbor on a cold Winter's night. However this may have been, Mr. Spears and his sons started for home, leading the cow. Soon after they started, darkness overtook them and the wind changed to the northwest and blew a gale, driving the snow before it in clouds, and the little party soon became bewildered. They struck the south fork of the Volga too far south, turned and followed it northward a mile or two and then crossed. Taking the wind for their guide, they traveled until about midnight, when they brought up at Crab Apple Grove, about six miles south of home. Here they found a track leading homeward, which they followed and arrived at home about 2 o'clock P. M., having been twenty-four hours without food and nearly exhausted.

During the Winter of 1856-7, H. W. Zimmerman, Peter Corbly, Joshua Burch and S. R. Maslay got lost on the way from Strawberry Point, and traveled in a circle for a long time. A severe snow storm was prevailing, and it was with the utmost difficulty that they reached home after abandoning their load of corn. Mr. Zimmerman was so much exhausted when he reached home that he could not speak, and his face was covered with ice and snow.

A FATAL PRAIRIE FIRE.

Early in the Fall of 1855, Rev. Mr. Thompson, with his family, came to Township 94 north, Range 10 west, near where Bethel Post Office now is, and commenced to build a house and make a farm. His family consisted of four sons and one daughter. One morning, Mr. Thompson, with his son, a boy about 12 or 13 years of age, started for Hickory Grove, about two miles north of his farm, to secure timber for a cattle shed. They had loaded their wagon and started for home about noon or shortly after. At this time, a prairie fire was raging, and, it being late in the Fall, the grass was tall and dry, and made a fearful, scorching, roaring wave of flame that rushed over the prairie with the velocity of the wind. Mr. Thompson saw his danger; he also saw the glaring wall rolling directly for the little settlement; he did not hesitate, but started for home as fast as possible, crossed Crane Creek, the Bradford and McGregor road, and had reached a point within three-quarters of a mile of home, when a sheet of smoke and flame whirled against the oxen and they sheered off into a hazel underbrush. Here Mr. Thompson, seeing they could go no farther, unyoked them, hoping they might run from the fire and save themselves. In this he was disappointed; one going a few steps, fell and died, the other dropped in his tracks. Mr. Thompson then stripped off his burning clothes, which were of cotton, with the exception of his boots and shirt, and started for the settlement, which he reached, and, running into the house of Mr. Potter, crawled into bed

without being observed by any of the family, who were out fighting fire. His agony can better be imagined than described. Upon the family's return to the house, they found Mr. Thompson in bed. He told them that his boy was on the prairie and he expected he was dead. About this time, the mail carrier or expressman, Corey, who ran between Bradford and McGregor, came along, and, hearing the boy was on the prairie, took his wagon and started after him, bringing him to the house, where he expired soon after. A physician was sent for, but could do no good, Mr. Thompson passing away before morning. His remains, together with his son's, were brought to West Union for burial.

THE COURT HOUSE.

As stated in the preceding pages, there appear to have been some steps taken in 1853-4 with the view to the erection of a Court House. Mr. Wells and Mr. Rogers had donated town lots and other lands to the county, the proceeds of which were to be appropriated to building a county building at West Union; and there was a fund already accumulating for this source, although the people had voted against levying a tax for that purpose. Acting Judge Burdick had entered into a contract with Hutchinson for the erection of the walls of a brick building, which, when finished, would be a Court House; but this scheme had been abandoned.

At the August, 1854, election, Gabriel Long became County Judge, and the effort to build a Court House was renewed. The people of West Union subscribed liberally to aid in completing the building, but how much was subscribed can never be known, as the subscription paper was lost. Among the subscribers to the fund, as recollected by Mr. Samuel Hale, were William Wells, D. Wells, Aaron South, Henry C. Lacy, D. Lacy, Dr. Levi Fuller, A. Albertson, Rev. John Webb, George Beamer, Henry Smith, ——— Reeves and Samuel Hale.

The first entry of record of any action of the County Court, under any administration, relating to the Court House, was made February 22, 1855, when Judge Long made the following:

Ordered, That G. Covey be allowed the sum of twelve dollars for drawing draught for the Court House.

About the same time, although it does not appear of record, Judge Long entered into a contract with Samuel Hale to build a Court House. The inference is that several propositions were submitted to Judge Long, for the *Pioneer* of March 14, 1855, contained the following:

Mr. Hale's proposition to build a Court House being the most favorable, the job was let to him for the sum of \$6,740. Bonds having been entered into between the two parties to the effect that the house shall be completed on or before the 1st day of August, 1856. Inasmuch as Mr. Hale has given a mortgage on some 460 acres of land instead of personal security for his faithful fulfillment of the contract, and as one-fourth of the amount due him at each estimate but the last one is to be retained as still further security, we think the county is on the safe side of that bargain. There can now be no doubt that we shall have a Court House at the time specified in the contract.

Mr. Hale at once made a contract with Mr. Eggleston for the brick, and got out all the timber for the building—hewed it, but did not haul it out of the woods.

March 14, 1855, Judge Long ordered "that Samuel Hale be allowed the sum of \$120.00 on Court House contract;" and in the County Judge's account book is the following entry of the same date, March 14, 1855, viz.: "Paid by Gabriel Long, County Judge of Fayette County, Iowa, \$200.00 to Samuel Hale, on Court House contract."

On the same day, March 14, 1855, Judge Long signed a receipt for \$100.00, received of William Wells "to apply on his donation for court purposes, the original subscription being lost."

Judge Long was succeeded by C. A. Newcomb, as acting County Judge, about the middle of April, 1855.

The people of Fayette and other points in the southern part of the county made determined opposition to the building of a court house at West Union. A party of Fayette gentlemen came to West Union about that time, stopped at the "United States Hotel," then kept by Samuel Hale, ostensibly on business. These gentlemen asked Mr. Hale to show them his contract, but he made some excuses; at last they demanded that he should show it, and he as squarely refused. They then left the "United States" and went to another house.

The pressure upon Judge Newcomb was so strong that he finally decided that he would not confirm Long's contract with Hale, and "threw it up."

"About that time," says Mr. Sharky, "Fayette offered large inducements to have the county seat removed to that place, among which inducements was the offer to build a court house without expense to the people. That caused all the trouble, delay and backing down of the officials."

The *Pioneer* of June 5th says:

There have been lots donated to the county, for the purpose of aiding to erect public buildings at West Union. These contributions were not only willingly accepted by the county, but it commenced suit against one of the donors (thought now to be Henry F. Smith) for a clear title, who paid the forfeit in the bond rather than to give a deed for the land.

Although acting Judge Newcomb had refused to recognize Mr. Hale's contract and work had stopped, the question was not settled, but became an important and exciting element in the local election in August. Newcomb was a candidate for County Judge, and the voters were anxious to know his views on the subject of building a Court House at West Union.

The following extract from a letter written by him July 2, 1855, in answer to a note from J. W. Rogers, of the 1st, will be interesting to those who participated in that exciting contest, as it is now printed for the first time. Mr. Newcomb wrote:

In answer to your first question I would say, if elected, I will make use of all legal means in my power to build a Court House in West Union. As to the expense of that house, it would of course depend upon the amount of funds that can be raised. The kind of a house I would be most favorable to building is one worth \$4,000 or \$5,000.

Mr. Newcomb was elected, although it is probable that had the above letter been published prior to the election, he might have lost some votes in the southern part of the county, for it is said that he made different pledges to the people of that section.

After he became County Judge, he proposed to the people of West Union that if they would subscribe \$3,000 in aid of its erection, he would proceed at once and pay the balance out of the county funds.

The citizens of West Union, fully awake to the importance of prompt action, soon raised the required amount. The subscriptions were made with the condition that if the county seat should be removed from West Union within ten years, the amount should be refunded to the subscribers, with 10 per cent. interest per annum.

November 20, 1855, the *Pioneer* suggested the sale of a part of the public square to enable them to build a Court House.

The requisite amount of subscription having been raised, in November or December, 1855, Judge Newcomb made a contract with Messrs. William Redfield and Dr. J. H. Stafford, for the erection of a Court House; and during the Winter of 1855-56, the contractors got out the timber (that had been hewn by Mr. Hale) and other materials, and made their preparations for vigorous work when Spring opened.

The "minute book" of the County Judge shows no entry in relation to the erection of a Court House, from March 14, 1855, until March 12, 1856, when the following orders were recorded :

Ordered, That William Redfield and J. H. Stafford be allowed \$2,500, on court house contract, being first payment on said contract.

Ordered, That William R. Montgomery be allowed \$3.00, for making specifications on court house contract and draughts.

Work was commenced on the building in April, 1856, and "May 29, the first stone was laid in the foundation of the new Court House," which was to be completed in September, 1857. The building was 40x80 feet, and two stories high. Ezra Crosby made the brick and did the stone work. The building, although well advanced in 1856, was not fully completed when Judge Newcomb went out of office, in August, 1857, but was so nearly done that his successor, Judge Rogers, commenced his official term in the new building.

There are no records to be found to show the amount of the subscriptions collected by Judge Newcomb. His office was on the northwest corner of Vine and Elm streets; and just before his term expired, a mysterious raid upon his office was made, in which the subscription paper was destroyed, as fragments of it were found upon the office floor the next day; but it is said that no other valuable papers were disturbed by the raider or raiders. As this paper was the only evidence of the amount subscribed and the amount collected, its destruction rendered a final settlement impossible; at least, no final settlement appears of record.

Although the Court House was practically completed when Judge Newcomb retired from office, he had not settled with the contractors. They had claims for extra work done on the building, which had been done under his supervision; but he determined to place the responsibility of making the final settlement upon his successor.

Judge Rogers, however, did not propose to take the responsibility of auditing accounts for work of which he had had no supervision; and very soon after his administration commenced, the whole matter, by mutual agreement, was submitted to three arbitrators for final decision, who settled the vexed question, as appears from the following :

Ordered, That Wm. Redfield and J. H. Stafford be allowed the sum of \$1,845, as balance due them, in full, on Court House contract, and for extra work thereon, as per award of referees, Samuel F. Shepard, William T. Perry and D. J. Marvin, August 26, 1857.

The amount of county orders drawn in favor of Redfield & Stafford, from March 12, 1856, to August 26, 1857, inclusive, was \$7,820. Whether this included the timber hewn by Hale is not known; nor can it be stated, with any degree of accuracy, what amount of subscriptions were collected by Judge Newcomb, and appropriated to the payment of the orders drawn as above.

By order of the County Court, March 5, 1855, Township 91, Section 7, was constituted a political township, under the name of *Putnam*; but it seems that the township was not organized for one year afterward.

Judge Newcomb, on the 3d of March, 1856, made the following :

Ordered, That the Township of 91 north, Range 7 west, in Fayette County, constitute the town of PUTNAM, for election and judicial purposes.

The following entry of record, June 29, 1856, indicates that an attempt was made to incorporate the town of West Union :

Application was this day made, by petition of citizens of West Union to the County Judge, asking that a time and place be fixed for an election in said village, to take a vote for or against the incorporation of said village into one corporate body.

Ordered, therefore, That said election be held at the house of S. W. Cole, in West Union, on the 10th day of July, 1856, at 9 o'clock A. M.

There is no record of the result of the election which is supposed to have taken place ; but as the town was not incorporated, one has a right to suppose that the vote was adverse to the measure.

At the October (1856) term of the District Court, Milo McGlathery, S. S. Ainsworth and Charles F. Leavitt were admitted to the bar. At this term, Mrs. Tabitha Ann Long filed a petition for divorce against Gabriel Long, which was continued. Ezra White "made up" with Mary, and withdrew his petition for divorce.

Townships were created with very little ceremony by the County Court prior to 1857. June 2, 1856, Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, Town 95, Range 10, were re-attached to Eden Township, and September 1, the court made the following order :

Petition was this day presented to the County Court for the organization of Township No. 92 north, Range 10 west, for election, judicial and all other purposes of a civil township.

Ordered, Therefore, that said township be organized under the name of Fremont. The first election to be held at the house of Richard W. Laurene, in said town, November 4, 1856. September 1, 1856.

On the 29th of the same month, the following order was recorded :

Ordered, That Township 93, Range 9 west, be and is hereby organized into a new township for election and political purposes, by the name of Fremont.

This is clearly a blunder, as Town 93, Range 9, is now known as Center Township ; but the above record does not appear to have been changed, and there is no record in existence of the creation of Center Township, in which the first election appears to have been held—in April, 1858—as in October of that year C. A. Hayward was paid \$1.75 for services as Deputy Sheriff, in organizing Center Township. At the same time, E. Hartsough, Thomas J. Lewellen and David Bare were paid for services as Trustees, and James Orr as Clerk of Center Township. A letter to the present Township Clerk in relation to this matter failed to elicit any reply. The first mention of Center Township, of record, is April 20, 1858, when the County Court allowed \$7 for a docket for H. S. Brunson, Justice of the Peace, in Center Township.

By act of the General Assembly, approved July 15, 1856, the name of the town of Norway, in Fayette County, was changed to Clermont.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1856.

The early election records of Fayette County were burned in the Court House conflagration in September, 1872, and the earliest record of the Presi-

dential vote of the county the historians are able to find is a memorandum preserved by Judge Rogers, of West Union, as follows :

	Know Nothing. Fillmore.	Republican. Fremont.	Democrat. Buchanan.
West Union.....	15	201	111
Eden.....	—	57	12
Windsor.....	11	28	11
Dover.....	10	51	27
Clermont.....	1	49	29
Pleasant Valley.....	2	101	19
Illyria.....	—	75	18
Richland.....	1	18	12
Auburn.....	45	56	64
Banks.....	—	14	—
Westfield.....	4	196	62
Jefferson.....	1	14	22
Fairfield.....	13	89	49
Putnam.....	3	41	6
Oran.....	—	51	21
Total.....	106	1041	463

ADDITIONAL SURVEYS.

Towns were laid out in respectable numbers in this county, in 1856.

North Union, north of Union ; surveyed April 20, 1856, by H. Jones, Surveyor. D. H. Hall and Elizabeth Hall ; filed for record October 10, 1856 ; recorded December 2, 1856.

Uniontown, located on north part of southwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section 8, Town 94, Range 8 ; surveyed by H. Jones ; acknowledged by Samuel Rickel and Barbary Rickel May 6, 1856 ; recorded July 15, 1856.

Smithfield, located on the southwest quarter of southeast quarter Section 8, Town 94, Range 8, bounded by Uniontown on the north ; Henry F. Smith and Agnes Smith, proprietors ; H. Jones, Surveyor ; filed and recorded September 10, 1856.

Troy was located on the northeast quarter Section 35, Town 91, Range 8 ; was surveyed by Henry Jones, Surveyor, June 2, 3, 4, 1856 ; J. Francis Bates, Trustee, proprietor ; plat filed for record June 14, 1856. There is no town visible at that point, but the plat has never been vacated.

Massillon, located on Section 26, Town 95, Range 9 ; James Austin, proprietor ; plat recorded August 5, 1856.

Manchester, located on west half of northeast quarter of Section 28, Town Range 10 ; H. N. Murray and Elizabeth Murray, proprietors ; plat filed for record, July 25, 1856. This was one of the "paper towns" of the West ; was laid out by a non-resident and named Manchester, because Manchester, Delaware County, was then just beginning to be known. A large number of lots were sold to Eastern people, but there never was a town where this speculative town was located.

Windsor was located on the southwest quarter Section 31, Town 95, Range 9 ; Brunson W. Slocum and Anne W. Slocum, proprietors ; recorded December 3, 1856. This town never realized the hopes of its projectors, and has no existence save on the records of the county.

December 25, 1856, by order of the County Judge, William McClintock was allowed \$25 for services in the case of the County of Fayette vs. Henry F. Smith, and \$5 for drawing contracts for building Court House, "one during Burdick's administration and one under Judge Long's."

STATE ROADS.

By act approved December 22, 1856, Isaac Templeton and Charles Hoyt, of Fayette County, and O. W. Crary, of Clayton, were appointed Commissioners to lay out and establish a State road from Clayton City via Garnavillo and Elkader, in Clayton County; Lima and Westfield, in Fayette County; thence via Wilson's Grove and near the center of Bremer County to Clarks-ville, in Butler County; thence to the north side of Thorp's Grove, near J. D. Leland's, in Franklin County; thence to a point on the Des Moines River, in Kossuth County, near the (then) present residence of Dr. Williams, due west. These Commissioners were directed to meet at Clayton City on the first Tuesday in May, 1857, or within three months thereafter, and proceed with their duties according to law. This act was re-enacted January 23, 1857, with the same Commissioners, who were directed to meet on the third Tuesday in May, 1857, or within four months thereafter.

Section 17, of Chapter 177, of the Laws of the Sixth General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, appointed John A. Griffith, of Fayette County; Osgood Gowen, of Chickasaw, and J. L. Chase, of Mitchell, Commissioners to locate a State road from Fayette, Fayette County, to Osage, Mitchell County, via New Hampton, Chickasaw County.

Section 21, of the same act, appointed Robert Brelie, Wm. Bostwick, of Bremer County, and George McClelland, of Butler, to locate a State road from West Union, Fayette County, via Waverly, in Bremer County, to Clarks-ville, in Butler County.

Section 9 of Chapter 190 of the Laws of the Sixth General Assembly, ap-proved January 28, 1857, appointed — Whipple, of Benton County; James Barclay, of Black Hawk County, and Thomas R. Talbott, of Fayette County, Commissioners to locate and establish a State road from Vinton, in Benton County, via Barclay, in Black Hawk County, and Linn, in Fayette County, to West Union.

Section 18 of the same act appointed A. L. Lee, of Howard County; Mor-ris B. Earll, of Fayette County, and James P. McKenney, of Winnesheik Commissioners to locate a State road, beginning at Auburn, in Fayette County, via Fort Atkinson, the village of New Oregon, in Howard County, and Forest City, to the line of Minnesota Territory.

By "An act to establish a State road," approved January 29, 1857, Allen Mullenix, of Clayton County; H. C. Lacy, of Fayette County, and M. V. Burdis (Burdick), of Howard County, were appointed Commissioners to locate a State road from West Union via Stacyville, in Mitchell County, to the north-ern boundary of the State, in Range 18 west, to intersect a territorial road in Minnesota. The Commissioners were directed to meet on the first Monday in July, 1857, at West Union, and proceed to locate the road according to law.

By act approved March 23, 1858, it was provided that all State roads should thereafter be established by petition of the County Court.

By an act approved January 27, 1857, to apportion the State, the county of Fayette was constituted the Third Representative District, entitled to one Representative. March 22, 1858, it was made the Fifty-third District.

By an act approved January 29, 1857, H. B. Hoyt and C. A. Newcomb, two citizens of Fayette County, with D. P. Walton, of Bremer, were appointed to re-locate the county seat of Chickasaw County.

About 1857-8, P. L. Hinkley was employed to discover and survey the swamp land in Fayette, and reported about thirteen thousand acres.

The following orders of the County Court explain themselves, and will be interesting to the people of Smithfield and Scott Townships :

Ordered, That Townships 91 and 92, North Range 8 west, be and are hereby organized into a political and judicial township, under the name of Smithfield, and that the first election be held on the first Monday in April, 1857, at the house of Joseph Hobson.
January 5, 1857.

Ordered, That all orders made and acts done by this Court with intent to and for the purpose of organizing Townships 91 and 92, Range 8, in Fayette County, Iowa, as a separate political and judicial township be and the same are hereby revoked and annulled, and that the same be and remain attached to the township of Westfield, the same as if no action had been taken in the matter for a separate town organization
March 2, 1857.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

At the May term of the District Court, held in the Methodist Church, Edwin Scall, Edward Scall and H. W. Earll were admitted to practice in the courts of Iowa. At the September term, held in the new Court House, D. R. Blaisdell was admitted. The County Court paid the Trustees of the Methodist Church \$21.50 for the use of the church for the May term.

CONSOLIDATION.

In June, 1857, the people of West Union and the little cluster of towns adjoining it desired to consolidate, and petitioned the County Court, upon which Judge Newcomb issued the following order :

It is hereby ordered that John Gharky, — Fox and F. D. W. Morse be appointed and are hereby appointed Judges of an election to be holden June 16, 1857, at the West Union House, West Union, Fayette County, Iowa, on the question of attaching the villages of Union, Smithfield, Uniontown and Wells' Donation to the village of West Union, and Daniel Lacy and O. Samen are hereby appointed Clerks of said election.
June 6, 1857.

There are no records of the result of this election.

WADENA AND BRUSH CREEK.

Wadena, located on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 93 north, Range 7 west, laid out July 31, 1857 ; Horace Countryman and Elizabeth Countryman, David B. Herriman and Elizabeth Herriman, proprietors ; H. Jones, Surveyor. Plat filed for record April 30th and recorded May 11, 1859.

Brush Creek, located on the southeast, southwest and northeast quarters of Section 28, Township 92 north, Range 7 west ; C. D. Shambaugh, T. E. Shambaugh, David G. Darling, John Haskins, F. R. Hynes, D. J. Finney, Isaac Walrath and Peter Keeney, proprietors ; B. F. Little, Surveyor. Filed for record January 3d, and recorded June 17, 1857. Brush Creek was again platted in March, 1873, by Theo. A. Allen, C. Calkins, C. C. Kelley, Barbara A. Shambaugh, J. M. Hoge, Margaret Glime and I. Soule, proprietors, and recorded May 8, 1873.

A NEW JUDGE.

At the general election in August, 1857, Jacob W. Rogers was elected County Judge. His first recorded official act was the issuance of a marriage license to Benedict Kohler and Magdalena Wenger.

September 28, 1857, Judge Rogers ordered rates of tax for the current year as follows : State tax, 2 mills ; county tax, 5 mills ; school tax, 1 mill ; road tax, 1 mill ; total, 9 mills on the dollar, and road poll tax, two dollars.

The September term of the District Court was held in the new Court House.

October 7, 1857, Andrew Woodson and Amanda Thomas appeared before Judge Rogers by mutual consent and agreement; "the said Andrew Woodson relinquished all claims to the person and services of the said Amanda Thomas as master, and desired the same to appear of record, and the said Amanda released all claims for services rendered to said Woodson, and, therefore, Amanda was declared" free from all control or restraint whatsoever, from the said Andrew, who was released from all liability to the said Amanda.

FEES.

At an accounting of the County Judge, Recorder and Treasurer, and Clerk of the District Court in relation to fees, on the 5th day of October, 1857, the amount of fees received by each was as follows :

County Judge, J. W. Rogers, received.....	\$ 4 20
Recorder and Treasurer, Jacob Conkey.....	211 45
" " " from P. L. Hinkley, Deputy.....	52 65
Clerk District Court.....	101 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$369 30

of which each received \$123.10, the said Conkey paying the said Clerk \$22.10, and to said Judge, \$118.90, from his said fees. Fees accounted at \$650 a year. January 4, 1858, these county officers divided \$374.75.

January 29, 1858, the County Court ordered that Alonzo H. Fox be paid \$3.40 for sixteen yards curtain muslin and two pounds of candles for the Court House.

By the Senatorial apportionment act, approved March 20, 1858, the counties of Fayette and Bremer were constituted the Thirty-eighth District, to have one Senator. By act approved same day, Fayette was included in the Tenth Judicial District.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The first case of jury trial in the County Court, appearing of record, was in the case of Fayette County *vs.* Frederick Taylor, on complaint of Margaret Wenger, who declared that she was "pregnant with a child, which, if born alive, would be a bastard, and charged said Frederick Taylor with being the father of said child." On the 3d day of February, 1858, defendant pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury. Constable William M. Norcross was directed to make a list of eighteen names of good and lawful men, from which to select a jury as provided by law. The jury selected from the Constable's list consisted of I. F. Clark, Alonzo H. Fox, J. A. Norcross, Jacob Conkey, Lewis Brown and Cyrus Gurdy. February 4th, after hearing the case, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court decreed that "the defendant, Frederick Taylor, do give security to the county of Fayette in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned to save said county of Fayette and every other county in the State of Iowa from all charges toward the maintenance of the said child, and that defendant pay costs of suit, taxed at \$25.35." Among the items charged in the bill of costs was Michael Kreamer, interpreter, two days, \$1.00.

SMITHFIELD AND SCOTT TOWNSHIPS.

February 27, 1858, a petition of fifty-nine citizens of Congressional Township 92 north, Range 8, asking that that township might be erected into a civil

township, was filed May 4, 1857, and February 27, 1858, the court ordered as follows:

That Township 92 north, Range 8 west, be and the same is hereby formed in a new township, for all purposes, as contemplated by law. Said first election is ordered to be held at the house formerly occupied by Joseph Hotson, in said township; and that Alden Mitchell is hereby appointed to discharge the duties, as required by law, necessary to organize said township; said election to take place on the 1st Monday of April, 1858, at 9 o'clock A. M.; and that there be elected three Township Trustees, one Clerk, two Justices of the Peace, one Constable, and a vote to be taken, also, for School Fund Commissioner. Said township to be called SMITHFIELD.

Recorded on the same day was the following:

Ordered, That Congressional Township 91 north Range 8 west, be and it is hereby formed into a new township, for all purposes contemplated by law, under the name of SCOTT Township. And Prentice M. Freeman is hereby appointed to discharge the duties, as required by law, necessary to organize said township. The first election in said township to be held at the house of Edward Kniseley in said township on the first Monday in April, 1858, at which election there will be elected three Township Trustees, one Clerk, two Constables, two Justices of the Peace, and a vote will also be taken for School Fund Commissioner. This order was made February 5, 1858.

April 7th, the county officers divided the fees for the quarter ending April 4, 1858, amounting to \$299.50.

On the 10th day of May, 1858, County Judge, Jacob W. Rogers; Clerk of the District Court, S. S. Seeley; Sheriff, Jerome Boswell; County Surveyor, H. Jones; County Assessor, S. Holton, met as a Board of Equalization, as provided by Chapter 111, of laws of 1857-58, to equalize the assessment of real estate for the year 1857, and decided to deduct 25 per cent. from the assessed value of said real estate as assessed for the year 1857. Unfortunately, the record does not state the amount, and the assessment rolls are not now in existence.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY BY TOWNSHIPS FOR 1858

(obtained by computing from school tax of townships, one mill on the dollar, as shown by the tax list made out by S. S. Seeley).

The assessment rolls and tax lists of the county during the early years of its history, were burned in the old court house in 1872. This document was found among some old memorandums and other papers placed at the disposal of the historian by Hon. J. W. Rogers, and is interesting as showing the valuation of the county twenty years ago, and the growth of the county during the first eight years of its political existence:

Illyria	\$168,430	Oran	93,590
Pleasant Valley	164,950	Banks	76,810
Fairfield	174,570	Fremont	80,920
Putnam	80,740	Windsor	121,050
Richard	75,150	Center	77,030
Eden	138,050	Smithfield	122,980
West Union	411,880	Scott	58,670
Clement	226,230	Westfield	321,450
Dover	166,460	Auburn	235,260
Jefferson	83,090	Afterward assessed	17,260

Total

\$2,894,570

May 10, 1858, the County Court ordered the payment of 40 cents to A. H. Fox for two pounds of candles for use of Fayette County. July 6, 1858, \$1.20 was paid for three pounds of candles.

BANKING ELECTION.

Chapter 146 of the laws of the Seventh General Assembly was an act entitled "An act ordering a special election for the purpose of submitting to the people certain acts therein named, regulating the business of banking."

Approved March 23, 1858. This act provides for a special election on the fourth Monday in June, 1858 (June 28th), at which should be submitted to the people the question whether or not an act entitled "An act authorizing general banking in the State of Iowa," and also whether or not an act entitled "An act to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa," should go into effect or in any manner be in force.

Under this act, special elections were held in the several townships in Fayette County June 28, 1858, resulting as follows: For the bank, 631; against the bank, 57.

GOLD EXCITEMENT.

In 1858, the good people of Fayette were considerably excited by the discovery that the dirt and sand galon Otter Creek, near West Union, contained gold.

In 1859, some young men, sons of William Wells, washed ten cents' worth of gold from a panful of Otter Creek dirt.

The *Public Review*, in 1859, said: "That there is gold in this county is an indisputable fact, which was tested as long ago as last Summer; but that it will pay much to gather it, is not sure by any means. We have no doubt, however, that there is nearly as much ground for raising a sensation here respecting the gold as there is at Pike's Peak."

From that time to the present, ever and anon, gold has been found in small quantities along the water courses of the county.

In 1877, Brush Creek and vicinity were considerably exercised over the discovery of gold in Maine Creek, a little stream northeast of Brush Creek, but it was not found in paying quantities, the most successful hunter realizing only about \$8.00 a week. Minute quantities of the precious metal have been found in Brush Creek, Otter Creek and in Volga River, near Fayette; but while there may be abundant "ground for raising a sensation respecting gold" in Fayette, it will probably be many years before it will rival Pike's Peak. There is gold in inexhaustible quantities in Fayette, but it is scattered over the whole county and is to be found with the plow within a few inches of the surface of her fertile prairies.

July 5, 1858, at the quarterly division of fees by the Judge, Treasurer, Recorder and Clerk, the receipts for the quarter were \$450.67, nearly enough to pay their salaries—the balance due each being only \$12.28, to be paid by county warrants.

A FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

July 5, 1858, the annual settlement made with the County Treasurer shows the financial condition of the county on that date to be as follows:

Receipts for the fiscal year ending July 4, 1858.....	\$16,182 22
Disbursements.....	12,707 67
Balance	\$3,474 55
Add balance July, 1857.....	1,443 44
Total.....	\$4,917 99
Amount of fees for the year:	
By Treasurer (J. Conkey).....	\$1,090 30
By Judge (J. W. Rogers).....	24 50
By Clerk (S. S. Seeley).....	450 87
Total.....	\$1,565 67

Said Conkey having collected \$966.55 and his predecessor (from July 4th to August 8th) \$123.75; said Conkey receiving from his predecessor \$52.65, the balance, \$71.10, having been disbursed.

Amount of warrants redeemed by Treasurer Conkey of Rogers' issue ... \$6,347 06
 Amount of warrants redeemed by Treasurer Conkey of former issue..... 90 75

Total..... \$6,437 81
 Add interest for certain warrants..... 32 09

Total..... \$6,469 90

DELINQUENT TAXES.

	STATE.	COUNTY.	SCHOOL.	ROAD.	TOTAL.
Tax of 1854	\$ 81 96	\$ 393 44	\$ 65 57	\$ 65 57	\$ 606 54
Tax of 1855	91 98	440 00	73 38	73 38	678 44
Tax of 1856	177 34	709 41	141 89	141 89	1,170 53
Tax of 1857	1,509 77	3,774 42	754 89	754 89	6,793 97
Total	\$1,860 75	\$5,317 27	\$1,035 73	\$1,035 73	\$9,249 48

Amount of warrants outstanding..... \$220 73

J. W. ROGERS, *County Judge.*

July 12, 1858, Ordered, that the Trustees of Clermont Township (Charles Sawyer, E. D. Batten and Daniel Clark) be allowed the sum of twenty-five dollars to remove Dennis Cavin, a sick Irish pauper, to Massachusetts (South Hadley), upon recommendation of said Trustees.

The Board of Equalization made no change in the assessment of 1858.

August 2, 1858, the County Court ordered the payment of \$8.00 "for two pairs handcuffs and one pair leg-shackles."

October 4, 1858, fees for the quarter then ending amounted to \$435.79.

January 4, 1859, the amount was \$456.12.

October 27th, the County Board of Equalization levied taxes as follows: County tax, three mills on the dollar of assessed value of property; school tax, one mill; road tax, two mills; State tax, one and one-half mills; road poll tax of two dollars; poll tax of fifty cents.

April 4, 1859, at the quarterly division of fees, the amount received for the quarter just ended was \$467.95. Each received a county warrant for \$6.52. Salaries calculated at \$6.50.

EQUALIZATION.

April 4, 1859, the Board of Equalization equalized as follows:

Township.	Assessed Average per Acre.	Remarks.
West Union.....	\$6 45	No change.
Auburn.....	4 22	No change.
Clermont	2 69	50 per cent. added.
Dover.....	4 20	No change.
Eden.....	2 96	30 per cent. added.
Richland	2 15	50 per cent. added.
Windsor.....	4 62	Cut down 1-7.
Pleasant Valley.....	4 04	No change.
Ilyria	4 81	No change.
Westfield.....	3 31	20 per cent. added.
Center.....	3 22	No change.
Banks	2 09	40 per cent. added.
Fremont.....	2 24	No change.
Smithfield.....	2 51	No change.
Fairfield.....	3 40	30 per cent. added.
Putnam.....	1 45	40 per cent. added.
Scott.....	3 02	No change.
Jefferson.....	3 39	No change.
Oran.....	2 39	20 per cent. added.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONEY.

The following table shows the number of scholars and amount of school money apportioned to each township in April, 1859:

Township.	No. Scholars.	Apportionment to each Township.
Auburn	323	\$373 09
Banks	21	24 27
Clermont	275	315 34
Center	130	150 16
Dover	338	390 42
Eden	240	277 22
Fairfield	343	396 20
Fremont	77	88 96
Illyria	266	307 25
Jefferson	119	137 45
Oran	162	187 12
Putnam	134	154 78
Pleasant Valley	323	373 09
Richland	71	82 02
Scott	37	42 74
Smithfield	119	137 45
Westfield	490	565 99
Windsor	162	187 12
West Union	723	835 12
Total	4,351	\$5,025 79

Apportionment to each scholar, \$1.15.6.

CENSUS OF 1858.

The *Public Review*, of April 7, 1859, published the following table, giving the number of inhabitants and number of voters in each township:

Township.	No. Inhabitants.	Voters.
West Union	1,729	418
Auburn	1,029	240
Banks	79	24
Clermont	794	167
Center	180	39
Dover	801	114
Eden	717	145
Fairfield	814	178
Fremont	177	37
Illyria	721	154
Jefferson	311	61
Oran	378	72
Putnam	345	84
Richland	153	35
Smithfield	300	68
Westfield	1,508	321
Windsor	445	91
Pleasant Valley	836	173
Scott	68	13
Total	11,385	2,434

"In 1856," says the *Review*, "the number of inhabitants was 8,357, giving an increase of about thirty-seven per cent. during the last three years. As the emigration to Iowa subsided, in a great measure, two years ago, these figures show a very satisfactory growth."

DISTRICT COURT, 1859.

Hon. Elisha H. Williams presided as Judge at the June term of the District Court. S. F. Shepard, charged with an assault with intent to kill, was tried. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty of an assault," and the Court imposed a fine of \$1.00 and costs.

At the same term, John Shook (and Omer Shook makes default), indicted for assault with intent to murder (somebody, the papers are burned), was tried. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty of an assault, with intent to do great bodily injury," and the Court sentenced him to "thirty days' imprisonment in the County Jail." As the county of Fayette had no jail, Shook was probably sent to the Clayton County jail, at Elkader.

At the quarterly accounting of the county officers July 4, 1859, the fees amounted to \$704.20; and, for the first time, there was a surplus, after paying salaries, amounting to \$216.70.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

At the annual settlement with the County Treasurer, the county appears in a sound financial condition, as follows:

Total amount received, including balance July 5, 1858.....	\$24,021 37
Total amount disbursed.....	21,004 46

SCHOOL FUND.

<i>Dr.</i>		\$3,016 91
Permanent fund.....	\$1,294 63	
Temporary fund.....	4,918 04	
	—————	\$6,212 67

<i>Cr.</i>		
Permanent fund.....	\$1,227 13	
Temporary fund.....	4,106 01	
	—————	\$5,333 14
		—————
		\$879 53

Total balance in treasury.....	\$3,896 44
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HARLAN TOWNSHIP.

Another new township was created, by order of the Court, September 6, 1859, as follows:

Ordered, That Congressional Township 92, Range 9, be and it is hereby formed in a new township for all purposes contemplated by law, under the name of Harlan Township; and Francis M. Aylsworth is hereby appointed to discharge the duties, as required by law, necessary to organize said township. The first election to be held at the school house at Long Grove (or at the house lately occupied for school house), in said township, on the second Tuesday of October, 1859 (11th), at which election there will be elected three Township Trustees, one Township Clerk, two Constables, two Justices of the Peace, one Supervisor of Roads and one Assessor; also, the following district officers, viz.: one Representative to General Assembly and one Senator to General Assembly; also, the following county officers, viz.: County Judge, Sheriff, Treasurer and Recorder, Surveyor and Coroner; also, the following State officers, viz.: Governor, Lieutenant Governor and three Judges of Supreme Court.

The rate of taxation established by the County Board, September 20, 1859, was as follows: County tax, three mills; school tax, one mill; State tax, one and one-half mills—a total of five and one-half mills; and poll tax, fifty cents.

October 3d, the quarterly receipts of fees were as follows: Judge, \$2.20; Treasurer, \$173.50; Clerk, \$246.05—total, \$421.75. Judge and Clerk paid over to the Treasurer the amounts taken by them respectively.

DIDN'T WANT A JAIL.

On the 25th day of August, 1859, an order was made by the County Judge for taking a vote in the several townships in the county, by the qualified electors thereof, to decide whether a jail should be built in the county, and an

additional tax of two mills on the assessed value of property for the years 1860 and 1861, to defray the expenses of building said jail—the vote to be taken at the October election, 1859. Those voting “yes” were to be considered as voting for the whole question of building the jail and raising the tax; those voting “no” were to be considered as voting against the whole proposition. At the election, October 11, 1859, the proposition was rejected by a vote of 276 yeas and 1,151 noes.

THE COUNTY SEAT—VOTE ORDERED.

December 5, 1859, a petition, signed by 1,349 citizens, was presented, praying for an order of Court to submit to the legal voters of the county the question of removing the seat of justice from West Union to the village of Fayette. On the 6th, the affidavit of D. Alexander was filed. Mr. Alexander declared, on oath, that, as he verily believed, the signers of the petition were all legal voters. The County Judge, being satisfied that the petition contained a majority of the legal voters, according to the last census of the county, made order, as follows:

It is ordered by the Court that a vote be taken on the question of re-locating said county seat, on the first Monday in April, 1860; said election to be conducted by the same officers, in the same manner and returns made as in general elections. And it is ordered that Constables post three notices of said election in three public places in each township, ten days prior to said election: and that notice of the same be published in the *Public Review*, a newspaper published in West Union, in Fayette County, Iowa, at least three weeks prior to said election. The form of vote will be:

For Removal of County Seat to Fayette.

Against Removal of County Seat to Fayette.

December 7, 1859, Alexander's Addition to the village of Fayette was vacated by order of the County Court.

On the final settlement with the County Treasurer, Jacob Conkey, it was found that he had on hand a balance of \$5,898.89. He paid to his successor, Walbridge, \$5,018.89, leaving a balance of \$880; to this was added \$175—amount of warrants twice credited—making a balance on the books, January 1, 1860, of \$1,055. February 25, 1860, Mr. Conkey was credited with the amount of award by Judge E. H. Williams, on submission of true account (result of Treasurer's error) \$1,186.66, and received county warrants to balance, \$131.66.

In 1850, the population of Fayette County was 825; in 1851, 1,200; in 1852, 2,065; 1854, 5,042; in 1855, 8,275; 1859, 11,301.

RAILROAD AGITATION.

February 1, 1860, a railroad meeting was held at Auburn. W. W. Hills was appointed Chairman and I. S. Lame, Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by James Boale to be to remonstrate against the transfer of the land grant to the Iowa Central Air Line R. R. Company from that to the Dubuque, Marion & Western. James Boale, J. L. Davis and I. S. Lame were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. This committee reported a series of resolutions declaring that the “lands granted to the Iowa Central Air Line should revert to the United States on the passage of a bill by the General Government making an equally liberal grant to aid in constructing a railroad from McGregor, west, through the State to the Missouri River, in order that equal and exact justice might be done to the citizens of Iowa, irrespective of locality.” The closing resolution expressed the utmost confidence in the integrity and ability of the McGregor, St. Peters & Missouri River Railroad Company.

February 6, a similar meeting was held at the Court House in West Union, at which P. L. Hinckley was Chairman, and John Gharky, Secretary. At the meeting, Wm. McClintock, J. W. Rogers and Joseph Hobson constituted the Committee on Resolutions.

COUNTY SEAT ELECTION.

Result of the election April 2, 1860, on the question "Shall the county seat be removed to Fayette?"

	For Removal.	Against Removal.
Auburn.....	89	105
Banks.....	7	19
Clermont.....	58	101
Center.....	45	1
Dover.....	15	111
Eden.....	15	130
Fairfield.....	209	3
Fremont.....	36	.....
Harlan.....	22	.....
Illyria.....	93	53
Jefferson.....	61	.....
Oran.....	77	.....
Putnam.....	73	.....
Pleasant Valley.....	33	135
Richland.....	5	35
Scott.....	15	.....
Smithfield.....	86	.....
West Union.....	4	480
Westfield.....	276	28
Windsor.....	2	103
Total.....	1,221	1,304

The night of August 15, 1860, a burglar entered the house of William Stephenson, at Taylorsville, securing \$175 in money, a gold watch and some other property. Two nights after, at West Union, Mr. Berkey, of the firm of Berkey & Winett, lost from his bedroom, \$1,300 in cash.

The Turkey River Baptist Association, comprising the churches at Erie, Hardin, Illyria, Lime Springs, Oran, Rossville, Strawberry Point, Vernon Springs, Waterville, Waukon, Westfield and West Union, was organized at the latter town July 14, 1860. Rev. C. E. Brown was first Moderator; Alva Bush, Clerk.

A machine for drilling wheat was exhibited at West Union, in February, 1860, probably the first ever brought to the county. The general opinion expressed by those who examined it was favorable to the machine.

THE FIRST CONVICTS.

At the June (1860) term of the District Court, after the county had been organized ten years, Andrew J. Ostrander, arraigned on a charge of stealing cattle, pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to the penitentiary for three months and to pay the costs of prosecution. This was the first person sentenced to the penitentiary from Fayette County. During the same term, John Husband, William Shriver and Horace Wheeler pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and were also sentenced to three months in the penitentiary and to pay costs.

At this term, Judge Williams presided; Milo McGlathery was District Attorney; J. J. Welch, Sheriff, and Joseph Hobson Clerk. Fred. A. Mitchell, Charles H. Miller and Jameson Berkey were admitted to the bar, and at the next term, October 10, J. R. Beck was admitted also.

GRAND CELEBRATION.

Wednesday, July 4, 1860, was celebrated in grand style by the people of Fayette County, at West Union. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of J. W. Rogers, Chairman; James Bell, Dr. Fuller, George Thomas, P. F. Crane, Charles Chadwick and D. G. Hoffman. A stand was erected in the grove, to which the procession marched. The Declaration of Independence was read by Joseph Hobson; oration by J. W. Towner; dinner at the hotels and fireworks in the evening. The Good Templars, in large numbers, participated in the ceremonies of the day.

MILITARY.

July 20, 1860, at a meeting in the Court House, of which John Gharky was Chairman and S. B. Zeigler Secretary, it was voted that a military company should be organized. Stirring speeches were made by Zeigler, Webber, Geary, Thomas and Laken. A committee, to consult with the citizens, was appointed, consisting of George Thomas, J. P. Webster, C. A. Newcomb, B. H. Geary and S. W. Cole. No further records of this movement.

FAYETTE COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the teachers of the county was held at the chapel of the Upper Iowa University November 3, 1860, when the Fayette County Teachers' Association was organized by the adoption of a Constitution and election of officers, as follows:

President, J. M. McKenzie; Vice President, W. W. Warner; Secretary, A. O. Whaley; Executive Committee, J. M. McKenzie, W. W. Warner, R. H. Spencer, Nellie Herrington and Electa Abernethy.

Among the questions proposed for discussion was the following:

Resolved, That ladies should be employed, in preference to gentlemen, in our private schools.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In November, 1860, ten years after the organization of the county, the Presidential vote was as follows:

Townships.	Lincoln.	Douglas.
Auburn.....	82	106
Banks.....	13	14
Clermont.....	115	63
Center.....	32	11
Dover.....	66	47
Eden.....	83	60
Fremont.....	15	16
Fairfield.....	102	82
Harlan.....	16	4
Illyria.....	97	43
Jefferson.....	31	38
Oran.....	51	36
Putnam.....	67	7
Pleasant Valley.....	140	31
Richland.....	29	9
Smithfield.....	44	31
Scott.....	14	5
Windsor.....	66	30
West Union.....	288	116
Westfield.....	178	86
Total.....	1,529	835

A BOLD BURGLARY.

On Friday morning, November 9, 1860, the county officers were surprised and horrified by the discovery that, during the previous night, the Court House had been "burglarized," and that the Treasurer's safe had been stolen. The safe contained \$3,962 in money and about \$70,000 of school fund securities. The thieves had boldly driven a wagon to the door of the Court House, loaded the "safe" into it and hauled it off.

Mr. A. B. Carpenter states that his first improvements on the place where he now lives, in Windsor, were made in 1860, when he built a rough board shanty. "This," says Mr. Carpenter, "was used (in my absence) as a house of entertainment by those individuals who took the money safe from the Court House in West Union. They came across this unsettled prairie from the vicinity of Taylorsville, I think, stopped at my shanty, rested and fed their team, cooked their supper, took my hand-saw and crowbar, by the use of which and another bar and sledges, which they obtained at Mr. Peck's shop in West Union, they managed to burst open the Court House doors, trundle the safe into a wagon, which they had carefully placed at the north door of the Court House, then drove—sometimes in the traveled road, sometimes out—until they arrived at some tall prairie grass, on the edge of Richland (now Bethel) Township, when they broke open and plundered the safe and then precipitated it into the tall grass."

Judge Rogers immediately issued a proclamation, offering \$500 reward for the return of the money and the apprehension and conviction of the thieves, or \$250 for the apprehension and conviction of the thieves. During the forenoon of Friday, the "big iron chest" was found about ten miles from West Union in the tall grass, as stated by Mr. Carpenter, but it had been pried open with crowbars and the contents, except one sovereign and a dime, removed.

On Sunday morning, November 11th, George Stephenson, William Stephenson and John Rubert, charged with stealing the safe, were brought into West Union in charge of Sheriff J. J. Welsh and J. G. Ellis, Sheriff of Bremer County, and held to answer at the next term of court. The papers abstracted from the safe were found by Dr. Lake, of West Union, and James F. Babcock, of Oran Township. Sheriff Welsh succeeded in persuading one of the prisoners to go with him and show him where the money was buried. To guard against contingencies, Mr. Welsh caused E. S. White and John S. Brewer to follow, to be witnesses in the event of refusal of the prisoner to show up as he had promised. The party went to Wilson's Grove and the prisoner led the way to an oak tree, at the root of which he said the money was buried. Digging there, the officer soon found the gold, which was tied up in a piece of an old quilt, and recovered the whole amount stolen, except about \$60 that had been taken by some of the thieves to pay expenses.

At the the June term (1861) of the District Court, John S. Rubert and George Stephenson pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to six months in Winnesheik jail and a fine of \$200 each for the burglary. William Stephenson forfeited his recognizance, but at the next term, October 10th, came into court, was arraigned, pleaded guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and to pay all costs. He was pardoned by Gov. Kirkwood, and discharged May 6, 1863.

THE REWARD.

Soon after the capture of the robbers and recovery of the money, Sheriff Welsh presented his claim for the reward of \$250 for the recovery of the money

to the County Court. Judge Rogers refused to allow it on the ground that the Sheriff was an officer of the people and was bound to recover the money, if possible, without reward. But in January, the Board of Supervisors superseded the County Judge system. The Sheriff presented his claim to the Board in January, but it also refused to allow it, when Mr. Welsh withdrew and commenced an action against the county.

June 3, 1861, the Board of Supervisors appointed a special committee, consisting of Chas. Sawyer, S. C. Crosby and J. B. Stephenson to consider the question of payment of the reward offered by Judge Rogers. On the 4th, this committee reported that Dr. Lake was entitled to the reward and recommended that an order be drawn on the Treasury for \$250 in his favor. The report was accepted and the consideration of the recommendation made a special order for the next day at 1 o'clock. The reward was paid and is understood to have been divided between Lake and Ellis, the Sheriff of Bremer County.

About the same time, a committee was appointed to consult with District Attorney McGlathery in relation to the suit, of which the Board had received notice—*Welsh vs. Fayette County*. Mr. McGlathery informed the committee that the Sheriff's claim was just and legal and that it would undoubtedly be allowed by the Court. The committee reported, and the following abstract from the record shows that the Board concluded that they had better pay the amount without additional cost of court:

June 7, 1861, it was manifest to the Board, through Chas. Sawyer, that J. J. Welsh had made a claim against the county for \$250 reward in the thief matter, and that he was liable to substantiate his claim if it went to trial, accordingly, Levi Fuller, H. P. Hoyt and Geo. Burnside were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Welsh and settle his claim against the county for reward. Upon report of this committee, the Board ordered the payment of the claim.

It is proper to add that Rubert, who was undoubtedly led into the trouble by the Stephenson boys, after serving out his sentence, returned, settled in Pleasant Valley and became a good, industrious, upright citizen. He was a member of the grand jury a year or two ago.

It is said that Robert Stephenson, a brother of the Stephensons above mentioned, was elected one of the Supervisors of Bremer County in the same year that his brothers carried off the Fayette County safe, and before his term of office had expired, he was a party to robbing the safe of that county.

George Stephenson, after serving his sentence, removed with his father to Bremer County, became a good citizen and, a few years ago, was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of that county.

William Stephenson, after his pardon and discharge, went to California, where, it is said, he now resides, a wealthy and respected citizen.

The population of Fayette County, in 1860, was 12,097.

October 29, 1860, according to the *Pioneer* of that date, corn was worth two shillings and potatoes twenty cents a bushel. Saturday, December 1, wheat sold for forty-five cents in West Union. December 17, the proprietors of the steam mills advertised to pay forty cents for wheat.

COUNTY JUDGE SYSTEM ABOLISHED.

By an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act creating a County Board of Supervisors," etc., approved March 22, 1860, to take effect July 4, 1860, the duties of County Judge were limited to the exercise of probate powers, granting marriage licenses, etc., and the general management of county officers was placed in the hands of a Board of Supervisors, consisting of one from each civil township, who were to be elected in October, and enter upon the duties in January following.

Judge Rogers resigned in October, to take effect January 1, 1861. His last act, which was also the last act of the County Court under the County Judge system, was to issue a marriage license to William Jones and Ann Jones on the 7th day of January, 1861, on the sworn testimony of R. A. Richardson, "that he was personally acquainted with the said applicants, and believed them to be of competent age and condition to marry." It may be mentioned as a somewhat singular fact, that the first as well as the last official act of Judge Rogers was to issue a marriage license.

THE FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

On the same day, Jan. 7, 1861, the first Board of Supervisors assembled at the Court House as follows :

Hiram W. Earll, Auburn ; Matthew Armstrong, Banks ; Samuel Crawford, Center ; Charles Sawyer, Clermont ; H. B. Hoyt, Dover ; George Burnside, Eden ; C. D. Shambaugh, Fairfield ; H. W. Zimmerman, Fremont ; J. B. Kingsbury, Harlan ; William Morris, Illyria (Henry Gibson, Jefferson, was not present at first meeting) ; O. C. Kent, Oran ; J. B. Stephenson, Pleasant Valley ; J. L. Bruce, Putnam ; Ira Burbank, Richland ; S. C. Crosby, Scott ; E. Demott, Smithfield ; C. A. Newcomb, West Union ; and William Holliday, Windsor.

Samuel Crawford was elected Chairman ; Joseph Hobson was Clerk.

January 8, the Board proceeded to elect a County Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Rogers. H. W. Earll and J. B. Stephenson were appointed tellers, and on informal ballot, H. W. Hawkins had 11, W. B. Lakin 7, B. Lakin 1, and blank 1. The Board then voted to proceed to an election, and the ballot resulted as follows : W. B. Lakin had 11 votes, and H. N. Hawkins had 9 votes, and W. B. Lakin was declared elected. On the 9th, a communication was received from Mr. Lakin declining the office, and the Board proceeded to ballot again for County Judge, which resulted as follows : H. N. Hawkins received 20 votes, was declared elected, and his bond fixed at \$1,000.

On the 11th, on motion of Mr. Zimmerman, the *Fayette County Review* was designated as the official paper of the county for the ensuing year.

The Board directed the Clerk to notify the Trustees of Auburn and Dover, that Sections 1, 12 and 13 were set back to Auburn Township for all purposes.

AID FOR KANSAS SUFFERERS.

March 9, 1861, the citizens of Fayette County held a meeting at the Court to make arrangements for receiving and forwarding donations in aid of the suffering citizens of Kansas. Winslow Stearns, Chairman ; E. Z. Stowe, Secretary.

E. Z. Stowe, Jerome Boswell and Rev. Reuben Ricker were appointed a Central Committee, to confer with citizens of the various towns, and to receive and forward donations.

Local committees to solicit donations were appointed as follows :

J. E. Robinson, H. B. Budlong and Charles Towrode, Fayette.

Wm. Larrabee, O. F. Buttles and S. F. Palmer, Clermont.

James Austin, James Boale and Thomas Earll, Auburn.

In April, 1861, the rebellious spirit of the South culminated, and the most stupendous civil war of modern times was inaugurated when the rebels opened fire on Fort Sumter in Charleston (S. C.) harbor. Fayette County did her full share in furnishing the sinews of war, as will be more fully seen in "The War Record" of the county in another part of this work.

At the June session of the Board of Supervisors, Dr. Levi Fuller was elected a member of the Board for West Union, Carmon A. Newcomb having enlisted in the service of the United States and resigned his seat.

On motion of William Morris, \$650 as appropriated for defraying the expenses of fitting out and clothing the Fayette County Volunteers.

June 7, a vacancy was reported in the office of County Surveyor, by a committee appointed to investigate the matter, and Charles Hoyt was elected by the Board to fill the vacancy.

The Board appropriated :

For bridge at Clermont.....	\$1,000
For bridge at Clermont.....	200
For bridge across the Volga.....	100
For bridge at Auburn.....	250
For bridge at West Auburn.....	150
For bridge at Waudena.....	300
For bridge at Oran.....	250
For bridge at Eden.....	50

and ordered a tax of one mill on the dollar to raise said amount.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported that, in their opinion, the Court House needed a new roof; that an appropriation not to exceed \$800, or so much of that sum as should be found necessary, to put a substantial roof of pine shingles on the building, under the supervision of Charles Sawyer, Levi Fuller and H. B. Hoyt; they to let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. The contractor to be paid one-fourth the amount when the contract is made, one-fourth when the work is half done and the balance when the work is completed. The report was accepted and adopted.

October 14, Clark Newcomb, member from Westfield Township, resigned, and Thomas Douglas was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Board then proceeded to canvass the election returns, with the following results for county officers: County Judge, H. N. Hawkins; Treasurer and Recorder, F. G. Walbridge; Sheriff, Charles Sawyer; County Superintendent of Schools, S. W. Cole; Surveyor, W. Stearns.

The action of the Board in relation to a County Poor Farm will be found in a separate chapter in this work.

March 4, 1861, the Republican voters of West Union voted for a candidate for Postmaster. P. F. Crane received 174 votes and his four competitors 166.

RELIEF FOR VOLUNTEERS.

October 14, Charles Sawyer presented a petition from John Hasford and others, praying relief for families of volunteers. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

October 15, the Board made each Supervisor a Committee of One, in his respective township, whose duty it was to search out and report to a Central Committee, consisting of Levi Fuller, H. B. Hoyt and Thomas Douglas, the names of all families of volunteers who were in destitute circumstances caused by their lawful protectors having entered the service of the United States, and, upon such report being made, the Central Committee provided for their relief and support. Upon vote, it was decided that the several committees in this matter work without compensation from the county.

THE OSTRANDER MURDER.

In October, 1861, for the first time since Fayette County had an independent political existence, its people were startled and shocked with one of the most fiendish, cold blooded murders ever recorded in the annals of crime.

George Ostrander with his family, consisting of his wife and several children, were living in Auburn, very near the southwest corner of the township. It is said that there were domestic difficulties and that Ostrander was badly troubled with jealousy. It is also said that he had been married before and that his first wife was still living; that fearing, lest wife No. 1 might make a demand for a portion of his property, he had deeded to wife No. 2 land; that he had seen a woman he wanted to make wife No. 3, and wanted No. 2 to divide with him and leave, which she refused to do. Whatever the cause, it appears that the unhappy pair had frequent bickerings and quarrels.

On one occasion, Charles Sawyer, Esq., a near neighbor, had interfered and made peace between the parties, as he thought. Shortly after, on Sunday night, October 20, 1861, as Mr. Sawyer was preparing to retire, Ostrander came to his house and informed him that Mrs. Ostrander had been killed by a cow while she was milking. Sawyer, comprehending the situation, exclaimed, "George, you ——, you have murdered her," seized him and sent for the Constable, —— Howe, living near by, and then, accompanied by the Constable and the prisoner, hurried to the scene of the murder; several other neighbors having been alarmed by Ostrander's little boy, who it seems had been sent to them by his father, arrived about the same time.

They found the murdered woman lying on the bed in the house, with her infant child trying to nurse from its dead mother's breast. Her skull had been crushed by a heavy blow with the pole of an axe, and the right side of her face, over the right eye, crushed to a jelly and the eye protruding from its socket, a ghastly and sickening spectacle. In the yard near by was found a bloody axe and a pool of blood.

The little boy stated that his mother was in the yard milking, when his father came up behind her and struck her on the head with the axe and she fell. The lad cried out, "Pa, you have killed Mamma." Ostrander appeared surprised, as he evidently had not been aware that the boy was near, but he at once told the little fellow to hurry to the neighbors and tell them that his mother had been terribly hurt by the cow. It is probable that the second blow on the side of the face was then struck, to give the appearance that the unfortunate woman had been kicked by the cow. The fiend then bore the body of his murdered wife to the house, laid it on the bed and hurried to Sawyer's as above stated, the blood of his victim on his coat sleeve making a crimson stain on the door as he entered his neighbor's house.

A messenger was at once despatched to West Union, eight miles distant, to summon the Sheriff and the Coroner. The Sheriff, J. J. Welsh, at once started for the scene of the tragedy and arrested the murderer, who had been tied with ropes by Sawyer and the neighbors. Welsh at once untied him and put on the irons. "As they clicked to their places," says Mr. Welsh, "a woman sitting near screamed out 'Oh-h-h;' when Sawyer coolly remarked, 'if that hurts your feelings, go look on the bed and see some of his work.'" The Sheriff started at once with his prisoner.

The Coroner, Dr. Lake, it is said, arrived soon after and summoned a jury of inquest who returned the following verdict:

The deceased came to her death by blows inflicted on her head by some heavy instrument in the hands of George Ostrander, on the 20th day of October, 1861, said injury being inflicted by said George Ostrander with felonious intent.

Ostrander was brought to West Union by the Sheriff, where he was examined before P. F. Crane, Justice of the Peace, assisted by Judge Hawkins, by whom he was held to answer for the murder of his wife, at the next term of the

District Court, and taken to the Dubuque County Jail, for safe keeping, by Sheriff Welsh.

The *Pioneer*, of October 28, 1861, says:

This is, perhaps, the first murder that was ever committed in Fayette County; though old settlers do say that, at an early day, say some fifteen years ago, a man settled on the Volga, not far from Fayette, who traded with the Indians, and, having incurred the displeasure of the savages, they took his life. It is said that the stones used in his hearth and chimney, still mark the spot where the fatal deed was done.

This was all that was known of the "Tegarder Massacre" by the press of Fayette in 1861.

Ostrander was kept in jail until the June term (1862) of the District Court. June 10, the grand jury brought into court an indictment, accusing George Ostrander of the crime of murder.

June 12, Ostrander was arraigned; a motion to quash the indictment was overruled; prisoner pleaded not guilty, and case continued until next term, prisoner being remanded, for safe keeping, to the jail of Dubuque County.

October 6, the parties were not ready for trial, and the case was continued.

October 20, 1863, the case was tried—Milo McGlathery, assisted by Reuben Noble, on behalf of the State of Iowa; and the accused was defended by William McClintock and S. S. Ainsworth.

On the 21st, the jury was impaneled as follows: J. B. Walls, David Beamer, M. C. Sperry, Henry Beamer, Ellis Billmeyer, Nathaniel Burr, Harrison Butler, W. H. Green, James Stone, Joseph W. Murphy, Edwin Smith and John F. Dunham. The trial continued until the morning of the 24th, when the jury were sent out to deliberate. On the same day, at 5.15 P. M., the jury returned; and, being called, each juror answering to his name, they returned into court the following verdict: "We, the jurors, find the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree."

The counsel for defendant asked that the jury might be polled, which was done; each juror answered affirmatively to the verdict. Defendant's counsel moved for a new trial; overruled; and at 11 o'clock P. M. of the 24th, the prisoner was called for sentence, and the Court ordered that he be taken to the Penitentiary of the State of Iowa, and be there confined for life.

It is said that Ostrander was one of the most refractory and unmanageable convicts ever sent to the Iowa Penitentiary. He died in prison, several years ago.

SWAMP LANDS, ETC.

January 6, 1862, William Morras, from Special Committee on Swamp Lands, presented the following report:

To the Hon. Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Fayette County, Iowa:

We, your Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of appointing an agent to provide the necessary proofs to secure to the county of Fayette the swamp lands that have been selected within said county, and of making a final settlement with the General Government in relation to the same, beg leave to report that we have given the subject due consideration, and find that Mr. William Baker, who proposes to prosecute the claims of this county, has had considerable experience in procuring proof and in preparing swamp land claims for other counties, comes to us well recommended by his excellency, Gov. Kirkwood, A. B. Miller, Register of State Land Office, and others, as being a man in every respect competent to transact business of that nature.

Mr. Baker has made two propositions, the first of which the Board is already acquainted with. The second is, that he will transact the business for twelve and one-half per cent., and ask no advance, and take scrip, at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, for that portion of the land that we receive scrip for, or has been entered by land warrants. We find that P. L. Hinkley, in the year 1854, selected swamps and overflowing lands in this county to the amount of 12,720 acres.

From a list of swamp lands received from A. B. Miller, Register State Land Office, we find 11,746 $\frac{98}{100}$ acres, of which 6,894 $\frac{80}{100}$ acres were entered by cash, and 4,852 $\frac{18}{100}$ acres entered by land warrants.

For those lands which were entered by cash since the passage of the act, in 1850, Fayette County is entitled to have the cash refunded by the General Government; and for those lands entered by warrants, scrip will be issued.

We, your Committee, would therefore recommend that the Board appoint Mr. Baker to prosecute the claims of this county, as we are of the opinion that the county will be benefited thereby.

WILLIAM MORRAS, }
H. W. ZIMMERMAN, } *Committee.*
A. H. FOX, }

The Board then appointed Mr. Baker as Swamp Land Agent, and Mr. Morras submitted the following contract to be entered into between the county and Mr. Baker, which was adopted:

Said Baker to take all proof requisite and prosecute to final success the claims of this county for swamp lands, and said Baker to receive therefor twelve and one-half per cent. on the whole amount recovered, the said per cent. to be paid to said Baker in kind—that is to say, for that part received in scrip, his percentage to be paid in scrip; that part received in cash, his percentage to be paid in cash. Provided, always, that no compensation shall be paid until proper vouchers are produced before the county authorities that the work has been satisfactorily performed.

January 7th, the Chairman appointed A. H. Fox, H. B. Hoyt and William Holliday as Central Committee on Relief of Volunteers' Families.

June 2, 1862, E. Z. Stowe was appointed Supervisor of West Union, in place of A. H. Fox, resigned.

Swamp Land Agent's Report.—At the June session of the Board of Supervisors, William Baker, the Swamp Land Agent, made a partial report of his transactions under the contract, and asking for further instructions:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Fayette County, Iowa:

The subscriber would beg leave to make the following report, as Swamp Land Agent of your county. I regret very much that I am unable to make a full report, for the reason that I have not been able to procure the necessary proofs. I have traveled through all the townships where selections of swamp lands have been made; but, in many instances, have found parties, from whom I expected to obtain proof, absent from home, and the great depth of snow, in February, prevented me from reaching other parties, otherwise the proofs would have all been taken. There are 500 or 600 acres in the list not proved, for a part of which I shall be able to procure the necessary proof, while another portion thereof cannot be proved to be swamp lands. There is considerable swamp land in Township 92, Range 10, not selected, which can be proved; also in Township 91, Range 10, and Township 93, Range 10. I have taken proof of some lands in those townships, not embraced in the Selecting Agent's list, and some in other townships. The whole number of acres on which proof has been taken, up to this time, is 13,664.67, of which amount, 5 065.76 acres were land warrant entries and 8,598.91 acres were cash entries. I will return to your county next week and complete the proofs and forward them to the department for examination; and I have no doubt but there will be a speedy response to the claim, as there is now a movement in the right direction for the final settlement of those claims.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM BAKER.

I would make a proposition, in view of a certain fee that has to be paid, that has come to my knowledge since the taking of the job in hand. I find that there is a fee charged by the Register of the United States Land Office at Des Moines of \$1.00 for each certificate, which was wholly unknown to me at the time of contracting with you. Said fee will amount to about \$300 for this county, and, in view of that fact, if you will now advance the 2 per cent., as proposed by me in the original proposition, I will take the 10 per cent., as first proposed, and release you from the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which was added for making the advances, which amount will be, on what proof is now taken, \$427.00, and the advance asked on the same amount of proof is \$341.60, which amount is to be deducted from the 10 per cent., and the county will save that amount and something over, as, when the proof is all taken, it will, probably, amount to \$450.00, and the advance asked, viz., 2 per cent., to about \$380.00, when the necessary proofs are all taken.

W. BAKER, *Swamp Land Agent.*

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Fayette County:

I would like the Board to take some action in relation to Swamp Lands in Township 91, Range 10, Township 92, Range 10, and Township 93, Range 10, that have not been selected. I think there are some that might be secured to the county, but do not feel authorized to go further in the matter than I have done without instructions. There are a few pieces in other townships, but not many.

WILLIAM BAKER.

These reports were accepted.

June 2, 1862, a communication was read from the State Auditor, notifying the Board that the certificate of the Superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane showed the indebtedness of the county, for the board of fifteen insane persons, amounting to \$324.46.

June 4, the report of the Relief Committee showed that \$132.00 had been appropriated for the relief of soldiers' families.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

January 12, 1862, at the June term of the District Court, James L. Campbell was admitted to the bar; and, October 6th, Henry W. Harman was examined and admitted to practice.

A FATAL WELL.

On Wednesday, July 30, 1862, a young man named Waterworth attempted to go down into a well, at Elgin, but after descending a short distance, he suddenly fell into the water from the effects of carbonic acid gas. Samuel Hallet, another citizen of Elgin, attempted to rescue him, but was suffocated by the foul air and fell. Mr. Waterworth, father of the first victim, made an effort to descend, but he also was hurled headlong and lifeless into the water below. A fourth man undertook to descend, but, before he had descended far, those who were attending to the rope discovered that his life was in danger, and drew him to the surface just in time to save him.

BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS.

At a special session of the Board of Supervisors, August 12, 1862, a bounty of \$60 was provided for volunteers (see War Record), and the Board voted that its services at that session should be gratuitous. In September following, a Bounty Fund was created, and a tax of five mills levied.

October 10, Joseph Hobser was elected Clerk of the District Court.

October 24, 1862, the Board voted to request the Governor to commission William Baker as Swamp Land Agent for Fayette County.

Tuesday evening, November 18, 1862, a Scriptural discussion between Revs. R. Swearingen and M. E. Cornell, commenced at the Court House. The question was: "Do the Scriptures teach that man possesses an immortal, conscious principle?" Mr. Swearingen took the affirmative, and Mr. Cornell the negative. The discussion closed on Wednesday evening, December 26th, both having won the victory.

At the session of the Board June 1, 1863, E. R. Miller was appointed to fill the vacancy from Scott Township, caused by the resignation of S. C. Crosby.

BOUNTY SUSPENDED.

June 3d, the Board, after directing the Clerk to draw orders for bounty to those entitled to it up to that date, suspended all further action in relation to bounty.

BOUNTY ON WOLVES.

To the Board of Supervisors of Fayette County:

Your Committee, to whom was referred a petition of sundry citizens of Fayette County, praying for a bounty on wolf scalps, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that they deem the matter therein contained of vital interest to the people of this State, and particularly the county of Fayette, which is infested with those deadly foes, the most hateful of the whole canine race. At the hour of midnight, when the senses of the shepherd are locked in deep sleep, the wolf rushes from the bog and glen upon those neighboring sheepfolds, committing dreadful havoc upon those meek and lowly animals, as well as upon the junior members of the swinish multitude.

Your Committee are therefore of the opinion that, should the Board adopt the following resolution, the chivalric sons of Fayette would not cease until, like Gen. Putnam, the distinguished hero of Ticonderoga, they have dragged the last wolf from his hiding place.

The wolf, the enemy of sheep,
Prowls about when we're asleep,
And, despite of faithful dogs,
They kill our sheep and junior hogs;
Which robs us of our wool and bacon
By one of the imps of old Satan.
Hence I pray this Board, in session,
To pass an order to meet the question,
And by a unanimous vote,
Make his scalp a county note.

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That an extra bounty of one dollar be allowed by this Board, to be paid out of the county fund, for each wolf scalp, if it can be done according to law.

D. B. HERRIMAN,

H. B. HOYT,

E. R. MILLER,

Committee.

Notwithstanding the above poetical effusion, the resolution was lost when put to vote.

June 4th, the Board instructed the Clerk to dispose of the old safe belonging to the county at the best terms he could.

June 8, 1863, William H. Austin was duly examined and admitted to practice in the courts of Iowa.

October 19, 1863, F. H. Chapman, of Illyria, and Harrison Augir, of Center, became members of the Board of Supervisors, vice Herriman and Brunson, resigned.

At the October election, 1863, the question of whether Fayette County should build a jail or no, appears to have been submitted to the people, as the Board of Supervisors canvassed the vote, and recorded 1,597 votes cast, of which 727 were for and 870 against.

TOWNSHIP COLLECTORSHIP.

October 21, 1863, the Supervisors expressed themselves strongly in favor of the adoption of a system of township collections of taxes, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board are in favor of the inauguration of a system of township collectors instead of the present system of paying taxes at the county seat.

Be it further resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be instructed to prepare suitable petitions, having for their object the praying to our honorable Senators and Representatives for the above change in our system of county government, and to send said petition into all the towns of Fayette County, to the care of their respective Supervisors as soon as they can be conveniently prepared.

Be it further resolved, That each Supervisor be requested to see that said petitions are thoroughly circulated in their respective towns, and that they are forwarded to our Senators and Representatives before the opening of the coming session of the Legislature.

January 6, 1864, the Board received a communication asking a donation for the Soldiers' Home at Dubuque, which was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Goodrich, Stowe and Marr. The committee reported next day to the effect that they did not think it practicable to appropriate public funds for that purpose, in which the Board concurred.

The resolution postponing or suspending the resolution to take the matter of supplying soldiers' families out of the hands of township trustees and placing it in the hands of the Supervisors, was rescinded.

Mr. Marr offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Supervisor of each town (who shall serve without compensation), together with the Trustees of the same, be and they are hereby constituted a committee to look after the interests of soldiers' families, to provide for their necessities, and the Supervisor who shall be Chairman of said committee shall report to the Board of Supervisors at their regular sessions, presenting accounts in detail, which shall be audited and allowed the same as other accounts are.

January 8, the Board passed a series of resolutions expressing their desire for a division in the office of Treasurer and Recorder, and that the taxes be collected by means of Township Collectors; requesting their Senators and Representatives to procure the legislation necessary to accomplish the result, and directing the Clerk to forward a copy of the resolutions to the Senators and Representatives then at Des Moines.

June 6, 1864, A. Hancock was appointed Supervisor from Jefferson Township, vice James Mettlin, resigned. Reuel Parker was appointed from Dover vice Wm. C. Marr, resigned.

June 8, the bounty on wolves and wild cats was increased to \$3.00 per scalp.

June 8, Winslow Stevens was elected by the Board as County Surveyor in place of Luke Camp, who had removed from the county.

June 8, a committee of three was appointed to investigate the claims of soldiers under the 600,000 call. The chair appointed Messrs. Taylor, Goodrich and Stowe.

January 7, 1864, James A. Green was admitted to the bar.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

September 5, the Board of Supervisors ordered a bounty of \$100 to be paid to each volunteer answering to the President's call for 500,000 men, but rescinded the order November 16, following.

November 14, 1864, the following members were sworn in to fill vacancies: C. R. Bent, West Union; Aaron Brown, Westfield; Daniel Hills, Pleasant Valley; Asahel Hancock, Jefferson; G. W. Kibbe, Windsor; Reuel Parker, Dover. The Board then elected Reuel Parker, Chairman, to serve the balance of the year.

THE SUPERVISOR SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

January 6, 1865, Mr. Bent offered the following resolutions in relation to the cumbersome system of county government then in vogue, which were unanimously passed :

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that the Supervisor system of county government is cumbersome and expensive, and is not adapted to the wants of this county, and that it is our opinion that what is called the Commissioner system of county government, would be much less expensive and preferable.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board is hereby requested to prepare a memorial expression of the sentiment, and present the same to our State Senator and Representative.

E. D. Gazley was elected to fill a vacancy in the office of County Surveyor. June 5, 1865, Lyman Culver, I. S. Lame, Richard Earll and John L. Long were sworn in to fill vacancies. Reuel Parker was elected Chairman, vice Aaron Brown, resigned.

June 9, F. G. Walbridge presented his resignation as Treasurer, and H. B. Fox was unanimously elected.

POCKET GOPHERS.

June 9, 1865, the county fathers concluded it was high time to make war upon those little pests of the farmer, the gopher, and ordered that a bounty of twenty-five cents for each gopher scalp should be paid, when presented to the Supervisor of the township in which they should be taken, in numbers not less than five. The result was an unanticipated draft upon the treasury. Every boy in the county hunted gophers, and they were presented in such immense numbers that a special meeting of the Board was called, and held on the 20th of July following, for the purpose of repealing the resolution passed at the June term, offering a bounty of twenty-five cents on Pocket Gopher Scalps." The order was repealed and the Fayette County boys were deprived of that opportunity of earning pocket money.

October 16, William S. Phillips became a member of the Board, in place of John L. Long, resigned.

THE JAIL QUESTION AGAIN.

The question of the erection of a jail was again submitted to the people of the county at the election in October, 1866, but the proposition was rejected again by a small majority, the vote, as officially canvassed, being reported as follows: For building a jail, 767 votes; against building a jail, 886 votes.

January 4, 1866, the Treasurer was authorized to exchange the specie in his office for currency, and report the amount received for the same to the Clerk.

Vacancies in the Board of Supervisors appear to have been numerous. June 4, R. Lippincott and George L. Henderson, and October 15, 1866, A. H. Loomis and A. Ainsworth were sworn in to fill vacancies, and, on the same day, William Ash was appointed to fill a vacancy for West Union.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR A JAIL.

The people of the county voted against building a jail, in 1863, and again in 1865. The Supervisors, however, were of the opinion that true economy demanded some provision for the confinement of offenders against law, without sending them out of the county to board, and as the people would not order a jail built, they provided a substitute, and a very expensive substitute it proved to be. In pursuance of this questionable policy, on the 17th of October, 1866, the Board appropriated \$500 "to build a cell in the northwest room of the Court House. William Ash was appointed to procure the necessary materials and superintend the construction of the same." The records do not show that any plan was adopted, but the "cell" was built in that part of the old building corresponding to the Recorder's office in the present Court House. It was constructed by laying up an inner wall, or lining, made of oak boards, six inches wide, laid one upon the other, and spiked together. An iron door was furnished, and Fayette County was supplied with a substitute for a jail, containing a single cell. The "jail" was warmed in Winter by a stove, the pipe of which passed

through the wooden wall into the chimney, and this arrangement resulted in the destruction of the Court House and a portion of the records, in 1872. This contrivance was all the jail Fayette County ever had.

THE COUNTY SEAT CONTEST REVIVED.

Since the vote of 1860, by which the people refused to remove the county seat from West Union, the friends of the measure had been quiet until in 1867 a petition was circulated, asking the Board of Supervisors to submit the question "Shall the seat of justice of Fayette County be removed to the village of Fayette?" This petition was presented to the Board, by Richard Earll, on the 11th day of June, 1867. This petition was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Richard Earll, B. H. Ropes, John Webb, J. C. Williams and William S. Phillips. Two days after, on the 13th, the committee submitted a majority and a minority report as follows :

MAJORITY REPORT.

We, the undersigned Committee, to whom was referred the petitions praying for the removal of the county seat from West Union to Fayette beg leave to report, that we have counted the number of names on said petitions, and find that there are 1,569 names signed on said petitions, which is 315 majority over the census of 1835, and that the petitioners are properly sworn to by the party who circulated the same; that the names are all genuine and are legal voters of the county as the circulators believed. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the question of the removal of the county seat from West Union to Fayette, shall be submitted to the electors of the county, to be voted for or against said removal, at the election to be held in October, 1867, and the Clerk of this Board is hereby ordered to see that the following is printed on the ballots to be used at said election, to wit :

For the removal of the county seat to Fayette—"Yes."

For the removal of the county seat to Fayette—"No."

And the Clerk of this Board is further ordered to have notice of said election published in the *Clermont Leader*, as provided for in Section 4, Chapter 49, of the Session Laws of the State of Iowa, for the year 1862. And be it further

Ordered, That the Sheriff is required to have the notices of said election furnished to a constable of each township in the county, and the constables are hereby ordered to post three of said notices in their respective townships, fifty days before the day of election, to be holden in October, 1867.

RICHARD EARLL,
JOHN WEBB,
J. C. WILLIAMS,
WM. Z. PHILLIPS,

Majority Committee.

MINORITY REPORT.

B. H. Ropes, of the same Committee, made a minority report, as follows :

To the Board of Supervisors of Fayette County, Iowa: The undersigned minority of the committee to whom was referred the petition for the re-location of the county seat of Fayette County, respectfully submits the following :

I cannot concur in the report of the majority of the Committee, for the following reasons : I find that this Board has no power to grant the prayer of the petitioners, unless first satisfied that a majority of the legal voters of the county, as shown by the last census, have signed the same. The number of voters in the county as shown by the last census, is 3,094. It would therefore require 1,548 to make the requisite number to confer jurisdiction, without which number any action of the Board would be void.

It is claimed by the majority in their report, that they have 1,569 legal voters, making twenty-one over a majority of the whole number of voters in the county, and of this number I find from an examination of the Naturalization books in the Clerk's office, that fourteen of said signers had received their first papers only, and a part of said number are not entitled to their second papers during the present year. The following names are found on the petition, who had only declared their intention to become citizens, to wit : William H. Newling, N. James, Andrew Richie, Martin Lenhart, R. Hunt, Matthew Green, Andrew Harkin, Wm. King, Sam'l Fereday, James Strohm and Levi Linstrom.

I also find from reliable information, that said petition contains a large number of signers who never were voters, and still others who have removed permanently from the county. Among the first class are the following: Lewellen Filkins, Talbot Valliere, M. B. Spun and Peter Kelley; and of the second class the following: T. W. Blanchard, D. D. Sanders, Seth H. Warren, A. C. Tatro, Wm. Randall, J. Rounds, E. Currier, J. C. Wood, Andrew Iliff and J. B. Severance. I am fully satisfied that a thorough examination of the petition will show many others, belonging to each of the above classes. I also find that petition No. 31, containing eight names, is not attested and sworn to as required by law, so as to entitle them to be counted. I simply call attention to these facts, without any desire to defeat the order asked for in the majority report, but I regard it as a jurisdictional question that we cannot ignore if we would. Of what use is it for us, by hasty and inconsiderate action, to involve the county in a strife and contest that can result in no good to any one?

In the above list of illegal voters, no reference is made to some fifteen or twenty signatures whose names appear thereon, who, under our laws are not recognized as voters.

I would further suggest that there has not time been given for a thorough examination of the petition presented to determine whether some signatures have not been duplicated. Statements of facts set forth herein being attested by affidavit of responsible parties and made a part of this report. I fail to see upon what principle we can take any other census than that of the present year as the basis on which to act. The Revision of 1860, chapter 48, provides: "That the Township Assessors of each township in this State shall, at the time of assessing property in the years 1859, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869 and 1875, and every ten years thereafter, take an enumeration of the inhabitants in his township." Sec. 992, (2). "Said Assessor shall make return, on or before the first day of June, of such enumeration to the Clerk of the District Court of the county." The census has been taken in compliance with the above law, and the result is before us, and by it we must be governed. It is the theory of the law that every voter, as shown by the census, who does not sign the petition is taken to remonstrate against it; and, on behalf of the majority of voters who have not signed said petition, I respectfully but earnestly protest against the action recommended in the majority report.

Respectfully submitted.

B. H. ROPES.

Here were introduced the affidavits of Joseph Hobson, G. A. Appleman and L. P. Finch, substantiating the statements in regard to illegal voters in the minority report.

Mr. Earle moved the adoption of the majority report, pending which P. J. Butler moved to amend by substituting the minority for the majority report, which was lost. The original motion then prevailed. Ayes—Appleman, Becker, Champlin, Earle, Finch, Gardiner, Heniman, Hough, Hoyt, Maynard, Phillips, Sidnam, Webb, Williams and Spears—15. Nays—Ash, Butcher, McCreery, Ropes and Ward—5.

On the 8th day of October, 1867, at the general election, the people voted on the question of removal of the county seat to Fayette, with the following result:

	For Removal.	Against Removal.
Auburn.....	34	163
Banks	18	11
Center	79	2
Clermont.....	47	168
Dover	1	170
Eden	3	175
Fairfield.....	220	7
Fremont	61	2
Harlan.....	60	.....
Illyria	41	116
Jefferson.....	101	.....
Oran.....	100	.....
Pleasant Valley.....	6	190
Putnam.....	103	2
Richland.....	4	55
Scott.....	29	.....
Smithfield.....	125	1
Windsor.....	2	149
Westfield.....	320	23
West Union.....	6	481
Total.....	1,860	1,715

June 3, 1867, J. W. Shannon was admitted to practice in the courts of Iowa.

July 1, 1867, the Bible Society was re-organized, with J. H. Donald, President; T. Newcomb, Vice President; L. W. Waterbury, Treasurer and Depository; S. W. Cole, J. W. Shannon and G. E. Comstock, Executive Committee.

CIRCUIT COURT.

"An act establishing Circuit and General Term Courts, and to define the powers and jurisdiction thereof," approved April 3, 1868, ended the County Probate Judge system and made a radical and unwise change in the manner of conducting important public business. The act gave to the Circuit Court exclusive jurisdiction of all probate business, and in all appeals and writs of error from Justices' Courts, Mayors' Courts and all other inferior tribunals, either in civil or criminal cases. The counties of Clayton, Fayette and Chickasaw were constituted the Second Circuit of the Tenth Judicial District. In October, 1868, B. T. Hunt was elected Judge of this court, and he held the first term in Fayette County, at the Court House, April 12, 1869. W. B. Lakin was the Clerk of the Court, and Jacob Swank, Sheriff. Petit Jury: A. A. Knight, Jacob Hoyer, Lorenzo Dutton, P. Cummings, D. Beamer, Orson Ward, Daniel Dorland, Wm. Mattocks, Orange S. Darks, Wm. Swale, E. B. Almon, C. T. Nefzgar.

The first case before this court was the State of Iowa *vs.* George W. Young and Robert D. Noble, which was dismissed by agreement of attorneys.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

"An act to provide for the election of County Auditors and to define their power and duties, and making County Judges *ex officio* County Auditors," approved April 7, 1868, provided that at the general election preceding the expiration of the term of office of the present County Judge, in any county, and every two years thereafter, there should be elected in each organized county in the State a County Auditor, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday in January following his election, and hold his office for the term of two years. The County Judge was made County Auditor *ex officio*, after the 1st day of January, 1869, until an Auditor should be elected and qualified, and the office of County Judge then ceased. The Auditor was made Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and was required to perform all the duties in respect to the school fund and school lands, until then performed by the Clerk of the District Court. The Clerk of the District Court and County Recorder were made eligible to the office of Auditor. The election of Auditor was fixed in odd numbered years.

When this act went into effect, H. N. Hawkins was County Judge, and on the first day of January, 1869, became, *ex officio*, the first County Auditor of Fayette, but January 8, 1869, he resigned, and the Board of Supervisors appointed Jason L. Paine to fill the vacancy until the October election, when Hiram Hoagland was elected County Judge for Hawkins' unexpired term, and also County Auditor. Hoagland at once entered upon the discharge of his duties, but resigned January 5, 1870, and Albert Sutherland was appointed to fill the vacancy until the next election. In October, Sutherland was elected for the remainder of Hoagland's term.

Auburn, located on the southeast quarter of Section 35, and the northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 95 north, Range 9 west. Re-surveyed by G.

P. Crosby January 4, 1869, H. J. Ingersoll, Surveyor. Ordered to be recorded by the Board of Supervisors in 1870. This is the first record of the plat of Auburn, but the town was laid out in 1851.

RICHLAND CHANGED TO BETHEL.

January 3, 1870, the petition of Norman Ives and others, praying that the name of Richland Township be changed to Bethel, was presented to the Board of Supervisors, and on the 5th, the order was passed, directing the Auditor to post the usual notices. At the next session, June 8, 1870, the following order was passed:

WHEREAS, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that a majority of the citizens of Richland Township are in favor of the change of the name of said township to that of Bethel, the Board therefore orders that said change of name be granted.

COUNTY SUPERVISORSHIP ESTABLISHED.

In 1870, by an act to amend Article 11, of Chapter 22, of the Revision of 1860, approved April 14, 1870, the Board of Supervisors was reduced to three, which number might be increased to five or seven, by vote of the people. At the election in October, 1870, Edwin Stedman, H. S. Brunson and Alden Spear were elected County Supervisors under the new law. These gentlemen met at the Court House January 2, 1871, and organized by choice of H. S. Brunson, Chairman, and the unwieldy and expensive Township Supervisor system was terminated.

June 27, 1870, Andrew Thompson, indicted for murder in Clayton County, was tried in the District Court of Fayette, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of September following; but his trial was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and his sentence was changed to imprisonment for life. While he was confined in the apology for a jail in this county, John Lightfoot, one of the most accomplished rogues ever known in this county, stole a pair of horses from a German and fled toward Minnesota. He was pursued by officer Welch, who overtook and arrested him near Lake Albert Lea, Minn., and returned with him to West Union, where he was confined in "Hencoop Corner," with Thompson. He did not remain long, however, for, stealing a case-knife, when his food was brought to him, he managed to saw off the iron bolt that fastened his door, and escaped. One hundred dollars' reward was offered for his apprehension, and some nine months afterward, a man brought him in from Illinois, and the reward was paid. This time, the Sheriff, Swank, was determined that Lightfoot should not escape. A blacksmith was employed to manufacture a pair of ankle ties, which were riveted on.

On Monday night, February 13, 1871, after the Deputy Sheriff and Jailer, Ran Huyck, had fed his prisoner, Thompson (as reported in the *Gazette*), told the officer that he wanted some tobacco, gave Huyck some money and requested him to buy and bring to him a package of the weed. Huyck complied, locked the door of the cell and went on his errand. While he was absent, Lightfoot removed his manacles, and when Huyck returned alone and opened the door he was met by a stunning blow which knocked him across the hall, and Lightfoot sprang out and escaped.

The discomfited officer gave the alarm and pursued, raising the town by his vociferous yell for assistance.

Lightfoot has never been seen in the vicinity since. His escape was an unpleasant surprise to the Sheriff. The rascal was wearing on his ankles irons made for his especial benefit, of the best of iron, over an inch wide and half an

inch thick. For several days he had been sick, confined to his bunk, and his irons hurt him so much that he had worn rags around them. These irons he had sawed apart with rude saws made of stolen case-knives, so that they could be readily removed when the occasion for escape offered.

Lightfoot had already cost the county \$1,000, and but little effort was made to re-arrest him. In June, 1878, he was within twenty miles of West Union.

RAILROAD MEETING.

January 14, 1871, the people of the Turkey River country, including Fayette and Clayton Counties, held a mass meeting in Appleman's Hall, Clermont, for the purpose of conferring together in relation to the building of a railroad. Hiram Hoagland was Chairman of the meeting, and D. G. Goodrich, Secretary.

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of two from each township, was appointed, as follows:

J. L. Davis, O. Claussen, Auburn; R. T. Burnham, T. Kincaid, Dover; C. F. Weck, B. H. Hinkley, Clermont; S. S. Bryant, F. Wohlheter, Pleasant Valley.

Executive Committee: H. Hoagland, J. L. Davis, Auburn; T. Kincaid, R. T. Burnham, B. H. Ropes, Dover; William Larrabee, B. H. Hinkley, Clermont; F. Wohlheter, E. R. Follett, J. Capper, P. Dowse, Jr., Pleasant Valley.

The meeting adopted resolutions expressing confidence in the C., D. & M. R. R., and that it would construct the road if aid should be extended by the people.

A similar meeting was held in the school house at Eldorado, January 20, 1871.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

On Friday, May 19, 1871, William B. McCleery, proprietor of the West Auburn Mills, was returning from Ossian, Winnesheik County, with a heavily loaded wagon, and accompanied by his mother. As they were approaching the farm house of Mr. Phillips, near the northwest corner of Section 30, Township 95, Range 9, about four miles north of West Union, after sunset, and just after passing a wagon load of drunken, noisy rowdies, who set up a cheer and swung their hats as he passed them, his horses took fright, either at their noisy demonstrations or at some cattle moving in the timber beside the road, and suddenly started to run. In making an effort to gather up his reins, Mr. McCleery fell from the wagon beneath the wheels which ran over him, fracturing his jaw and skull and producing instant death. The horses ran into the timber, and upset the wagon against a log. Mrs. McCleery fell beneath the wagon box, in which a large box of merchandise was tied; this box laid across her body, as she lay across the log, effectually imprisoning her. The horses had cleared themselves from the vehicle, and, running a short distance, in a semi-circle, became tangled in the harness and brush, within fifteen or twenty feet of McCleery's dead body, in the road.

Mr. Hiram Ingersoll, of West Union, was returning from Ossian at the same time, and was approaching the spot unaware of the tragedy just enacted, or that McCleery's team was ahead of his. When within eighty rods, he met the same load of Bohemians (one of them then on foot), who yelled at him, but he paid no attention to them. Driving along in the dusk of the evening, Mr. Ingersoll's attention was first drawn to a hat in the road, and a little way farther, he saw a man lying, whom he supposed to be one of the drunken party he had just passed, who had fallen out, too drunk to move after he fell. Upon examination, however, he found the man was dead, but his face was so covered

with dust and blood that he did not recognize him. He then discovered the horses struggling in the brush, and while securing them, heard a groan a short distance away. Hastening to the spot, he found a woman lying under an upturned wagon, as above described, and unconscious. To liberate her from her perilous position, he was obliged to lift the heavy box, wagon and all, and draw her out with one hand while he lifted. Having done this, he hurried on to Phillips', about 100 rods, for assistance, as it was now quite dark. Returning with Mr. Phillips and his farm hands, the lady was found to be partially recovered from her swoon and able to speak. Her first words were, "Where's William?" "William who?" queried Mr. Ingersoll; "William McCleery," was the reply; and this was the first intimation Mr. Ingersoll had of the identity of the man lying dead in the road.

The injured lady was at once conveyed to Mr. Phillips' house, where she was tenderly cared for, and the body of her son was also carried there. Mr. Ingersoll hurried on to West Union for a physician and Coroner, and a messenger was dispatched to West Auburn to convey the sad intelligence to the wife of Mr. McCleery, who started at once; but while on the way, her horse took fright and ran, threw her out and injured her severely and wrecked the buggy.

It is said that Mr. McCleery's sister, Mrs. Jordan, wife of the proprietor of the Hilton House, at Ossian, dreamed, on that fatal night, that she had seen her brother killed; awoke, much frightened, and told her vision to her husband, but he quieted her fears. But when, about daylight, the messenger knocked at the door, and before her husband could go to see who knocked, Mrs. Jordan sprang from her bed, shrieking, "I knew it! I knew it! They have come to tell us!"

In February, 1871, Charles Davidson, or "Crazy Charley," living a mile or two north of Auburn, was arrested for brutally whipping, burning and abusing a boy about 11 years old, a son of Andrew Ostrander, who was living with him. Davidson had been away from home, and, returning at night, found that the lad, instead of remaining up to take care of his team, had gone to bed. For this, he beat him with a fire-brand and threw fire and hot ashes on him while he was in bed. Then, because he rose late in the morning, he seized the helpless boy and threw him upon the hot stove, and, opening the stove door, tried to thrust him in, burning him severely. The poor little fellow was covered with burns and bruises. Davidson gave as an excuse for his cruelty that he "burned the boy because whipping did no good."

The heartless fiend was brought before Squire Crosby, waived examination, and was held in \$1,500 bail, but was shortly after surrendered by his bondsmen, and was committed in "Hencoop Corner," as Fayette's substitute for a jail was called.

One of the Justices of the Peace of Fayette County resigned in the Spring of 1871, evidently disgusted with the office, or, rather, with some of its duties. The resignation is a novelty:

To the Auditor and Honorable Board of Supervisors of Fayette County, Iowa:

The office of Justice I wish to resign—
 To act a day longer I hereby decline;
 Let some one that's able and thinks it will pay
 Go buy him some books, and spend day after day
 Hunting up law to make himself fit
 To manage mean law suits. I wish to submit
 My session laws, papers and things that pertain
 To the office of Justice in all my domain.

_____, J. P.

March 14, 1872, the Jail caught fire around the stove-pipe, but was extinguished without damage.

ANOTHER RAILROAD AGITATION.

In 1872, the project of building a narrow-gauge railroad along the Turkey River Valley was again agitated. A meeting was held at Clermont March 16th, "to encourage the building of such a road by the Eastern Iowa Railway Company," when committees were appointed, as follows: Auburn Township—Hiram Hoagland, Mr. Clauson, J. L. Davis; Clermont Township—B. H. Hinkley, John Hosford, William Blackett; Dover Township—James Young, B. H. Ropes, R. T. Burnham; Eden Township—T. G. Staples, L. P. Finch, S. Johnson; Pleasant Valley Township—E. R. Follett, P. Douse, Jr., A. H. Loomis.

Mrs. Sarah Hensley died suddenly May 31, 1872. She came to the county April 14, 1844.

The first iron rail laid in Fayette County was laid on the B., C. R. & M. R. R. on Wednesday, August 14, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEW TOWNS.

Alpha is located on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 32, Town 95, Range 10; Philander Davis and Eunice Davis, proprietors. Plat filed for record May 22, 1871.

Lutra is located on the southwest quarter of Section 14, Town 94, Range 7; Samuel Conner, Marilla Conner, Benjamin Dimond, Joseph Baldwin and Betsey Baldwin proprietors. Plat filed for record November 10, 1871, and recorded January 8, 1872.

Dover was laid out in Town 95, Range 8; Barney Finnegan and Catharine Finnegan, proprietors. Filed for record July 27, 1872. Another paper town.

Friday, January 26, 1872, some railroad hands, several of whom were drunk, created a rumpus in West Union. The Constable, H. A. Stowe, attempted to arrest one of the noisiest ones—Tom Anthony—but was attacked and knocked down with a club by Anthony's friends, but the ringleader was soon arrested by Deputy Sheriff Camp and taken to the lockup.

CHASED BY WOLVES.

Thursday evening, August 15, 1872, Milo Brockway, aged about 11 years, son of Isaac Brockway, of Bethel, started on horseback to hunt up the cows. He crossed the Turkey River into Eden Township, and had gone but a short distance when he rode into a pack of timber wolves. He turned to flee and made the best time possible for home, which was only eighty rods away; the wolves, to the number of forty, following in full pursuit, howling terribly until the lad rode into the river, where they did not follow.

BURNING OF THE COURT HOUSE.

About half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning, September 15, 1872, the Court House at West Union was discovered to be on fire. Mr. R. D. Williams and C. C. Zeigler were sleeping in the Treasurer's office that night. They were awakened by a noise of something falling, in the direction of the portion of the building that had been converted into a substitute for a jail, and arose at once to see what was the trouble. There was one prisoner in the cell, James Thompson, awaiting trial for larceny, and they thought that possibly he might

be making an attempt to escape. Mr. Zeigler opened the door of the Recorder's office which adjoined the jail, and discovered the building was on fire. Zeigler at once commenced throwing the books out of the window, while Williams rang the bell to alarm the citizens.

When the citizens arrived, the door of the jail room was unlocked, but the prisoner was gone and the room was on fire. Thompson had enlarged the hole through the wood lining of the room, six inches thick, through which the stove pipe entered the chimney by setting it on fire with matches, until he had enlarged it sufficiently for him to crawl through. He had then knocked a hole through the brick wall and escaped, but left the house afire. The books were taken out, but nearly all the papers in the Clerk's office and many valuable records and papers in the Treasurer's, Recorder's and Auditor's offices were burned. The woodwork in the interior of the building was all consumed in an hour and a half after the fire was discovered. A portion of the west wall fell, but the rest of the wall was left standing.

The following was found written on the walls of the jail: "\$5,000 bail wanted. Bail obtained at 11 o'clock."

Thompson was found secreted at Calmar and arrested by Sheriff Dorland and Deputy Camp, on Thursday night, September 19th, and lodged in jail at Elkader.

Thompson *alias* Benson claims that he did not set the house afire purposely, that after he had burned the hole sufficiently large he tried to put out the fire and thought he had succeeded, but it had crept beyond his sight and reach.

The Clerk of the Courts, Auditor and Recorder at once secured rooms for temporary offices in the brick building, over Messrs. Fox's store; and the Treasurer found an office in the room in the rear of the bank.

The safe purchased in 1860, by Judge Rogers, was found to be unharmed.

The Supervisors settled with the insurance companies, receiving \$5,901.56, cash in hand.

REBUILDING THE COURT HOUSE, AND THE COUNTY SEAT CONTEST.

The burning of the Court House opened up the question of the removal of the county seat afresh, and a proposition to build a new Court House on the site of the old one met with determined opposition. On the 11th day of April, 1873, Dr. Fuller and others presented a proposition to the Supervisors, which, on the 12th of April following, was called up and read as follows:

To the Board of Supervisors of Fayette County, Iowa:

The undersigned citizens of said county would respectfully submit the following:

That, in consideration of \$5,000, to be paid by Fayette County, one-third in hand, one-third when the building is inclosed, and the balance when completed, agree to erect on the foundation of the late Court House, a new Court House, of the style and dimensions of the one burned. Said new building to be completed by the 1st of November, 1873. It is agreed that the contractors shall have the old foundation, brick and debris of the old building free of cost, to be used in the new building.

That they will cause the title to Public Square in West Union to be perfected in Fayette County, Iowa.

Dated April 11, 1873. (Signed.)

L. FULLER,	H. B. HOYT,	C. B. ROBERTS,	E. A. WHITNEY,
A. H. FOX,	LEWIS BERKEY,	S. B. ZEIGLER,	W. A. WHITNEY,
H. RICKEL,	J. E. BERKEY,	H. RUSH,	C. R. BENT,
WM. E. FULLER,	L. L. AINSWORTH,	C. I. NEFZGER,	S. E. ROBINSON.
L. W. WATERBURY,	P. L. HINKLEY,	JOHN OWENS,	

The following was also received and filed:

We, the undersigned citizens of West Union, Iowa, hereby agree with the Board of Supervisors of Fayette County, Iowa, that, in case the Board of Supervisors of said county shall appro-

appropriate the sum of \$5,000 for the building of a Court House on the Court House Square, in West Union, Iowa, and in case the Court House shall be built thereon; that in case the county seat shall be removed from West Union at any time within five years from the date hereof, that we will refund to said Fayette County the \$5,000 so appropriated, within three months after such removal; provided the said county of Fayette will deed to us its rights in and to the Court House Square and the building thereon.

(Signed.)

A. H. FOX,
C. R. BENT,

H. B. FOX,
G. H. THOMAS,

W. A. WHITNEY,
LEWIS BERKEY,
S. B. ZIEGLER.

L. FULLER,
H. B. HOYT,

Also, the following remonstrance, signed by about two thousand five hundred names, was received and filed:

To the Board of Supervisors of Fayette County, Iowa:

The undersigned, residents and tax-payers of said county, earnestly protest against any appropriation being made for the erection of a Court House, or other public building, until the question of such appropriation has been submitted to a vote of the people of the county.

After some discussion, the matter was laid over until the June session.

June 2, a petition signed by S. A. Bogardus and 264 others for the removal of the county seat to Fayette was presented and filed.

Nathan Andress and 332 others presented a paper in which they stated that they signed the remonstrance against an election under a misrepresentation of facts, and demanded that their names should not be counted.

Levi Fuller presented his objections to the submission of the county seat matter to a vote, and also to the jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors.

L. L. Ainsworth submitted a request to an extension of time to examine the Bogardus petition in behalf of remonstrators, which was granted.

Levi Fuller and 2,540 others presented a remonstrance.

June 5, William Redfield and others presented objections to remonstrance.

The Board passed a resolution granting the request of Nathan Andress and others to have their names stricken from the remonstrance.

June 11, ordered that action on the proposition of L. Fuller and others to build a Court House be indefinitely postponed.

June 12, a writ of injunction was served on the Board restraining them from further action in the matter of the submission of the question of removal of the county seat to a vote, and from making any order for an election upon said question.

July 21, 1873, the Board held a special session and entered into a contract with W. A. Whitney for county offices in his stone block, northeast corner of Vine and Main streets, for \$400 per annum.

NEW TOWNS.

East Waucoma, located in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 95, Range 10; Phebe A. Page and E. J. Page, proprietors. Filed for record January 7, 1873.

Massillon Mill Lot, located in southeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 95, Range 9. Surveyed February 10 and 11, 1873. Almira McCleary, proprietor.

Oelwein, located in west half of southeast quarter of Section 21, Township 91, Range 9. Surveyed by J. E. Lyman December 12, 1872. Milo McGlathery, A. M. McGlathery, S. B. Zeigler, L. W. Zeigler, proprietors. Filed for record April 23, 1873.

South Waucoma, in west half of the west half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 95, Range 10; Thomas J. Seeley,

Surveyor; O. B. Dodd and Mary J. Dodd, proprietors. Recorded April 23, 1873.

Waucoma, located in southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 95, Range 10; J. P. Webster and Phebe A. Webster, proprietors. Recorded September 3, 1873. This town was surveyed and platted in 1851 or 1852, but the plat was not recorded.

Maynard, located on northwest quarter of southwest quarter of Section 23, southeast quarter of southeast quarter of Section 15, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 92, Range 9; J. J. Berkey and Mary A. Berkey, proprietors. Plat recorded October 10, 1873.

North Waucoma, M. A. Bunny and W. H. Bunny, proprietors. Plat filed October 29, 1873.

Brainard, on Section 30, Township 94, Range 7. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company, by G. Green, President, proprietors. November 10, 1874.

Randalia, located on east half of southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 93, Range 9. Surveyed by P. F. Randall in November, 1874; P. F. Randall, J. D. Randall, Alonzo Randall, Gertrude B. Randall, Andrew J. F. Randall and Addie F. Randall, proprietors. Plat filed for record December 9, 1874.

THE COURT HOUSE REBUILT.

After a determined struggle for nearly two years, during which strenuous efforts were made to secure the submission of the removal of the county seat again to the people, petitions for the submission, remonstrances against it and repetitions were presented to the Board, until the question came before the courts and an injunction was granted to restrain the Supervisors from making any order for such an election, which was served June 12, 1873. From that time until April, 1874, nothing further was done.

On the 9th of April, 1874, Mr. Snedigar presented a resolution that the Board take the matter of building Court House under their earnest consideration before adjourning. Carried.

Mr. Brunson presented a remonstrance against any appropriation for Court House until the matter had been submitted to a vote of the people. Received and filed.

April 10, Mr. Brunson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution by Mr. Snedigar be referred to this Board as a Committee of the Whole, and that said Committee meet at West Union on Thursday, May 7, 1874, for action thereon.

Mr. Hoagland offered the following, which was also adopted:

Be it resolved, That there be the sum of \$5,000 appropriated out of the county funds for the purpose of building a Court House in West Union on the present location, provided the balance necessary to complete said building, according to a plan and specifications made and presented to this Board at its April session, 1873, for the same purpose, by the citizens of West Union, shall be placed at the disposal of said Board, or their representatives, together with all the bonds and conditions connected therewith and pertaining thereto.

No unforeseen obstacle having arisen detrimental thereto in the discretion of said Board.

All to be acted upon and disposed of by the Committee of the Whole as per resolution of Mr. Brunson above, to meet May 7, 1874.

On the first day of June, the Committee made the following report:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the matter of re-building the Court House, would respectfully report that, having met at the time and place designated, viz., West Union, Iowa, May 7, 1874, we received from citizens of West Union a plan and specifications of a Court House which they propose to build for the \$5,000 appropriated at the April (1874) sessions of your Board, and have signed a contract with them to that effect, which plan, specifications and contract are now on file in the County Auditor's office, and which are made a part of this report.

We also received certain remonstrances against re-building said Court House until the question of re-location of county seat has been submitted to a vote of the people of the county, claiming to be signed by 2,200 legal voters and tax payers of said county, which were ordered to be placed on file. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at West Union, May 8, 1874.

F. SNEDIGAR, }
H. HOAGLAND, } *Committee.*

On the 3d. Mr. Brunson submitted a minority report, remonstrating against the action and report of the majority, which was ordered on file.

The Committee of citizens, parties to the contract made as above, on the 7th of May, consisted of Curtis R. Bent, J. S. Sampson, H. B. Hoyt, Levi Fuller and John Owens. This committee sublet the contract to Messrs. Winrott & Huyck for \$6,750, and work was commenced at once and prosecuted with such vigor that the brick-work was completed on the 10th of September, and the house completed, ready for occupation. The brick-work and plastering was done by George Ogsbury, the wood-work by Winrott & Huyck and the painting by A. Pauch.

January 4, 1875, the Supervisors passed the following order :

Ordered, That a sketch of the Court House be taken by the agent of A. T. Andreas for the purpose of having the same engraved and inserted in said Andreas' Atlas of Iowa.

FLOOD.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 11th of April, 1876, occurred one of the most destructive rain and hail storms ever experienced in this region. About 8 o'clock P. M., the rain descended, "first in sheets and then in volumes," says the *Gazette*, "accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and rattling thunder, the hail playing a continuous tattoo upon the shingles and windows." For two hours the thunder of heaven's artillery and the falling hail and rain continued, and at ten o'clock, the railroad track along the Otter Valley was covered with water, in some place two feet deep. Soon after the arrival of the train from the South, cries of distress were heard from the south side of the creek, at West Union, and Charles Leffler and his family, living in a small house, opposite the elevator, were discovered to be in a perilous situation. They had retired at the usual hour and awoke to find the water eighteen inches deep over the floor of their dwelling. The people of the town hurried to the rescue. W. N. Hodgkinson was among the first to arrive at the scene. D. N. Hoyt soon followed with a pair of horses. Mr. Hodgkinson at once plunged into the foaming water and, by swimming part of the way, succeeded in reaching the house, and with the aid of the horses, rescued Mrs. Leffler and her three children, one a babe nine weeks old.

The railroad through the county suffered considerably, and trains were delayed, and bridges on the wagon roads were swept away. Crane Creek, in the northwestern part of Bethel, rose twelve feet in half an hour, fences were swept off and some stock drowned. At Fayette, windows were badly broken and hail stones were an inch in diameter.

FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

June 9, 1877, the Township of Fayette was created by order of the Board of Supervisors as follows :

Ordered, First. That the territory outside of the corporate limits of the town of Fayette to be called Westfield Township, and that within said corporate limits to be called Fayette Township.

Second. That the village of Albany be designated as the place for holding the first election for the new township of Westfield, and to be held at the time of holding the next general election.

Third. The following named persons are appointed Judges of said election: J. J. Epps, R. Earle and John Orr.

THE FLOOD OF 1878.

On Saturday night, June 1, 1878, occurred one of the heaviest rain storms ever experienced in this county since its first settlement. For several days, rain had fallen in large quantities, until the earth was completely saturated, and, when the water began to fall in torrents about 8 o'clock in the evening of June 1, it was all drained into the streams. The Volga rose at least four feet higher than ever known before. Maynard was flooded, the water being five feet above high water mark. Every movable article was afloat; fences were swept away, and a dwelling house near the town was swept from its foundations and carried several rods into Squire Pember's field. The old bridge at Maynard was swept away and hardly a bridge on the Upper Volga remained where the waters subsided.

The iron bridge across the Volga at Lima was demolished, involving great loss to the county. The south abutment was undermined and crumbled, letting the heavy mass of iron down into the seething flood, tumbling it about like a feather, leaving it a few rods down the stream, a sad wreck of twisted, bent and broken rubbish. It was built in 1875, and cost over \$4,000. Earle's mill, at Albany, was left on an island, a channel sixty feet wide, having been washed out from the inland side.

Rawson's old saw-mill, an unused building on Brush Creek, three miles from Wadena, was washed away with much valuable property. Rawson's steam mill was out of the reach of the flood. A man in the vicinity awoke to discover his floor under water. He sprang out instantly, and went down into the water ten feet before striking bottom. The trap door to the cellar had floated off. He came up with a snort, and got his family up stairs as soon as possible, but before this was accomplished the water was running in the windows.

At Oelwein, the entire town for a time seemed to be in the midst of a raging sea. Sidewalks floated off without ceremony, and even the Centennial Block, a two-story brick, was near being undermined, and only saved by promptly filling the cavity worn by the water with barrels of salt, stones and brush. The creamery basement, containing milk and butter to the value of \$200, was filled with water, and the supposition was that all was ruined. But daylight found the milkpans and butter kegs floating as serenely as if a profusion of water was a necessary process, and the loss to the proprietor was not over \$5. A stretch of railroad piling across the little creek was entirely gone, and where the piles stood, where the water was not usually knee deep to a boy, a sixteen-foot pole was not long enough to reach bottom. All the streams in this part of the county were from three to five feet higher than ever known, and bridges left intact were the exception to the rule.

Near West Union, there was but little damage done, but north, near Clermont, the bridge was swept away and the piles washed out. No trains were run on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, from the 1st until the 10th of June, further north than Independence. At least thirty bridges were swept away in Fayette County, and the loss to the railroads and to the people was immense.

The growing crops were not sufficiently advanced to be seriously damaged, though many a field of bottom-planted corn was annihilated, and miles of fencing swept beyond recovery.

WAR HISTORY.

If there is any one thing more than another of which the people of the Northern States have reason to be proud, it is of the record they made during the dark and bloody days when red-handed rebellion raised its hideous head and threatened the life of the nation. When the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do—working the mines, making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactories—in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the Free States were buoyant with hope, looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for the ensurement of comfort and competence in their declining years; they little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children in the Slave States of the South. True sons and descendants of the heroes of the "times that tried men's souls"—the struggle for American Independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to dare attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquility, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh of others—aye, even trafficked in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came with fill its attendant horrors.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Maj. Anderson, U. S. A., commandant, was fired on by rebels in arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed was looked upon as the mere bravado of a few hot-heads—the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and hatred was crazed by the excessive indulgence in intoxicating potations. When, a day later, the news was borne along the telegraph wires that Maj. Anderson had been forced to surrender to what had first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future, from undertakings half completed, and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well-organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color that God, for His own purposes, had given them. But they "reckoned without their host." Their dreams of the future, their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy, were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

Immediately upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln—America's martyr President—who, but a few short weeks before, had taken the oath of office as the nation's Chief Executive, issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months. The last word had scarcely been taken from the electric wires before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole government could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school house, every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the government's honor and unity. Party lines were for the time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven; and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier-statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call, either for men or money, there was a willing and ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the North, among whom the sons of Fayette County made a conspicuous and praiseworthy record. Of the offerings made by these people during the great and final struggle between freedom and slavery, it is the purpose now to write.

April 14, A. D. 1861, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued the following:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been, and now are, violently opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, I, therefore, call for the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress said combination and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilitate and aid in this effort to maintain the laws, the integrity and the perpetuity of the popular government, and redress the wrongs long enough endured. The first service assigned to the forces, probably, will be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. Let the utmost care be taken, consistent with the object, to avoid devastation, destruction, or interference with the property of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command persons composing the aforesaid combination to disperse within twenty days from date.

I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the 4th day of July next, to determine upon measures for the public safety which the interest of the subject demands.

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South was accepted—not, however, in the spirit with which insolence meets insolence—but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain, under the Constitution and the laws, and above and beyond all, the people, from whom political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representatives and executive officers.

It is impossible to render full justice to the patriotism and spirit of the people of Fayette County in the early days of America's gigantic and bloody struggle against rebellion, and the liberal contributions to maintain the integrity

of this glorious Union. It is a proud record, for from their midst went out gallant officers and brave soldiers to aid in the grand struggle for the maintenance and perpetuity of a Republican form of Government.

A union of lakes, a union of lands,
A union that none can sever;
A union of hearts, a union of hands—
The American Union forever.

Never before in the world's history was witnessed such an uprising of the masses, such unanimity of sentiment, such willingness to sacrifice life and money on the altar of patriotism.

When the first companies were being raised, measures were inaugurated and carried out to raise money by subscription for the support of the families of the volunteers. But there were so many calls for men, and the number and needs of these families whose providers had gone to defend the life of the nation, that it became an impossibility for private purses, however willing their holders, to supply all the demand, and the county authorities made frequent and liberal appropriations from the public treasury for that purpose. Private liberality still continued. This money was raised in the midst of the excitement of war, when the exigencies of the times demanded it, and the generous people never thought to inquire how much was given. Aside from the sums appropriated by county authority, no account was ever kept. Had there been, the sum would now seem almost fabulous.

PATRIOTIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Eldorado, convened April 23, 1861, for the purpose of hoisting the flag of our nation, Mr. L. Iliff was called to the chair and Wm. C. Marr chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Constitution and laws of the United States, and the authority of the General Government have been set at defiance, the property of the United States seized with a high hand, private citizens subjected to mob violence, in certain States, without redress, and,

WHEREAS, Certain of the States of this Union have formed a treasonable combination, and levied war against this Government, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every good citizen to stand by the Government in its efforts to put down treason and rebellion, and defend the American flag, wherever it may wave, and more especially upon its own soil.

Resolved, That he who deserts his country in this hour of peril, deserves the obloquy and contempt of all good men, and the execration of posterity.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the course of the present administration, it being the most mild and lenient that could have been pursued, short of yielding to the unreasonable demands of a combination of traitors.

Resolved, That a Government that has stood the test of three-quarters of a century, that has been a source of innumerable blessings, and of unparalleled prosperity at home, and of respect and dignity abroad, and that has commanded the admiration of the world, is not to be broken up by a crew of disappointed politicians, goading to madness an unsuspecting people.

Resolved, That we believe that there is yet sufficient patriotism in the American people to preserve this Government and the honor of its flag, and however politicians may plot, the great masses, without distinction of party or place, will yet rise up in their might, put down all treasonable combinations, bury the perpetrators of the present nefarious attempt to destroy the Union in eternal infamy, and show to traitors everywhere, that "the Union must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That we raise this flag as a mark of devotion to our country, and our determination to stand by it through every emergency.

Mr. S. D. Thompson was then called upon and delivered a short but most excellent speech, replete with patriotism and good sense; after which the Rev. Mr. Gould addressed the meeting, and gave some excellent advice, which was well received.

Three cheers were then given for our flag, three for Major Anderson, three for the present administration and three for the Union.

FAYETTE FIRST TO MOVE.

The first meeting in the county for enlisting volunteers, was held in the University Chapel, Fayette, on Wednesday evening, April 24th. Leroy Templeton was Chairman. Mr. W. B. Lakin made the first speech, followed by Prof. Brush, Rev. J. Webb, L. Templeton, J. McKenzie, D. B. Henderson, G. E. Dibble, J. L. Paine and M. P. Mills. The Chairman then presented a paper, asking all who were ready to defend the laws of their country to enlist.

The first to enroll his name, at the meeting and in the county, was Jacob Abernethy, followed by James H. Lakin, Aaron Brown, Jacob Swank, J. J. Earle, D. D. Finch, Leroy Templeton, J. P. Patrick, H. D. Norton, P. S. Hulburt, S. T. Betts, Frederick Whitney, Charles L. Clark, J. W. Hawn, J. A. Downing, M. W. Chapman, E. H. Kenyen and one other, making eighteen.

WEST UNION.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court House April 26th. The meeting was called to order by L. C. Noble, on whose motion William McClintock was called to the Chair. Jacob W. Rogers was elected Secretary. L. L. Ainsworth presented a letter from the Adjutant General, authorizing and requesting him to raise a company of seventy-eight volunteers, which letter was read. Stirring speeches were made by L. L. Ainsworth, Milo McGlathery and J. W. Rogers. John Gharky spoke in favor of supporting the Government right or wrong, and the Administration when right.

The Clermont Band played the "The Star Spangled Banner," which was followed by three hearty cheers.

L. L. Ainsworth, L. C. Noble, William Larrabee, Leroy Templeton and James McMasters were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

Joseph Hobson, L. L. Ainsworth, William Larrabee, Aaron Brown and J. P. Webster were appointed a Central Committee, to superintend the organization of a military company. Here Aaron Brown passed up a roll of eighteen persons who had volunteered at Fayette. S. S. Ainsworth, J. W. Towner, Rev. Mr. Williams, Lee Templeton, Charles Chadwick and others, made ringing speeches.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, but their report is lost.

A committee of one from each township in the county was appointed to co-operate with the Central Committee, as follows: E. E. Edwards, Auburn; O. T. Fox, Banks; L. Templeton, Center; E. Button, Clermont; Thomas Kincaid, Dover; J. N. House, Eden; M. C. Sperry, Fairfield; H. W. Zimmerman, Fremont; Harvey Sessions, Harlan; R. A. Richardson, Illyria; Thos. Berkley, Jefferson; J. T. Babcock, Oran; Benjamin Diamond, Pleasant Valley; William J. Rowland, Putnam; E. Ober, Richland; J. C. Crosby, Scott; Lyman Mitchell, Smithfield; William Holliday, Windsor; Charles Chadwick, West Union; S. D. Gray, Westfield.

L. C. Noble, Mrs. Hinkley, H. B. Budlong, Mrs. H. D. Gray, William Larrabee and Mrs. Edwin Stedman, were appointed a committee to raise money by subscription, for the support of the families of those who volunteer.

An enlistment roll was announced as being ready, and by Saturday night, April 27, nineteen names were enrolled.

AT ELGIN.

In pursuance of a call made by the recruiting officer in Elgin, Mr. B. Diamond, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the village and surrounding country, was held at the school house in the village, on the 4th day of May, for the purpose of forming an independent volunteer company for home protection, and also to enroll the names of any who might desire to volunteer to hold themselves in readiness as minute men, to march to the seat of war.

The meeting organized by appointing I. A. Taylor, Chairman, and J. J. Arbuckle, Secretary.

A committee of three, consisting of E. Follett, J. Conner and J. B. Stephenson, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

The resolutions reported by the committee embodied the sentiments of warm sympathy for, and unwavering attachment to the Government of the United States, as our fathers made it and handed it down to us in its purity.

High commendation of the policy pursued by President Lincoln and his Cabinet in the present crisis, utter denial of the constitutional right of any State to secede, the denunciation of the rebellious and treasonable acts of the South, the deprecation of the policy of neutrality contemplated by Kentucky and other border States, in this unparalleled crisis forced upon our nation by the high-handed rebellion and treason committed by the secessionists, and a willingness on the part of our citizens to sacrifice their property, their lives, and all that is dear, if necessary, in executing law and inflicting summary punishment for those high and daring misdemeanors.

The report was unanimously adopted by the mixed multitude of Republicans and Democrats, grey headed and youth, with great enthusiasm, and a fixed determination to assist in wiping from our country's flag the stain which has defaced it, and the disgrace which has befallen it.

Speeches were made by Rev. Wm. Allbright, Rev. S. Hutchinson, Rev. Jos. Forbes, P. R. Moore, S. J. Butcher, S. Conner and others, setting forth the multiplied encroachments of the South; the long forbearance of the North, and their solemn resolve to assist with their means, and their lives if needs be, in prosecuting a war so perfectly justifiable on the part of the North, to the direst extremity.

After the addresses were concluded, three cheers were proposed for the Stars and Stripes, and the voice of the multitude arose as the voice of one man with long and loud huzzas for the glorious old banner which our sires of the Revolution fought, bled and died to defend, as the ensign of liberty to a free and independent people.

There was a sufficient number enrolled their names to form a very respectable company. They called themselves the Elgin Home Guards.

They elected J. B. Stephenson their Captain; T. J. Butcher, First Lieutenant; J. Reed, Second Lieutenant; Jos. Lyon, Corporal, and E. Follett, ensign bearer.

Capt. Stephenson took them out on the public square, drilled them a short time, marched through the village to martial music furnished by Messrs. Wood and Jackman, halted near the liberty pole, and with the Stars and Stripes floating in the breeze over their heads, gave three enthusiastic cheers for the flag of our country, three for Abraham Lincoln, and three for the old hero of Lundy's Lane.

The company then marched to the school house, where they listened to a patriotic speech from their leader, and some remarks from A. F. Owen and S. Hutchinson.

After this they attended to some business pertaining to their permanent organization, raised funds sufficient by subscription and otherwise to purchase two additional snare drums and two fifes for the use of their martial band, and then adjourned to meet on Saturday of each week, at 1 o'clock, to drill.

The day passed off very pleasantly and with a demonstration of devotion to our common country and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in our midst.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT WEST UNION.

On Friday, April 26, Hon. L. L. Ainsworth commenced raising a company of seventy-eight volunteers, and on Wednesday afternoon, May 1st, the company was full, and a patriotic and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court House. From every direction people poured into town with drums beating and banners flying. Fayette and the southern part of the county turned out largely. Auburn, Eldorado, Clermont and Elgin were well represented; and as squad after squad arrived at the public square, hearty cheers rent the air.

At the meeting in the Court House, Leroy Templeton was Chairman and J. J. Berkey Secretary. Mr. Templeton announced the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of enlisting volunteers and taking final action in organizing a military company in the county.

Earnest and spirited speeches were made by L. L. Ainsworth, Aaron Brown, Clark Newcomb, Carmen A. Newcomb, Henry Jones, Joseph Hobson and John Webb. Eighteen dollars was raised by contribution to pay hotel bills and purchase clothing for volunteers destitute of money and poorly clad.

Mr. Ainsworth stated that an extra session of the Legislature, of which he was a member, had been called; he felt it his duty to attend, and was obliged to hand his appointment as captain to some other person. He thought C. A. Newcomb would be patriotic enough to accept it, and transferred it to him. Mr. Newcomb signed the enlistment roll amid the cheers of the entire audience.

A committee, consisting of Dr. Hart, Clark Newcomb, P. L. Hinkley, Mrs. James Bell, Mrs. W. W. Barnard and Mrs. Morley, of Taylorsville, was appointed to raise a fund by voluntary subscription, to assist in purchasing outfits for the volunteers. C. A. Newcomb was elected Treasurer of this committee.

After the meeting adjourned, the company elected officers as follows: Captain, C. A. Newcomb; First Lieutenant, Lee Templeton; Second Lieutenant, Aaron Brown; Ensign, Jacob Swank.

This was the first company of volunteers organized in Fayette County.

A Cavalry company was being recruited at the same time, and on the 18th of May, 1861, the members met at the Court House for the purpose of perfecting their organization. A. H. Fox was Chairman, and A. S. Barnes, Secretary of the meeting, but, owing to the stormy weather, the meeting adjourned until Saturday, June 1st.

A military company was organized in Auburn in May, 1861. Hiram Hoagland was elected Captain; J. C. Williams, Lieutenant; A. G. M. Neff, Ensign or Second Lieutenant.

Clermont and Elgin were also actively engaged in raising companies.

The Cavalry company organized June 1st, by electing Milo McGlathery, Captain; J. P. Webster, First Lieutenant; L. C. Noble, Second Lieutenant; Clark Newcomb, Third Lieutenant, and S. B. Zeigler, First Sergeant.

But the first Fayette company had received orders to march. The patriotic ladies made a beautiful flag, which was presented to the company on the Public Square, on Wednesday afternoon, June 28. Thirty-four young ladies, dressed

in white, represented the thirty-four States. On behalf of the ladies of Fayette County, Mr. Mellie Washburn presented the flag in a brief but eloquent speech, as follows:

Officers and members of Capt. Newcomb's company of Fayette County Volunteers:

In behalf of the ladies of this county, I have the pleasure of presenting you with this flag, made by their hands, as a token of their regard and patriotism in their country's cause.

We know that you are brave men and true men, and, therefore, we have no directions to give for its use. If amid the havoc of pestilence and sorrow—when the fever has burned your taper of life down to the socket, or the din and smoke and terror of battle are beginning to bewilder you, it will cheer your noble hearts to know that true women are sending out their hearts after you, with the most earnest prayers to Heaven for your welfare. Then look upon this banner, if happily its folds shall be within range of your vision, and let your hearts be cheered. For know that, for every silken thread wrought into its workmanship, there is a stronger cord of love binding you to the hearts of those whose hands have wrought it, and who now hand it to you, praying that God's blessing may be upon it, and upon you always.

Capt. Newcomb replied, in substance, as follows:

Ladies, for this emblem of our nation's freedom, wrought with your own hands, I return you the heartfelt thanks of this company. It is accepted not so much for its pecuniary worth as for the spirit in which it is given, the by-gone scenes it brings fresh to our memories, and the love, adoration and reverence we have and ever shall have for it. While all the nations of the world have paid their respects to it, on the 13th of April it was torn from its staff, trampled under foot and trailed in the dust by a lawless set of traitors in the Southern States belonging to our confederacy. We shall go forth to battle for the right, and to wipe out the stain that was thus put upon that banner. Around that flag the bravest of men, possessed of the stoutest and most patriotic hearts, have rallied; beneath its folds the best men of our country have marched; and every American heart has ever leaped with joy at the proud mention of its name. Long may it wave.

Supposing this is the last lingering look you take at us and we take at you, we go forth to battle for the rights handed down to us, crimsoned with the best blood of the world; the right to worship God according to the dictates of our own conscience, the protection of our educational institutions, the upholding of a popular government and maintaining inviolate our personal and individual liberties. These are our country; not our broad and fertile prairies, they are our soil; not the people, they are the population. No cause ever demanded a greater sacrifice than that which at present exists. Suppose that the 500,000 patriotic men who are now enrolled in their country's cause are made to bite the dust, if bite the dust they must, 500,000 more stand ready to fill the places made vacant by their fall; and suppose that those are cut down in like manner, a still greater number will fly to the rescue of our sullied flag and the restoration of peace and good order until the last man of the Northern States has been slain, but there will be left 8,000,000 of ladies in the loyal States, who can hold traitors at bay thousands of years.

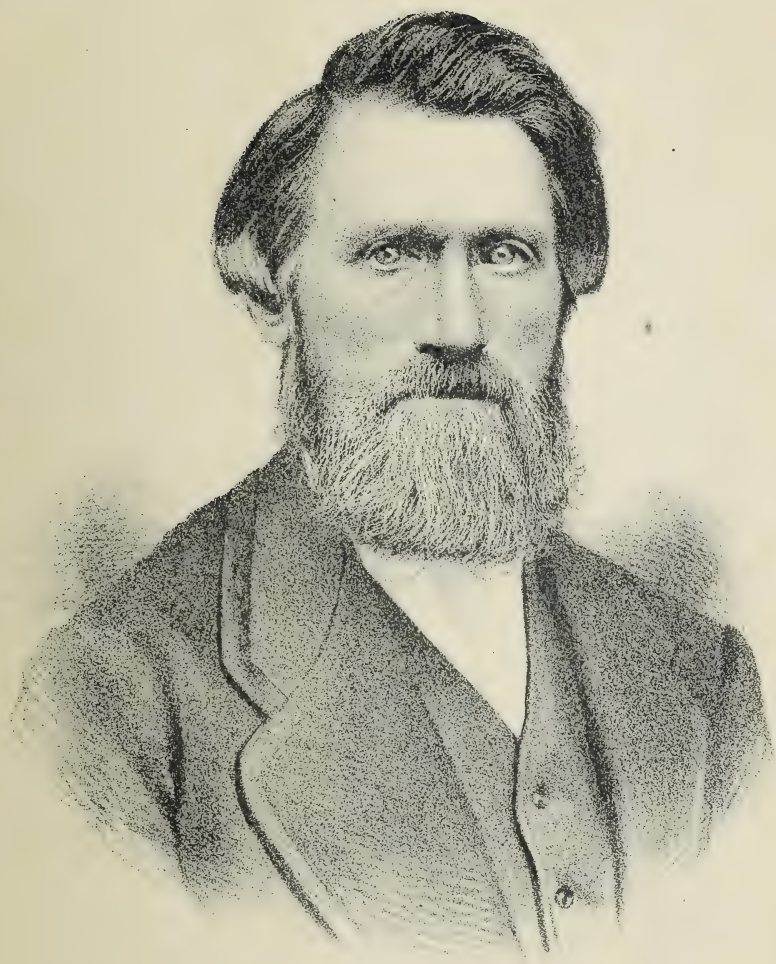
Captain Newcomb handed the flag over to Ensign Swank, who returned thanks to the ladies, and pledged himself never to dishonor or forsake it, and appealed to his fellow soldiers to know if they would, when a general response of "No! No! Never!" arose from the ranks. He said he should endeavor to imitate Sergeant Jasper, of Revolutionary notoriety.

Miss Abbie White, the adopted daughter, was present and was introduced to those of the volunteers who had recently joined the company.

These exercises were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, the choir sung the "Star Spangled Banner," the "Red, White and Blue" and "The Union Forever;" and the brass band played "Hail Columbia" and other national airs. The scene was truly affecting, and many a tear trickled down cheeks that had seldom been bedewed; stout hearts throbbed and emotions arose that it was impossible for the most unfeeling and hardened to put down or conceal. Fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers came in from all parts of the country to bid adieu to friends and relations, among whom were only sons and only brothers.

Early on Thursday morning, June 29, the company paraded on the square to attend religious services, conducted by Revs. Williams and Ricker.

Farmers living in the vicinity flocked in with their wagons, in which the company was soon on its way to McGregor, the brass band and a large number



L. D. Hillinger

EDEN TOWNSHIP

of citizens accompanying the boys in carriages, buggies and other conveyances.

Ninety-one names were on the list when the company left West Union, and it became Company F, Third Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

BOUNTY.

In 1862, it became necessary for the county authorities to adopt active measures to fill up the quota of the county. A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was called, as follows:

FAYETTE COUNTY, IOWA, July 30, 1862.

Sir:—In view of the urgent necessity of enrolling men to fill up the quota of men called for by the President of the United States, under the recent demand made upon the Executive of this State, and to prevent its citizens from entering the regiments of the adjoining States, the undersigned would respectfully ask that in conformity to the requirements of law, you will issue a call for a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Fayette County, at an early day, to adopt such measures as will best promote the speedy enrollment of the quota required from this county.

To Joseph Hobson, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Supervisors:

[Signed,]

WILLIAM MORRAS,
J. B. STEPHENSON,
C. D. SHAMBUGH,
WILLIAM F. LACKEY,
S. C. CROSBY,

J. B. KINGSBURY,
SAMUEL CRAWFORD,
E. DEMOTT,
THOMAS DOUGLAS.
E. J. STOWE.

Accordingly, the notice was served on the same day of its receipt, and a meeting of the Board was held on the 18th day of August, 1862, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, President Lincoln has issued two calls, each for 300,000 men, to enlist in our armies and put down the rebellion now existing in the Southern States; and

WHEREAS, The patriots of this county have responded nobly to said call and filled up the quota of this county, without drafting being resorted to, and

WHEREAS, It is the wish of the people of Fayette County that this Board shall give a bounty to each volunteer, and likewise that the volunteers enlisting have been assured that a bounty would be given. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Board, that we do hereby appropriate out of the County Treasury, the sum of sixty dollars to each volunteer that has enlisted in Fayette County under the late calls, and to those who shall enlist on or before the 23d instant, when said volunteer has been mustered into the United States service, and certificate of such mustering has been returned to the Clerk of this Board of the same by a proper officer.

Resolved, further, That we do hereby authorize and order the Clerk to draw warrants on the County Treasury, in sums of not less than ten dollars, payable to said volunteer or his legally authorized representative, when the said Clerk is satisfied that the said volunteer is mustered into the United States service.

WILLIAM MORRAS,
J. B. STEPHENSON,
C. D. SHAMBAUGH.

A committee, consisting of Joseph Hobson and Milo McGlathery were appointed to "confer with Governor Kirkwood and get him to release the citizens of this county from liability under the regulations for drafting, as soon as the county has furnished its quota of volunteers, under the call of the President, and if drafting is necessary, that it be done in those townships that have not furnished their quota of volunteers."

September 1, 1862, it was

Resolved, That those volunteers who have enlisted since the 23d day of August, 1862, should receive the same bounty as those who enlisted prior to that day, and also those volunteering to fill up old regiments, and that the Clerk be and he is hereby authorized to draw warrants in favor of all volunteers who shall be accepted from Fayette County under the two last calls for 300,000 men each.

On Friday, the 15th of August, 1862, J. J. Welsh marched into West Union with ninety stalwart recruits, and between that date and the 25th, four companies were organized in the county. One under Charles Chadwick, Cap-

tain; S. W. Day, First, and C. H. Millar, Second Lieutenant. One under J. W. Rogers, Captain, Henry Shoemaker and David Campbell, Lieutenants. One under J. J. Welsh, Captain, J. J. Berkey and John Herriman, Lieutenants, and the fourth under Eliphalet Follett, Captain, and Elisha Hosmer and Lewis Armstrong, Lieutenants. Capt. Chadwick's company left on Tuesday, September 2. No flag had been provided for the company, and Mrs. Brewer, on that day, collected, by voluntary subscription, money enough to buy a flag, and accompanied by Mrs. Walbridge went to Fayette, and bought one, and returned. She then enlisted Mrs. Johnson and the Sheriff, and started for McGregor, where she overtook the company and presented the flag on Wednesday morning.

On Wednesday evening, September 3, a flag was presented to Capt. Rogers and his company, by the citizens of Auburn. Mr. Morris B. Earll made the presentation speech, to which Capt. Rogers responded very happily. Remarks were also made by Mr. Spencer, Dr. Ball, Rev. Mr. Williams and Rev. Mr. Ricker.

October 22, 1862, the committee appointed to investigate the number of soldiers entitled to the \$60 bounty, made the following report:

To the Board of Supervisors:

Your committee appointed to investigate the number entitled to the bounty of \$60, offered to those enlisting under the two last calls of the President of the United States, would report that, as near as can be ascertained, the quota of the 600,000 men called for from this county are fully made up, and none are entitled to said bounty but those enlisting under said call. The number of volunteers who have enlisted in new regiments, and whose names have been returned as having been duly sworn and mustered into the United States service, is 354. The number that have enlisted to fill up old regiments has not been returned, but will not, probably, increase the number above 380. At \$60 each, this would amount to \$22,800, for the payment of which Fayette County is liable. To meet such liability, your committee would recommend that there be a special fund created, to be denominated the "Bounty Fund," and to supply said fund, there be assessed four mills on the taxable property of said county for the year 1862; and would, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Be it resolved and ordered by the Board of Supervisors of Fayette County, Iowa, That, for creating a fund to pay bounty warrants, there be and is hereby levied on all taxable property of said county the sum of four mills on the dollar.

An amendment making the tax five, instead of four mills, was made, and the report adopted.

FROM THE FRONT.

The following resolutions were adopted by the officers of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, at New Madrid, Mo., in the Spring of 1863:

Resolved, That the war in which we are engaged was forced upon the United States without cause or provocation, by men who, for a long time prior to actual war, had been plotting the destruction of our government by armed resistance to its rightful authority; who, as declared by Stephen A. Douglas in May, 1861, were engaged in an "enormous conspiracy formed more than a year since—formed by leaders of the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago," whose "scheme was carnage and civil war in the North" and who "hoped in the Northern States party questions would bring war between Democrats and Republicans, when the South would step in with her cohorts, aid one party to conquer the other, and then make easy prey of the victors."

Resolved, That we endorse the further declaration of Mr. Douglas that "Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots and traitors."

Resolved, That traitors are our enemies and patriots our friends, whatever may have been their past party associations or whatever may be their present habitations.

Resolved, That the issue of this contest must be decided by military victories, not by political or peace conventions; that every armed enemy must be subdued by the power of the Government, not placated by concessions; that we are opposed to an armistice, because it would weaken our cause, strengthen the enemy and prolong the war; that peace obtained by any other means than the laying down of arms by citizens of the Southern Confederacy, and their unconditional submission to the laws of the United States, would be a delusive, treacherous peace, and but an interlude between perpetually recurring wars, more atrocious and embittered at each renewal.

Resolved, That we will give to the United States Government our best efforts to prosecute the war until every armed foe shall be subdued, and our earnest support to all measures necessary to re-establish its authority over every foot of its former jurisdiction in the most speedy and thorough manner.

Resolved, That we detest the cowardly, treacherous demagogues of the North who are striving by appeals to party prejudice and other passions, to create disaffection and demoralization in the army; to discourage enlistments and encourage desertions; to injure the credit of the Government; and to array a portion of the citizens in opposition to the efforts of the Government to prosecute the war, upon the success of which depend our national life and our individual security; and we warn them that if they persist in their scheme of opposition to Government and bring civil war to our hearthstones, while we are battling against a malignant foe whose defeat is equally necessary to the security of *their* property, homes, wives, children and friends as our own, that the day which marks our return will be to them a day of terrible retribution—that we shall hold them answerable for all wrongs inflicted upon, and sufferings endured by, our families by reason of such revolutionary action, and mark as enemies all instigators, aiders and abettors thereof.

Resolved, That our motto is long life to the United States Government and its loyal defenders, and a speedy death to the rebellion and its supporters.

D. H. HOUGHS, Col. Thirty-eighth Iowa Inf.,	I. O. HUDNUTT, Lieut. Col. Thirty-eighth Iowa Inf.,
CHAS. CHADWICK, Major “ “	H. W. HART, Surgeon “ “ “
ROBERT McNUTT, Ass't Surgeon “ “	E. A. DUNCAN, Asst Surgeon “ “ “
JOHN CHAPLAIN, Chaplain “ “	J. J. BERKEY, First Lieut. Company A,
JOHN HINMAN, Second Lieut. Company A,	O. F. AVERY, Second Lieut. Company B,
H. F. BEEBE, Captain Company B,	A. LEVERICH, First Lieut. “
H. A. PINKHAM, Captain Company C,	H. C. BALDWIN, First Lieut. Company C,
JOHN A. GREEN, Second Lieut. “	E. KIRKUH, Captain Company D,
G. R. HUMPHREY, Second Lieut. Company D,	O. M. BARRETT, Lieut. Company D,
H. E. CLEGHORN, Captain Company E,	A. C. FENEN, First Lieut. Company D,
THEO. R. CRANDELL, Second Lieut. Company E,	JACOB W. ROGERS, Captain Company F,
H. M. SHOEMAKER, First Lieut. Company F,	DAVID P. CAMPBELL, Second Lieut. Company F,
CHAS. H. MILLAR, Captain Company G,	ED. ELWELL, First Lieut. Company G,
L. M. BURTON, Second Lieut. “	C. FOLLETT, Captain Company H,
E. HARMER, First Lieut. Company H,	LEVI ARMSTRONG, Second Lieut. Company H,
WM. H. POWELL, First Lieut. Company I,	W. H. PATTERSON, Company I,
CHARLEY ALKEN, Captain Company K,	GEO. H. STEVENS, First Lieut. Company K,
P. R. SANFORD, Second Lieut. Company K.	

It would require a larger volume than this to recount all that was done, at home and in the field, by the patriotic citizens of Fayette during the civil war. As long as the war continued, money was ready—men were ready. Men of wealth furnished the former, and the less affluent filled the ranks—furnished the brawn, the muscle, the bravery, the sinews of war. Oftentimes, the former furnished not only their share of money, but shouldered their muskets and followed the starry flag as well.

Having noticed the financial sacrifices and the readiness of the wealthier part of the people to contribute liberally and continuously of their means, we come now to the volunteer soldiery. And of these, what can we say? What vivid words can the pen employ that will do justice to their heroic valor, to their unequalled and unparalleled bravery and endurance? Home and home comforts, wives and little ones, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, were all given up for life and danger on the fields of battle—for exposure, fatigue, disease and death, at the point of the bayonet or at the cannon's mouth. But little they recked for all these, but bravely and boldly went out, with their lives in their hands, to meet and conquer the foes of the Union, maintain its supremacy and vindicate its honor and integrity. No more fitting tribute to their patriotic valor can be offered than a complete and full record, so far as it is possible to make it, embracing the names, the terms of enlistment, the battles in which they were engaged, and all the minutæ of their military lives. It will be a wreath of glory encircling every brow—a precious memento which each and every one of them earned, gloriously earned, in defense of their and our common country.

WAR RECORD OF FAYETTE COUNTY,

TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORTS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjut.	Adjutant
Art.	Artillery
Bat.	Battle or Battalion
Col.	Colonel
Capt.	Captain
Corpl.	Corporal
Comsy.	Commissary
com.	commissioned
cav.	cavalry
capt.	captured
desrtd.	deserted
disab.	disabled
disd.	discharged
e.	enlisted
excd.	exchanged
inf.	infantry
inv.	invalid

I. V. I.	Iowa Volunteer Infantry
kld.	killed
Lient.	Lieutenant
Maj.	Major
m. o.	mustered out
prmtd.	promoted
prizr.	prisoner
Regt.	Regiment
re-e.	re-enlisted
res.	resigned
Sergt.	Sergeant
trans.	transferred
vet.	veteran
V. R. C.	Veteran Reserve Corps
wd.	wounded
hon. disd.	honorably discharged

THIRD INFANTRY.

The Third Regiment was raised, drilled and sent to the front about August 1, 1861. Its first engagement was at Blue Mills, Mo., September 18, 1861. Fought gallantly at Shiloh two days, the second day under command of Lieut. Cusley, the regimental officers being off duty or wounded. At Metamora, October 5, 1862, the regiment suffered heavily. On its way to join Gen. Grant, before Vicksburg, the Third was attacked by guerrillas, and had fourteen men wounded. Participated in the operations at Vicksburg. July 12, 1863, it went into battle at Johnson, Miss., with 241 men, and lost 114 killed, wounded and missing. Participated in the Meridian expedition, arriving there February 3, 1864, and next day tore up fifteen miles of railroad. Near Atlanta, did good service, July 28. Greatly reduced in numbers, the survivors re-enlisted, forming three companies, and consolidated with the Second Infantry.

Company F was organized in Fayette County, and was received into the State service May 20, 1861. Left West Union, May 29, numbering ninety-four men, and arrived at Keokuk June 6. Was in Camp Kirkwood at Keokuk until the 29th, when it embarked with the regiment for Hannibal, Mo., arriving the same evening; and during the remainder of 1861 and in 1862 did duty in Missouri, Tennessee and Mississippi, participating in four engagements, two sieges and seven skirmishes, namely: Battle of Blue Mills, where the company lost one killed and seventeen wounded; battle Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, where it lost four killed, ten wounded and one taken prisoner; battle of Metamora, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862, where it had one man mortally and six severely wounded; and the battle of Jackson, Miss., where it lost eight wounded and three missing; the siege of Corinth, Miss., during the month of May, 1862, and the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., during the months of May, June and July, 1863, where it lost one man; skirmish at Hagerwoods, Mo., July 9, 1863; at Monroe, Mo., July 10 and 11, 1861; Shelbyna, Mo., Sept. 9, 1861; near LaGrange, Tenn., July 15, 1862; at Moscow, Tenn., February, 1862, where it lost one man (taken prisoner); en route for Vicksburg on steamer Crescent City, near Greenville, Miss., May 18, 1863, when it had one man mortally wounded and two others severely. The

company marched in all 5,300 miles, the longest day's march being from Lagrange to Somerville, Tenn., and back, thirty-four miles. It accompanied the famous march of Gen. Grant through Central Mississippi, and lost one man (taken prisoner) in Van Dorn's raid on Holly Springs, Dec. 30, 1862. The company, after taking the field, had fifteen recruits, making a total of one hundred and fifteen men, rank and file.

It should be added that in Col. Scott's report of the battle of Blue Mills Landing, Mo., on the 17th of September, 1861, especial mention is made of Sergt. James H. Lakin of Company F, "who bore the colors and carried them through the fight with all the coolness of a veteran." In this battle Col. Scott's horse was hit several times, and several balls went through his clothes. Eight bullets went through the flag in the hands of Sergt. Lakin, and another struck the staff.

NOTE.—The non-veterans of this Regiment were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service in June and July, 1864. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into Third Veteran Infantry, which was consolidated with Second Veteran Infantry. See Second Veteran Consolidated Infantry (2d and 3d.)

Col. Aaron Brown, com. 2d. lieut. Co. F, May 2, 1861, wd. Blue Mills, Sept. 17, 1861, prmtd. capt. April 8, 1862, com. maj. Oct. 15, 1862, prmtd. col. Nov. 27, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss. July 12, 1863, read. July 13, 1864.
Com. Sergt. P. S. Hurlburt, e. as corp. May 21, 1861, prmtd. com. sergt.
F. Maj. John Ecker, e. May 20, 1861, trans. to Co. K, 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.

Company A.

E. G. Staples, e. May 18, 1861, disd. Nov. 22, 1861, disab.

Company C.

Musician Geo. W. Ecker, e. May 22, 1861, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.

Company F.

Capt. Carman A. Newcomb, com. May, 2, 1861, read. April 8, 1862.

- Capt. Jacob Swank, e. as private May 20, 1861, wd. at Blue Mills Sept. 17, 1861, and at Shiloh April 6, 1862, prmtd. 1st sergt., then 1st Lieut. April 9, 1862, prmtd. capt. Sept. 1, 1862, m. o. June 18, 1864.
- First Lieut. Leroy Templeton, com. May 2, 1861, resd. April 8, 1862.
- First Lieut. James H. Lakin, e. as sergt. May 20, 1861, prmtd. 2d Lieut. April 9, 1862, prmtd. 1st Lieut. Sept. 1, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1864.
- Second Lieut. Jacob Abernethy, e. as 1st sergt. May 20, 1861, prmtd. 2d Lieut. Sept. 1, 1862, wd. and captd. July, 1863, prmtd. Lieut. col. 3d Vet. Inf.
- First Sergt. S. D. Thompson, e. May 20, 1861.
- Sergt. David P. Campbell, e. May 20, 1861, disd. 1862, disab.
- Sergt. Darius F. Crane, e. May 20, 1861.
- Sergt. James P. Patrick, e. May 20, 1861, wd. May 18, '63, trans. Nov. 29, 1863, for promotion to 2d lieut 1st Regt. Tenn. Heavy Artillery.
- Sergt. Stephen E. Robinson, e. May 20, 1861, disd. April 30, 1862.
- Sergt. George S. Botsford, e. May 20, 1861, wd. July 12, 1863, at Jackson, Miss., trans. to 2d Inf. consolidated.
- Corp. James A. Downing, e. May 20, 1861.
- Corp. Collins H. Foster, e. May 20, 1861.
- Corp. Jos. Hawn, e. May 20, 1861.
- Corp. Irem A. Sawyer, e. May 20, 1861.
- Corp. Wm. F. Crawford, e. May 20, 1861, trans. to gunboat service, Feb. 7, 1862.
- Corp. A. Longacre, e. May 20, 1861.
- Corp. Samuel J. Fenton, e. May 20, 1861, kld. at battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.
- Corp. Dan'l McCall, e. May 20, 1861, disd. Feb. 19, 1862, disab.
- Corp. E. W. G. Follet, e. May 20, 1861, wd. July 12, 1863, at Jackson, Miss., died of wds.
- Corp. Leonidas Davis, e. May 20, 1861, wd. Sept. 17, 1861, at Blue Mills, and disd. April 1, 1862, disab.
- Corp. E. H. Kenyon, e. May 20, 1861, wd. July 12, 1863, at Jackson, Miss.
- Corp. Geo. Botsford, e. May 20, 1861, wd. at Jackson.
- Corp. Isaiah Woods, e. May 20, 1861.
- Corp. Allen Mulinix, Jr., prmtd. corp. Dec. 7, 1862.
- Fifer A. M. B. Ecker, e. May 20, 1861, disd. May 17, 1863, disab.
- Wagoner John W. Hawn, e. May 20, 1861, wd. Sept. 17, 1861, at Blue Mills, captd. at Moscow.
- Antwine, Jos., e. May 20, 1861.
- Arnold, M. V. B., e. May 20, 1861, disd. for disab.
- Arnold, James, e. May 20, 1861, disd. for disab. Oct. 23, 1861.
- Babcock, W. G., e. May 20, 1861, disd. Sept. 5, 1862, disab.
- Betts, Samuel T., e. May 20, 1861, disd. July 16, '62, disab.
- Brooks, John, e. May 20, 1861, disd. Feb. 19, 1862.
- Brown, David M., e. May 20, 1861, kld. April 6, 1862, at battle of Shiloh.
- Crowell, Jas. M., e. May 20, 1861, trans. to gunboat service Feb. 15, 1862.
- Chapman, M. W., e. May 20, 1861, disd. Feb. 10, 1863.
- Crow, C., e. May 20, 1861, died Feb. 25, '62, at Mexico, Mo.
- Cox, Wm. M., e. May 20, 1861, wd. April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.
- Cruzan, John A., e. May 20, 1861.
- Connor, James, e. May 20, 1861, wd. and captd. July 12, 1863, at Jackson, Miss.
- Davis, James R., e. May 20, 1861, disd. Feb. 16, 1862, disab.
- Davis, W., e. May 20, 1861, wd. April 6, 1862, at Shiloh, disd. Dec. 17, 1862, disab.
- Delano, John S., e. May 20, 1861, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- Downs, F. S., e. May 20, 1861, wd. April 6, 1862, at Shiloh, and July 12, 1863, at Jackson.
- Davis, A. D., e. May 20, 1861, wd. at Metamora Oct. 5, 1862, disd. Feb. 18, 1863.
- Earle, Jos. J., e. May 20, 1861, wd. April 6, 1862.
- Finch, Duane, e. May 20, 1861, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- Garrison, F. M., e. May 20, 1861, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- German, Hiram, e. May 20, 1861.
- Grant, Chas., e. May 20, 1861.
- Grant, F. M., e. May 20, 1861, wd. June 16, 1863, at Vicksburg.
- Hartsough, Wm. D., e. May 20, 1861, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- Hendrickson, A. J., e. May 20, 1861, wd. April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.
- Holliday, Thomas, e. May 20, 1861, disd. Feb. 19, 1862, disab.
- Ishman, David, e. May 20, 1861, wd. at Blue Mills, Sept. 17, 1861, disd. July 3, 1862, disab.
- Johnson, H. B., e. May 20, 1861, trans. to Madison's Art. Aug. 24, 1861.
- Johnson, Jos. N., e. May 20, 1861, wd. at Blue Mills Sept. 17, 1861.
- Jones, Henry, e. May 20, 1861, wd. April 6, 1862, at Shiloh disd. for disab. July 30, 1862.
- Lyon, Chas., e. May 20, 1861, wd. at Blue Mills Sept. 17, 1861, disd. Feb. 16, 1862, disab.
- McClellan, Robt., e. May 20, 1861, died June 3, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.
- Marsh, Wm., e. May 20, 1861, kld. April 6, 1862, at battle of Shiloh.
- Mills, R., e. May 20, 1861.
- McLumber, E., e. May 20, 1861, wd. April 6, '62, at Shiloh.
- Noble, Charles, e. May 20, 1861, disd. Nov. 23, 1861, disab.
- Norton, H. D., e. May 20, 1861, kld. at battle of Blue Mills Sept. 17, 1861.
- Orr, Wm., e. May 20, 1861, wd. on steamer near Island No. 82, May 18, 1863.
- Payne, Minor, e. May 20, 1861, disd. Dec. 11, '61, disab.
- Perkins, Geo. H., e. May 20, 1861, missing at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863.
- Pendleton, Thos. H., e. May 20, 1861, wd. Oct. 5, 1862, died Oct. 10, 1862, at Metamora.
- Rogers, Newell C., e. May 20, 1861, died Jan. 2, 1862, at St. Louis.
- Romey, A., e. May 20, 1861, trans. to gunboat Feb. 15, '62.
- Smith, M., e. May 20, 1861, disd. for disab. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Staples, Stephen, e. May 20, 1861, disd. Feb. 19, '62, disab.
- Staples, Robt., e. May 20, 1861, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- Sawyer, James L., e. May 20, 1861, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- Savage, Marcus, e. May 20, 1861, died at Corinth, Miss., June 26, 1862.
- Stirk, Cornelius, e. May 20, 1861, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- Sanders, Thos., e. May 20, 1861, wd. at Blue Mills Sept. 16, 1861, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- Smier, D. G., e. May 20, 1861, died Sept. 14, 1862, at Memphis, Tenn.
- Townsend, George, e. May 20, 1861, died Oct. 21, 1861, at Quincy, Ill.
- Williams, M., e. May 20, 1861, died Jan. 13, 1862, at Wellsville, Mo.
- Willard, Alonzo, e. May 20, 1861, disd. Oct. 23, 1861, disab.
- Whitely, F. M., e. May 20, 1861, trans. to gunboat Feb. 15, 1862.
- Washburn, Chas. E., e. May 20, 1861, disd. Feb. 19, 1862, disab.
- Winchell, Chas., e. May 20, 1861, wd. Sept. 17, 1861, at Blue Mills, disd. Sept. 4, 1862, disab.
- Wells, I. A., e. May 20, 1861, disd. Oct. 23, 1861, disab.
- Andreas, R. R., e. Dec. 20, 1861, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- Boswell, Wm. H., e. April 8, 1862, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- Bunton, Geo., e. March 29, 1862, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- Collins, M. J., e. Dec. 20, 1861.
- Crow, A., e. Dec. 20, 1861, disd. Feb. 19, 1862, disab.
- Conrad, Frank, e. March 25, 1862, wd. Oct. 5, 1862, at Hatchie River, disd. Jan. 4, 1863.
- Dooley, John D., e. Sept. 25, 1861.
- Foster, David P., e. Dec. 20, 1861.
- Griffith, Levi L., e. Sept. 25, 1861, died June 19, 1863, near Vicksburg, of wds. received June 3, in seige.
- Gurdy, S. G., e. Dec. 20, 1861, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- Iliff, Jas. N., e. Dec. 20, 1861, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- Johnson, John G., e. Dec. 20, 1861, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- Millar, Geo. H., e. July 27, 1861, died June 10, 1863, at Memphis, of wds. received at Greenville, Miss.
- Parrott, Jos. D., e. April 8, 1862, wd. July 12, 1862, at Jackson, Miss., trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- Watrous, A. C., e. April 5, 1862, trans. to 2d and 3d Vet. Inf. consolidated.
- Bent, Nathan, e. Sept. 15, 1862.
- Dewey, Franklin, e. Sept. 15, 1862.
- Fish, John, e. Sept. 10, 1862, died Feb. 14, 1863, at Moscow, Tenn.

THIRD VETERAN INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. Jacob Abernethy, com. July 8, 1864, killed in action (while capt.), near Atlanta, Ga., July 21, '64.

SECOND CONSOLIDATED VETERAN INFANTRY (2d and 3d.)

[NOTE.—This Regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.]

Lieut. Col. Geo. S. Botsford, e. as sergt. maj. Co. B, 3d Inf., promtd. capt. Co. B, 3d Vet. Inf., trans. capt. Co. F, this regt., July 8, 1864, com. lieu. col. Nov. 8, 1864, not must., com. revoked.

Company F.

Second Lieut. Duane D. Finch, e. private Co. F, 3d Inf., May 20, 1861, promtd. sergt. June 6, 1861, com. 2d lieu. Jan. 21, 1865, from sergt.

Corp. Wm. D. Hartsough, from Co. F, 3d Inf., veteranized Jan. 1, 1864, disd. July 3, 1865.

Musican Jas. D. Parrott, from Co. F, 3d Inf., veteranized Jan. 1, 1864.

Andress, R. R., from Co. F, 3d Inf., veteranized Jan. 4, '64.

Boswell, Wm. H., from Co. F, 3d Inf.

Bunton, Geo., from Co. F, 3d Inf.

Delano, Jno. S., from Co. F, 3d Inf., veteranized Jan. 4, '64.

Ecker, Geo. W., from Co. C, 3d Inf., veteranized Dec. 17, '63.

Ecker, Erastus, e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Garrison, F. M., from Co. F, 3d Inf., vet. Jan. 4, 1864.

Gurdy, S. G., from Co. F, 3d Inf.

Iliff, Jas. N., from Co. F, 3d Inf.

Johnson, J. G., from Co. F, 3d Inf., veteranized Jan. 4, '64.

Sawyer, Jas. D., from Co. F, 3d Inf., veteranized Jan. 4, '64.

Sadders, Thos., from Co. F, 3d Inf., veteranized Jan. 4, '64.

Staples, R. H., from Co. F, 3d Inf., veteranized Dec. 17, '63.

Stirk, Cornelius, from Co. F, 3d Inf., veteranized Jan. 4, '64.

Watrous, C. A., from Co. F, 3d Inf., veteranized Jan. 4, '64.

Company I.

Thompson, Andrew, e. Feb. 6, 1864.

Company K.

Second Lieut. Jno. Ecker, e. file maj. 3d. Inf., promtd. prin. musican, com. 2d lieu. of this regt., Jan. 4, '65.

NINTH INFANTRY.

In July, 1861, the day after the battle of Bull Run, Hon. William Vandever tendered to the Secretary of War a regiment of volunteers, to be recruited in his district. His offer was accepted, and he at once resigned, returned to Iowa and went energetically to work. The first company went into rendezvous at Dubuque, early in August, and the regiment was raised and mustered into service September 24, 1861. Company F, Capt. J. W. Townner, was recruited in Fayette County. Immediately after being mustered in, the regiment was ordered to St. Louis, where it went into camp of instruction at Benton Barracks. In October it was assigned to railroad guard duty. January 22, 1862, the Ninth joined the Army of the Southwest at Rolla, under Brig. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, and was made a portion of the Second Brigade, which was placed under the command of Col. Vandever. The army marched in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Price, and February 15, entered Springfield; but Price was gone, and Curtis pursued. At a skirmish at Sugar Creek, near the line between Missouri and Arkansas, the Ninth was first under fire and behaved like veterans, charging and driving a force three times their number. March 4, Col. Vandever, with a portion of his brigade, went to Huntsville, fifteen miles, and while here received dispatches from Gen. Curtis that Price had been heavily reinforced, that forty thousand rebels, under Van Dorn, were advancing northward, and ordering him to rejoin the army at Pea Ridge, at once. To avoid the rebel army, Col. Vandever marched forty-one miles on the 6th, fording White river and several other streams on the way, arriving at headquarters at 6 P. M., and participated in the two days' battle of Pea Ridge. The brigades commanded by Col. Vandever and Col. Dodge stood the brunt of the battle. They were handled with remarkable skill and coolness, and fought with a valor never surpassed in the war history of the world. "The Fourth and Ninth Iowa," says Gen. Curtis, "won imperishable honors." In his report of the battle, Col. Vandever makes especial mention of Lieut. Col. Heron, Maj. Coyle, Adj. William Scott, Capt. Drips (who was killed), Turner, Bull, Carpenter, Bevins (killed), Washburn, Moore and Cankadden, and Lieuts. Kelsey, Riley, Jones, Neff, Tindale, Rice (killed), Baker, Beebe, Leverich, Crane, McGee, McKenzie, Fellows, Claflin and

Inman, and Sergt. Maj. Foster, of the Ninth. The regiment went into camp at Helena, Ark., about the middle of July, and remained five months. December 28 and 29, the regiment was under fire in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou. The year 1864 was brilliantly commenced by the Ninth by the campaign of Arkansas Post. After destroying the works there, the regiment encamped near Young's Point, La., for many weary weeks. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg; was a part of Sherman's army in pursuit of Joe Johnston; was in the battle above the clouds at Lookout Mountain. On the 1st of May, 1865, the regiment entered upon the Atlanta campaign, and for four months participated in all the labors, battles and skirmishes of the famous march through the Carolinas, and was a portion of the Iowa Brigade which captured Columbia. The gallant Ninth always fought with bravery when there was any fighting to do.

[NOTE.—This Regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 13, 1865.]

Lieut. Col. Alonzo Abernethy, e. as sergt. in Co. F, Sept. 5, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, promtd. 2d lieu. March 11, 1862, promtd. 1st lieu. Feb. 6, 1863, promtd. capt. July 24, 1864, promtd. maj. Jan. 1, 1865, promtd. lieu. col. June 19, 1865.

Chaplain Alanson Barbour, e. as corp., promtd. chaplain April 16, 1862, res. Feb. 27, 1863.

Company C.

Hobert, C. A., e. Aug. 13, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, re-e. Feb. 15, 1864.

Platt, Enoch, e. Aug. 13, '61, wd. at Kenesaw Mt. July 2, '64.

Company D.

Tate, Daniel H., Feb. 26, 1864.

Company E.

Sergt. Chas. Herriman, e. Nov. 4, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. Jas. M. Barnhouse, e. Sept. 26, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. May 27, 1864, at Dallas, Ga., in action.

Barnes, H. M., died at Young's Pt., La., March 7, 1862.

Brooks, John.

Cline, Wm., e. Sept., 1861, died July 14, 1862, at Big Creek, Ark.

Desurt, Wesley.

Dorland, Jas., re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. May 15, 1864, at Resaca, kld. March 6, 1865, at Cheraw, N. C., by explosion of ammunition.

Doty, Thos.

Ewing, Jos.

Ford, Geo. W., wd. May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, trans. to invalid corps Feb. 15, 1864.

Fuller, E.

Towsler, C. H., died Nov. 18, 1863, at Memphis.

McCaffery, John, e. Sept. 4, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862, disd. Oct. 22, 1862, disab.

Dorland, Geo., e. Nov. 24, 1861.

Eller, Danl., died Nov. 22, 1861, at Pacific, Mo.

Barnhouse, H. M., Sept. 27, 1861, trans. to Co. F, Oct. 1, '61.

Carpenter, Geo. E., e. Nov. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64.

Corbin, Levi M., e. Dec. 2, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. July 22, 1864, at Atlanta.

Dorland, Clement, e. Dec. 2, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64.

Dorland, Geo., e. Nov. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, promtd. to wagoner.

Gragg, Thos. J., e. Nov. 20, 1861, wd. March 7, 1862, at Pea Ridge, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Howard, John L., e. Nov. 24, '61, re-e. as vet. Feb. 28, '64.

Hurd, Wm. H., e. 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 22, 1864.

Cline, Wm., e. Feb. 27, 1864.

Herriman, S. K., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

McLavey, Wm. E., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

Musley, Chas., e. Feb. 22, 1861, died July 27, 1864, at Marietta, Ga.

Company F.

Capt. James W. Townner, com. Sept. 14, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, resd. Jan. 30, 1863.

Capt. Edgar Tisdal, com. 2d lieu. Sept. 14, 1861, promtd. 1st lieu. March 11, 1862, promtd. capt. Jan. 31, 1863, resd. July 23, 1863.

Capt. James W. Gwin, e. as sergt. Sept. 5, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, promtd. 1st lieu. Jan. 1, 1865, promtd. capt. March 31, 1865.

First Lieut. Abner G. M. Neff, com. Sept. 12, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7th, and died of wds. March 12, 1862.

- First Lieut. John Hawthorne, e. as sergt. Sept. 5, 1861, prmt'd. 2d. lieut. Feb. 6, 1863, com. 1st. lieut. July 24, 1863, com. declined, m. o. Dec. 31, 1864, term expired.
- First Lieut. Wm. B. Parker, e. as sergt. Aug. 26, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, prmt'd. 2d. lieut. July 24, 1863, prmt'd. 1st. lieut. July 24, 1863, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864 term expired.
- First Lieut. Miles Holton, e. as corp., prmt'd. 2d. lieut. Jan. 3, 1865, prmt'd. 1st. lieut. March 31, 1865, by commission.
- Sergt. Daniel W. Tyrrell, e. Sept. 24, 1861.
- Sergt. Marshall House, wd. at Pea Ridge, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. June 6, 1865, wds.
- Corp. S. M. Hancock, died April 4, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
- Corp. Wm. R. Sherman, e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. May 20, 1862, disab.
- Corp. John C. Myers, disd. Nov. 6, 1862, disab.
- Corp. Geo. G. Cook, e. Sept. 8, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died July 20, 1864, near Decatur, Ga.
- Corp. A. C. Smith, wd. March 7, 1862, at Pea Ridge, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmt'd. sergt.
- Corp. A. C. Gunsalus, e. Sept. 8, 1861.
- Corp. Peter W. Oakly, wd. March 7, 1862, at Pea Ridge, disd. Aug. 23, 1862, wds.
- Corp. Jas. R. Curtis, e. Sept. 3, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt'd. May 27, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.
- Corp. John A. Lumsden, e. July 10, 1862, re-e. as vet. Feb. 28, 1866.
- Corp. John Bradley, e. Oct. 3, 1861, wd. March 7, 1862, at Pea Ridge, died March 22, 1862, at Springfield, Mo., of wds.
- Musician John C. Eaton, e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. March 11, 1862, disab.
- Wagoner L. W. Watrous, e. Aug. 28, 1861, disd. June 8, 1862, disab.
- Andrus, H. J., e. Aug. 27, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmt'd. corp.
- Avery, John T., e. Sept. 4, 1861, wd. March 7, 1862, at Pea Ridge, at Vicksburg, June 5, 1863, and at Atlanta Aug. 18, 1864, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. March 23, 1865, wds.
- Andrus, Wm., e. Sept. 9, 1861, kld. in battle at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862.
- Barnhouse, John, e. Aug. 27, 1861, disd. May 13, 1862, sickness.
- Brown, Volney N., e. Aug. 27, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Brown, J. H., e. Sept. 5, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Barlow, Edwin, e. Aug. 27, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64.
- Brewer, Wm. W., e. Sept. 8, 1861, wd. March 7, 1862, at Pea Ridge.
- Benedict, David L., e. Aug. 27, 1861, died Feb. 23, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
- Benedict, M. R., e. Sept. 19, 1861, wd. March 7, 1862, at Pea Ridge.
- Broadbent, Geo., e. Sept. 8, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64.
- Crain, W. J., e. Aug. 27, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. June 27, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, disd. Feb. 29, 1865, wds.
- Carmichael, Wm. H., e. Sept. 6, 1861, kld. in battle of Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.
- Coon, Isaac H., e. Aug. 28, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Downs, David H., e. Aug. 27, 1861, died Dec. 24, 1861, at Pacific, Mo.
- Dildine, James, e. Aug. 27, 1861.
- Eggan, N. S., e. Aug. 4, 1861, died May 14, 1863, at Milliken's Bend.
- Finch, Laben, e. Aug. 27, 1861, died Feb. 27, 1862, at Cross Hollow, Ark.
- Franklin, James L., e. Aug. 27, 1861, died Nov. 3, 1861, at Pacific, Mo.
- Finney, Wm. H., e. Aug. 27, 1861, kld. in action May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg.
- Gale, Luther H., e. Sept. 8, 1861.
- Gardner, W. G., e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. Feb. 17, 1863, disab.
- Gardner, A. J., e. Sept. 5, 1861, died March 16, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
- Gardner, Joseph J., e. Sept. 5, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862, at Vicksburg May 22, 1863, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Gee, George W., e. Sept. 5, 1861.
- German, David, e. Sept. 5, 1861, kld. battle of Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.
- Hall, E. G., e. Sept. 5, 1861, wd. at Cherokee, Ala., Oct. 29, 1863, disd. June 29, 1864, wds.
- Hartwell, F. G., e. Sept. 5, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Hill, Geo., e. Sept. 5, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmt'd. corp., capt'd. May 27, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.
- Harper, James L., e. Sept. 12, 1861.
- Harper, Geo. W., e. Sept. 12, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. June 28, 1864, at Kencsaw Mountain.
- Hough, E. G., e. Sept. 3, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Hancock, A. J., e. Sept. 3, 1861, died April 23, 1862, at Forsyth, Mo.
- Hole, Geo., e. Aug. 28, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862, disd. Oct. 13, 1862, disab.
- Huntzinger, Joseph B., e. Sept. 4, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862, died Dec. 4, 1862, at Helena, Ark.
- Herriman, C., e. Sept. 8, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Kinsey, David, e. Sept. 5, 1861, died Jan. 6, 1862, at Pacific, Mo.
- Keasey, Wm. B., e. Sept. 5, 1861, died March 25, 1864, at Benton Barracks.
- Kearney, Isaac, e. Sept. 5, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Knight, John, e. Sept. 5, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862, disd. for wds. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Lackey, Augustus, e. Sept. 5, 1861, died April 22, 1862, at Forsyth, Mo.
- Larabee, F. L., e. Aug. 5, 1861, died March 9, 1862, of wds. received at Pea Ridge.
- Lee, Martin, e. Sept. 5, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862, disd. for wds. Aug. 27, 1863.
- Lee, Jasper, e. Dec. 26, 1863.
- Lee, Albert, e. Sept. 5, 1861.
- Larson, Hans, e. Sept. 9, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmt'd. corp., wd. March 21, 1865, at Bentonville, N. C.
- Myers, G. W., e. Sept. 4, 1861, died April 19, 1862, disab.
- Munger, Wm. H., e. Sept. 4, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862, disd. April 5, 1863, disab.
- Munger, Chas., e. Sept. 5, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862.
- Mead, C. W., e. Sept. 5, 1861, died March 3, 1863, at Memphis.
- McAlavay, Chas., e. Sept. 5, 1861, died Nov. 17, 1862, at St. Louis.
- Merry, E. H., e. Sept. 4, 1861, wd. March 19, 1863, at Vicksburg, disd. July 17, 1863.
- Merry, Jeremiah, e. Sept. 4, 1861.
- Millar, C. H., transd. to Co. G, 3d Inf., by promotion.
- Nicholas, Geo., e. Sept. 8, 1861, died Feb. 3, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
- Ort, John, e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Osgood, Lew, e. Sept. 8, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- O'Brien, M., e. Sept. 4, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862, disd. Aug. 27, 1862, wds.
- Pratt, E. L., e. Aug. 28, 1861, disd. Sept. 28, 1862, disab.
- Penrod, F., e. Sept. 6, 1861, died Vicksburg July 16, 1863.
- Riley, Miles, e. Sept. 8, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died April 4, 1864, at West Union.
- Smith, John, e. Aug. 28, '61, died Oct. 21, '63, at Windsor.
- Searles, Orlando, e. Sept. 4, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Snyder, Daniel, e. Sept. 12, 1861, died July 19, '62, disab.
- Sawyer, C. V., e. Sept. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 8, 1864, wd. at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864, and at Jonesboro, Ga., Jan. 31, 1864.
- Thorp, E. W., e. Aug. 28, 1861, disd. April 24, '62, disab.
- Thompson, John B., e. Sept. 6, 1861, disd. Feb. 16, 1862, disab.
- Tollifson, Louis, e. Sept. 10, 1861, died Dec. 4, 1861, at Pacific, Mo.
- Webster, Wm. B., e. Sept. 12, 1861.
- Wilcox, H. R., e. Sept. 8, 1861, died May 5, 1862, at Forsyth, Mo.
- Walsh, C. J., e. Dec. 14, 1861, wd. March 7, 1862, at Pea Ridge, disd. June 10th, wds.
- Hobson, N. J., e. July 10, 1862, died Nov. 8, 1862, at Helena, Ark.
- Barnhouse, H. M., e. Sept. 27, 1861, joined from Co. E, disd. May 13, 1862, disab.
- Andrus, D. P., e. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. May 27, 1864, at Dallas, Ga., disd. March 10, 1865, wds.
- Broadbent, R. H., e. Feb. 26, 1864.
- Briggs, Orion, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
- Barr, Wm., e. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. March 27, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.
- Bartlett, John W., e. Feb. 23, 1864, wd. Sept. 2, 1864, at Lovejoy's Station, Ga.
- Briggs, Geo. S., e. Feb. 29, 1864, disd. June 26, '65, disab.
- Eaton, Edwin, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
- Ericksen, Ed., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
- Goesen, Lars, e. Feb. 25, 1864.
- Lyon, H. P., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
- Morley, Wm. R., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
- Peters, Wm. R., e. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. May 14, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.
- Peters, John P., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
- Peterson, Thos., e. Feb. 27, 1864.
- Richardson, S. H., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
- Strong, Frank, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
- Smith, John W., e. Feb. 27, 1864.

Shepherd, A. P., e. Feb. 29, 1864, died July 30, 1864, at Rome, Ga.
 Ward, Geo. W., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 White, Geo. W., e. Feb. 22, 1864, wd. Sept. 4, 1864, at Jonesboro, Ga., disd. March 25, ——— wds.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

The Twelfth Regiment was recruited late in the Summer of 1861, and organized at Camp Union, Dubuque, Iowa, and mustered into the service of the United States November 25, 1861, by Capt. Washington, Thirteenth United States Infantry.

The first active service in which the regiment was engaged was at Fort Donelson, where it was assigned to Cook's Brigade of Smith's Division, and was engaged in the battles of the 13th, 14th and 15th of February, which resulted in the capture of the Fort and its garrison on the 16th, the enemy surrendering themselves prisoners of war. During most of the time, the boys were exposed to a cold rain and sleet, and not being permitted to have any fire, suffered very much from cold.

At Shiloh, the Twelfth was brigaded with the Second, Seventh and Fourteenth Iowa regiments, called the Iowa Brigade, commanded by Gen. Tuttle, Second Iowa Infantry, Gen. W. H. Wallace commanding the division, and were in position near a field beyond Gen. Hurlbut's headquarters. Here it remained in line of battle from 6 o'clock A. M. until about 4 P. M., during which time the enemy made several bold charges, and was repulsed with great loss in killed and wounded.

The Twelfth and Fourteenth being in support of a battery, and having no orders to fall back, and not having notice that the left had given way, were allowed to be surrounded, and after several hours' desperate fighting, in which three or four regiments contended against the whole rebel force, the Twelfth having its commanding officer, Col. Woods, severely wounded, with sixteen men killed and ninety-seven wounded, with all hopes of retreat or succor cut off, was obliged to surrender at 6 o'clock P. M. Number of men captured from the regiment, about 400.

The men of the Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa Regiments, who were not captured, were organized into a regiment called the "Union Brigade," of which regiment the Twelfth formed Companies E and K.

The Union Brigade was engaged and took a very prominent part in the battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th, 1862, the Twelfth Iowa losing three killed and twenty-five wounded out of eighty men engaged. After pursuing the enemy as far as Ripley, Miss., the regiment returned to Corinth, where it was engaged in building fortifications, until December 18, 1862, when orders were received from the War Department discontinuing the organization known as the Union Brigade, and ordering men of the Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa to proceed to Davenport, Iowa, to reorganize their regiments, prisoners having been paroled October 18, 1862, and exchanged November 10, 1862.

The detachment of the Twelfth Iowa arrived at Jackson, Tenn., where it was found that Forrest had destroyed the railroad from Uniontown and was threatening Jackson. The detachment was at once ordered to the defence of the place, and remained four days, when it was ordered to open the railroad to Columbus, Ky., which delayed the detachment until the 4th of January. It arrived at Columbus on that day and was ordered once more to Davenport, where it arrived on the 7th of January, 1863, and from there it was ordered, on the 27th of March, to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., there to rejoin the regiment; and as soon as organized was ordered to report to Gen. Grant in the field, near Vicksburg, Miss., and served during the entire siege, participating in all the principal engagements until the 22d of June, when it was sent to Black River, to guard the rear from an attack by Johnston. Vicksburg surrendered July 4th.

The Twelfth was engaged in the battle near Tupelo, Miss., on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July, 1864, losing nine men killed, fifty-four wounded and one missing, out of 200 engaged.

In June, 1864, Companies A and F, numbering fifty-five men, under command of Capt. J. R. C. Hunter, and Company A, while stationed at the mouth of White River, Ark., were attacked by 600 rebels of Marmaduke's command, about daylight on the 22d of June, but taking refuge behind a slight stockade, they repulsed the enemy, he leaving twenty killed and mortally wounded on the field. The loss of Companies A and F was one killed and four wounded.

The regiment fought bravely in the battle of Nashville, and received special mention by brigade and division

commanders for good service. Corp. Luther P. Kaltendach, of Company F, and Private A. J. Sloan, of Company H, each captured a rebel flag, for which they were rewarded with medals by the Secretary of War.

The regiment marched in pursuit of Hood, with the army, to Clinton, on the Tennessee River, thence by steamer to Eastport, Miss., arriving there on the 7th of January, 1865.

Here Lieut. Col. John H. Stibbs got a leave of absence for thirty days, to visit Iowa, for the purpose of recruiting up the regiment. He remained in Iowa but a short time, when he went to Washington, and, through the influence of friends, secured a position on a military commission, where he remained until after the war closed.

Maj. Samuel G. Knee assumed command of the regiment and retained it during the remaining period of its service.

From Eastport, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, then embarked with the forces under Gen. Canby, on the expedition against Mobile; was in the front line during the siege of Spanish Fort, which was the last service rendered by the regiment.

During its service, the gallant Twelfth was in twenty-three battles, was under fire 112 days, and had ninety-five men killed in battle.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Memphis January 20, 1866.]

Surg. Charles C. Parker, com. Oct. 25, 1861, resd. April 19, 1862.

Asst. Surg. James Barr, e. as corp. Sept. 15, 1861, prmd. to hospital steward, then asst. surg. Sept. 15, 1865.

Company C.

Capt. William W. Warner, com. Oct. 24, 1861, missing at Shiloh, wd. at Vicksburg May 19, 1863, died at Memphis Dec. 12, 1863.

Capt. William L. Henderson, e. as private Sept. 22, 1861, prmd. to 1st sergt., then 1st lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1865, com. capt. Nov. 22, 1865, m. o. as 1st lieutenant.

First Lieut. David B. Henderson, com. Oct. 24, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson and Corinth, resd. Feb. 16, 1863, brevtd. 1st col.

First Lieut. Henry J. Grannis, e. as sergt. Sept. 15, 1861, captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862, com. 1st lieutenant. Nov. 22, 1865, m. o. as 2d sergt.

Second Lieut. Aaron M. Smith, com. Oct. 24, 1861, resd. June 7, 1862.

Sergt. Gilbert Hazlet, e. Oct. 2, 1861, capt. at Shiloh Apr. 6, 1862, disd. Dec. 8, 1862, disab.

Sergt. Emory Clark, e. Sept. 24, 1861, capt. at Shiloh Apr. 6, 1862, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, wd. and capt. at Tupelo, Miss., July 14, 1864.

Sergt. James Stewart, e. Oct. 2, 1861, capt. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, wd. at Tupelo July 14, 1864.

Corp. David Conner, e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, wd. at Nashville Dec. 16, 1864, died Jan. 5, 1865, of wds.

Corp. Thomas Henderson, e. Sept. 24, 1861, kld. in battle at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Corp. P. R. Ketchum, e. Sept. 24, 1861, wd. at Shiloh Apr. 6, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. George S. Durno, e. Sept. 15, 1861, disd. disab.

Corp. Daniel D. Warner, e. Oct. 13, 1861, capt. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died at Macon, Ga., Sept. 9, 1862.

Musician Sumner Hartshorn, e. Oct. 6, 1861, disd. Aug. 19, 1862, disab.

Abbott, E. J., e. Oct. 6, 1861, capt. at battle of Shiloh Apr. 6, 1862, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.

Ayers, James L., e. Sept. 22, 1861, capt. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died at Macon, Ga., Oct. 3, 1862.

Adams, Edward, e. Sept. 22, 1861, capt. at battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862, wd. March 19, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Beck, Samuel C., e. Sept. 15, 1861, capt. at battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Blanchard, S. S., e. Sept. 15, 1861, disd. Oct. 4, 1862, disab. Ballinger, John W., e. Sept. 15, 1861, capt. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, disd. Dec. 8, 1862.

Brown, A., e. Sept. 19, 1861, disd. June 19, 1862, disab.

Brown, J. T., e. Sept. 19, 1861, disd. Aug. 25, 1862, disab.

Byssong, John W., e. Oct. 6, 1861, capt. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.

Baker, Joseph D., e. Oct. 7, 1861, prmd. to corp., re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.

Brown, George, e. Oct. 7, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863. Burrows, George A., e. Oct. 7, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, wd. at Nashville Dec. 16, 1864.

Bowers, William H., e. Oct. 7, 1861, capt. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, disd. May 6, 1862, disab.

Barton, A. H., e. Oct. 7, 1861, disd. Jan. 3, 1864.
 Baker, Miles, e. Oct. 7, 1861, trans. to Invalid Corps Nov. 20, 1863.
 Beadel, Henry, e. Oct. 7, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died at Macon, Ga., Aug. 10, 1862.
 Comstock, Erwin, e. Sept. 15, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, '63, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, capt'd. at Jackson, Miss., July 11, 1863.
 Chase, Thomas H., e. Sept. 19, 1861, died March 28, 1862, at St. Louis.
 Clark, Henry, e. Sept. 22, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died Dec. 8, 1862.
 Conner, Felix, e. Sept. 22, 1861, died April 7, 1862, at St. Louis.
 Conner, Saml., e. Sept. 22, 1861, disd. April 1, 1862, disab.
 Conner, Daniel, e. Sept. 22, 1861, died Jan. 14, 1862, at St. Louis.
 Card, Silas B., e. Sept. 22, 1861, re-e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Crossman, Silas, e. Sept. 19, 1861, re-e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Clawson, Elijah, e. Sept. 19, 1861, died Jan. 10, 1862, at St. Louis.
 Curtis, H. C., e. Sept. 15, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh Apr. 6, '62.
 Carmichael, J. H., e. Oct. 13, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, '63.
 Davis, A. J., e. Sept. 15, 1861, disd. Aug. 16, 1862, disab.
 Delezene, John A., e. Oct. 11, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, wd. Dec. 15, 1864, at Nashville.
 Forbes, David, e. Sept. 20, 1861, disd. July 31, 1862, disab.
 Forbes, William, e. Sept. 20, 1861, died Jan. 2, 1862, at St. Louis.
 Grannis, George W., e. Sept. 21, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh Apr. 6, 1862.
 George, Henry, e. Oct. 7, 1861, wd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died May 2, 1862, at Mound City Hospital, Ill.
 Gifford, Simeon, e. Oct. 7, 1861, capt'd. April 6, 1862, at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Hood, A. F., e. Sept. 22, '61, died Jan. 31, '62, at St. Louis.
 Hazlet, John, e. Oct. 2, 1861, disd. May 19, 1862, disab.
 Hamlin, Wm., e. Oct. 6, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh Apr. 6, '62.
 House, Nathan, e. Oct. 6, 1861, died April 6, 1862, at Pittsburg, Tenn.
 Hill, John W., e. Oct. 11, 1861, disd. July 23, 1862.
 Hendershot, Thos., e. Oct. 14, 1861, disd., date unknown.
 Jordan, Wm. H., e. Sept. 19, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
 Jordan, Isadore, e. Sept. 19, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, wd. at Nashville Dec. 15, 1864.
 Jaques, Luther, e. Oct. 2, 1861, disd. April 4, 1862.
 Jones, Henry, e. Oct. 6, '61, died Jan. 17, '62, at St. Louis.
 Kelley, Artemus, e. Oct. 6, 1861, wd. at Corinth Oct. 4, '62, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Ketchum, Amos R., e. Sept. 22, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh Apr. 6, 1862, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Kent, William, e. Sept. 22, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1863, disab.
 Kent, John E., e. Sept. 15, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
 King, William, e. Oct. 6, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Lewis, Leroy, e. Sept. 15, 1861, died Jan. 3, 1862, at St. L.
 Larson, Charles, e. Sept. 22, 1861, kld. at battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.
 Lyons, Wm. A., e. Sept. 22, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, '63.
 Little, James, e. Sept. 22, 1861, disd. Feb. 9, 1863, disab.
 Lott, Lawrence, e. Sept. 22, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Moine, F. W., e. Sept. 15, 1861, wd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Munger, A. P., e. Sept. 15, 1861, wd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, disd. Oct. 16, 1862, wd.
 Mattocks, J. L., e. Sept. 22, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, '63.
 McCall, Daniel E., e. Oct. 6, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, '63.
 Pendleton, Chas., e. Oct. 11, 1861, kld. in battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.
 Quivey, Wm., e. Sept. 24, 1861, disd. Jan. 3, 1864.
 Quivey, John, e. Sept. 24, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died at Macon, Ga., Oct. 3, 1862.
 Reed, David W., e. Sept. 15, '61, wd. at Shiloh Apr. 6, '62.
 Russell, Granville, e. Oct. 7, 1861, died Feb. 17, 1862, at St. Louis.
 Rogers, R. F., e. Oct. 6, 1861, disd. Oct. 14, 1862.
 Spears, N. H., e. Sept. 23, 1861, wd. at Corinth Oct. 4, '62, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Smer, W. E., e. Sept. 22, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died Oct. 10, 1862, at Macon, Ga.
 Smith, Jacob R., e. Sept. 19, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, disd. Oct. 14, 1862, disab.
 Smith, Norton T., e. Sept. 22, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, kld. in battle of Vicksburg May 19, 1863.
 Smith, Henry, e. Oct. 14, 1861, died May 3, 1863, at Milliken's Bend.
 Sigman, Charles, e. Sept. 22, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died Oct. 27, 1862, at Annapolis, Md.

Stone, Samuel, e. Oct. 6, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, '62, died Oct. 30, 1862, at Annapolis, Md.
 Stone, Daniel, e. Oct. 6, 1861, wd. at Corinth Oct. 3, 1862.
 Sykes, Orvis, e. Oct. 14, 1861.
 Tatro, Augustus, e. Sept. 22, 1861, disd. Dec. 5, 1862, disab.
 Utter, Albert, e. Oct. 6, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, '62, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Verdin, Isaiah, e. Sept. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, '62.
 Woods, P. R., e. Sept. 15, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, '62.
 Williams, Rodolphus, e. Sept. 19, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Wallace, Charles, e. Sept. 22, 1861, died July 9, 1863, on hospital boat.
 Warner, Walter B., e. Sept. 22, 1861, wd. Feb. 15, 1862, at Fort Donelson, disd. June 21, 1862.
 Wait, Van Buren, e. Oct. 9, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
 Comstock, Frank, e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Latimer, Robert J., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Latimer, George H., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 McCall, John W., e. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. July 14, 1864, at Tupelo, Miss.
 Mattocks, Ross, e. March 28, 1864.
 Strong, John P., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Spouls, John, e. March 30, 1864.

Company E.

Capt. Jeremiah F. Hutchins, e. as corp. Co. C, Oct 6, 1861, captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862, prmt'd to sergt. then capt. of this Co. June 28, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt, Co. C.

Company F.

Sergt. R. C. Eldridge, e. Sept. 19, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, disd. Jan. 12, 1863, disab.
 Hasbrouck, D. H., e. Sept. 19, 1861, wd. at Corinth Oct. 12, 1862, disd. March 12, 1863, wd.
 McGowan, Thomas, e. Sept. 27, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Mann, Wm., e. Nov. 20, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Potter, Jas. W., Sept. 19, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, '62.
 Sparks, Thos. H., e. Nov. 7, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, disd. Jan. 14, 1863, disab.
 Weeden, Robt. L., e. Sept. 21, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Company G.

Second Lieut. Ole C. Thorson, e. as sergt. Oct. 3, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. April 2, 1863, m. o. Dec. 1, 1864.
 Wheeler, Horace, e. Sept. 30, 1861.

Company K.

Hayes, Jas. e. Nov. 24, 1861, disd. April 18, 1862.
 Tomlinson, Thos., e. Nov. 25, 1861, disd. March 6, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Eighteenth was mustered into the service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, with 875 officers and men, and was almost immediately ordered into Missouri, to join Gen. Schofield's command.

During the following Winter, it was stationed at Springfield, and bore a conspicuous part in the battle at that place, Jan. 7 and 8, 1863. Co. H was in this battle, in which the town was defended by a battalion of Missouri militia and the Eighteenth against an army 4,000 strong.

The regiment remained here for a long time, varied by a chase of the rebel Gen. Shelby into Arkansas, thence to Fort Smith.

In the Spring of 1864, the regiment was attached to Gen. Steel's command, and marched to Camden.

April 13th, was in an engagement near Moscow, thirty miles from Camden.

April 17th, received seven successive and impetuous charges from superior numbers, and returned to Camden with a loss of seventy-seven men; returned to Fort Smith, and, until it was mustered out, nothing particularly noteworthy occurred.

NOTE.—This Regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark. July 20, 1865.

Company H.

Capt. Gideon P. Stafford, com. 1st Lieut. Aug. 6, 1862, prmt'd. capt. Jan. 9, 1863, died June 5, 1863.
 Capt. Wm. C. Rowland, e. as sergt. July 7, 1862, wd. at Springfield, Mo., Jan. 8, 1863, prmt'd. 1st lieut. June 7, 1863, prmt'd. capt. Jan. 30, 1865.

Second Lieut. Cornelius Phillips, e. as corp. July 5, 1862, com. 2d lieut. July 31, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.
 Sergt. Russell Malcom, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Dec. 29, 1862, disab.
 Corp. Chas. A. Lyon, e. July 5, 1862, wd. Jan. 8, 1863, at Springfield, Mo.
 Corp. S. F. Norcross, e. July 5, 1862.
 Corp. Wm. Washburn, e. July 5, 1862.
 Corp. Lyman W. Currier, e. July 5, 1862.
 Musician W. W. Smith, e. July 7, 1862.
 Abbott, Squire, e. July 7, 1862, died Nov. 16, 1862, at Springfield, Mo.
 Cline, David W., e. July 21, 1862, died Oct. 25, 1862, at Springfield, Mo.
 Davis, Wm., e. July 21, 1862, died at Springfield Mo., Nov. 28, 1862.
 Eaton, H. R., e. July 21, 1862.
 Eaton, Amos V., e. July 21, 1862.
 Faltinson, Christian, e. July 21, 1862, died Sept. 12, 1862, at Jefferson City, Mo.
 Fitch, Martin, e. July 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 3, 1863, disab.
 Gifford, Elias, e. July 21, 1862, disd. Jan. 30, 1863, disab.
 Gaylord, Jas., July 18, 1862, disd. Dec. 30, 1862, disab.
 Halvenstat, A. J., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Sept. 4, 1862, disab.
 Jackson, Robt. D., e. July 26, 1862, wd. and capt. at Poison Spring, Ark., April 18, 1864, died April 25, 1864, wd.
 Johnson, J. G., e. July 18, 1862, died Feb. 8, 1863, at Springfield, Mo.
 Kennedy, H. R., e. July 7, 1862, died Nov. 14, 1862, at Ozark, Mo.
 Lyon, A. P., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 29, 1863, disab.
 Morse, C. S., e. July 16, 1862, disd. Dec. 29, 1862, disab.
 Miller, D. T., e. July 7, 1862, wd. Jan. 8, 1863, at Springfield, Mo.
 Noble, C. V., e. July 7, 1862.
 Owens, Chas., e. July 7, 1862, wd. Jan. 8, 1863, at Springfield, Mo.
 Parmerter, E., e. July 10, 1862, wd. and capt. April 18, 1864, at Poison Spring, Ark.
 Pierce, W. N., e. July 17, 1862, disd. Jan. 28, 1863, disab.
 Quivey, D. T., e. July 16, 1862, died Nov. 9, 1862, at Fayetteville, Ark.
 Stafford, L. D., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
 Stafford, Harvey, e. July 7, 1862, died Oct. 31, 1862, at Sedalia, Mo.
 Tiffany, Otis, e. July 7, 1862.
 Van Dorn, Henry, e. July 7, 1862, capt. April 18, 1864, at Poison Spring, Ark., died while pris. of war Nov. 7, 1864, at Hempstead, Ark.
 White, Amos, e. April 7, 1862.
 Williams, John, e. July 7, 1862, wd. April 18, 1864, at Poison Spring, Ark., in action.
 Wing, Clark S., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 26, 1864, at Fort Smith, Ark., disab.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited and organized in 1862. It went into service under Col. Samuel Merrill (since Governor), Lieut. Col. C. Dunlap and Maj. S. G. Van Anda, of Delaware. Its first engagement was at Hartsville, Mo., January 11, 1863. Soon after, the regiment was transferred to Gen. Grant's command, and drew the first fire of the enemy at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, and had sixteen men wounded in the engagement.

The regiment was again engaged at Black River Bridge, May 17, where Col. Merrill was wounded. The regiment suffered severely in this charge, losing eighty-three men in three minutes; but captured a large number of the enemy.

On the 22d of May, the regiment made a brilliant charge on Fort Beauregard, in the rear of Vicksburg, and captured it, but was driven out in turn. In this engagement Lieut. Col. Dunlap was shot in the forehead and instantly killed. After the capture of Vicksburg, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans; thence to Texas, where it passed the Winter. In the Spring of 1864, it was ordered to White River; and during the remainder of that year, was stationed successively at St. Charles, Duvall's Bluff, mouth of White River, Memphis, Wolf River, and New Orleans.

March 5, 1865, the regiment left for Dauphin Island, and passing up Mobile Bay, landed on the Peninsula of Alabama, and was attached to the Division of the Gulf, commanded by Gen. Canby.

On March 26, about 8 o'clock A. M., four companies were thrown out as skirmishers, who kept up a continuous fire upon the retreating enemy, often aided by the other companies of the regiment, for ten miles, when the rebels made a bold stand; and at 9 o'clock P. M. the ad-

vance of the regiment drew the fire of the enemy from their earthworks, having driven a large army since 8 that morning.

The enemy being driven into their works, preparations for a siege commenced. The regiment took active part in the siege until the 30th, when it was withdrawn to escort a supply train to Gen. Steele. April 2d, the regiment was ordered to Fort Blakely. During the operations against Fort Blakely, the men entered the rifle pits at dark on the evening of the 7th, and were under the most terrific fire of shells for two hours. After fighting in this position for thirty-six hours, without rest or food, they were ordered to the support of Gen. Smith in a contemplated assault upon Spanish Fort, seven miles away. The fort, the strongest on the Bay, surrendered, however, before the regiment could reach it.

Soon after the fall of Mobile, the Twenty-first was sent up the Red River for the purpose of paroling rebel prisoners. Having performed this duty, it was ordered to Baton Rouge, where it was mustered out July 15, 1865.

This regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge La. July 15 1865.

Company B.

First Lieut. Henry H., Howard, comd. 2d. lieut. Aug. 18, 1862, prmtd. to 1st lieut. Feb. 24, 1863, mortally wd. (while 2d lieut.) at Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, and died May 18, 1863.
 Corp. B. H. Talcott, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Musician Abel Griffin, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died Aug. 26, 1863, at New Orleans.
 Aldrich, Frank, Aug. 9, 1862.
 Hicks, Jas. W., e. July 25, 1862.
 McNary, T. C., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Sept. 16, 1862, at Houston, Mo.
 McNary, C. R., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. March 7, 1863, disab.
 Parker, Thos. L., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Aug. 26, 1863, Strawberry Point.
 Parker, Edwin E., e. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Potter, Henry, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Warner, Wm S., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Wood, Wm. O., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Company D.

Brownell, Geo. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Hanchett, Henry, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Bowley, Jehiel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Sept. 8, 1863, disab.
 Aldrich, N., e. Jan. 18, 1864.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This Regiment was mustered out at Davenport, date not given..]

Company D.

Underwood, R. W., e. Nov. 28, 1862, trans. to Co. H.

Company I.

Lewis, J. B., e. Sept. 17, 1862, disd. Dec. 11, 1863, disab.

Company K.

First Lieut. Thos. G. Daniels, com. Dec. 15, 1862, died at Alton, Ill., October 4, 1863.
 Bishop, Rufus A., e. Sept. 4, 1862, disd. May 5, 1863.
 Crossman, Wm. B., e. Sept. 20, 1862, disd. April 11, 1863, disab.
 Finch, Jas., e. Sept. 16, 1862, disd. Jan. 27, 1865, disab.
 Hobbs, Jas. W., e. Sept. 21, 1862, disd. Oct. 1, 1864.
 Hatfield, J. G., e. Sept. 13, 1862, disd. March 2, 1863, disab.
 Hendershot, J., e. Oct. 15, 1862, disd. Dec. 5, 1864, disab.
 Harold, Wm. H., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Johnson, Samuel, e. Sept. 3, 1862.
 Lewis, Jos. B., e. Sept. 17, 1862.
 McGuire, P., e. Sept. 15, 1862, disd. March 17, 1865, disab.
 Mason, I. A., e. Oct. 20, 1862, disd. April 11, 1863, disab.
 Poorman, Jacob, e. Sept. 20, 1862, died Jan. 29, 1864 at Alton, Ill.
 Smith, E. D., e. Oct. 21, 1862, disd. Jan. 26, 1863, disab.
 Staples, A. B., e. Oct. 13, 1862, disd. April 12, 1865, disab.
 Sherman, A., e. Sept. 4, 1862, disd. Dec. 20, 1863, disab.
 Wilson, Jas., e. Sept. 3, 1862, disd. May 9, 1863, disab.
 Wilcox, M., e. Sept. 23, 1862, died Sept. 27, 1865, Alton, Ill.
 Washburn, James, e. Sept. 1, 1862.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The four companies from Fayette County were recruited mostly in August, 1862, and Company F all recruited from the 11th to the 25th of August. The Thirty-eighth left New Madrid June 7, 1863, strong, healthy men. They

had spent the Winter there, with light camp duty and almost no toughening work, had lived on good and varied food, and, though in good flesh and health, were soft in fiber. They went into the siege of Vicksburg in the heat of Summer, on the extreme left of the investing line, with a high cliff on the east and a timbered bayou on the west (a few rods distant); the picket line on ground muddy and malarious, where water had that Spring, and recently, been twelve feet above the ground; drinking warm, milky-looking water, eating strictly army rations, doing heavy picket and fatigue work, day and night, in constructing batteries, rifle pits, etc.; those off duty often called into line several times in one night to repel an apprehended sortie from the rebel fort; the heat from the bluff, after noon, reflecting oppressively upon the camp; the bluff and near timber uniting near the tents in a point, rendering it almost impossible for the camp to be fanned by a breeze, with the stinging bite of the "jigger" insect driving sleep from the weary and failing soldier; all this was more than human muscle or human nerve and pluck could bear. When the surrender came, on the 4th of July, relaxing the tension that had held many a feeble man to his duty, the ravages of disease swept through and prostrated the regiment. The death rate that followed proved the severity of the test the regiment had passed.

The wasted regiment moved from Port Hudson the middle of August, and went into convalescent camp at Carrollton, La., on the 16th. October 23, embarked for Brazos Santiago, as a portion of Banks' Texas expedition; arrived at Brownsville November 9, and remained on garrison duty until July 25, 1864, and July 31, re-embarked for New Orleans, then to Fort Morgan, and went into camp on Mobile Point August 9. December 12, 1864, Maj. Gen. Canby issued an order for the consolidation of the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-fourth into the Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, and the Thirty-eighth ceased to exist.

The history of the Thirty-eighth is the most mournful of all the Iowa regiments. Before it had been in service two years, more than three hundred enlisted men and a number of officers had died of disease; more than a hundred more had been discharged on account of ill health. For many weeks it hadn't well men enough to take care of the sick and bury the dead. If it did not have the opportunity to win glory on the battlefield, it did all that men could do—gave itself entirely up for its country, and may well be called Iowa's Martyr Regiment.

[NOTE.—This Regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry, Dec. 31, 1864, which retained the designation of the Thirty-fourth. Those not transferred were mustered out at time of consolidation.]

Maj. Chas. Chadwick, com. Nov. 4, 1862, res. Jan. 4, 1864.
Surg. H. W. Hart, com. asst. surg. 9th inf. Sept. 10, 1861, prmtd. surg. this reg. Sept. 10, 1862.
Asst. Surg. S. E. Robinson, com. Nov. 11, 1864, from civil life, declined.
Quart. Mast. Mason R. Lyon, com. Sept. 15, 1862, res. April 14, 1863.
Chaplain Jno. Webb, com. Sept. 15, 1862, res. July 23, '63.
Hos. Serg. A. P. White, com. Aug. 10, 1862, disd. May 22, 1864, disab.
D. Maj. H. T. Hulbert, com. Aug. 15, 1862.
F. Maj. A. Richards, com. Aug. 11, 1862.

Company A.

Capt. Jas. J. Welsh, com. Nov. 4, 1862, res. July 17, 1863.
Capt. Jameson J. Berkeley, com. 1st lieut. Nov. 4, 1862, prmtd. capt. July 18, 1863.
First Lieut. Ezra Crosby, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 13, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. July 18, 1863, trans. to Co. F, 34th & 39th con.
Second Lieut. Jno. Herriman, com. Nov. 4, 1862, res. Aug. 6, 1863.
Sergt. David P. Royce, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Sergt. S. D. Staples, e. Aug. 15, '62, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Sergt. H. L. Templeton, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Oct. 16, '63, in Fayette County.
Sergt. George W. Cook, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Corp. Brown Stewart, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Corp. B. W. Ellsberry, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Corp. N. J. Lewis, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Sept. 11, 1863, at Carrollton, Iowa.
Corp. John H. Pitts, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Corp. J. F. Neffzger, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.

Corp. Wm. L. Nims, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Sept. 5, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.
Corp. James Burrell, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Corp. John Owens, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Dec. 20, 1863, at Point Isabel, Texas.
Musician A. M. Courrier, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Wagoner F. Wright, e. Aug. 15, disd. Sept. 11, 1863, disab.
Bailey, Wm. T., e. Aug. 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Barnum, J. C., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Barkholder, B. F., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Dec. 12, 1863, at New Orleans.
Butler, Wm. H. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 11, 1863, disab.
Burk, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Butler, Jesse, e. Aug. 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Benedict, Wm. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps April 10, 1864.
Butler, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Barber, Lawrence E., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died July 15, 1863, disab.
Bartie, Thos., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Culins, Amos, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Co. K.
Cook, John R., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Sept. 14, 1863, at Keokuk.
Crosby, G. P., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Corbin, Daniel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Cline, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Cook, John G., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Clow, W. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Clow, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 15, 1863, at New Orleans.
Campbell, A. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 7, 1863, at Vicksburg.
Clammer, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Crow, Abraham, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Delezen, L., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 20, 1863, disab.
Detrick, C. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 21, 1863, disab.
Davis, Josiah, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Davis, Benj., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Davis, Jas. R., e. March 28, '63, died Aug. 18, 1863, at New Orleans.
Forbes, D. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Fitch, E. E., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Gifford, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Dec. 6, 1862, disab.
Holcomb, R. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. I, 34th inf.
Horriagan, Wm. e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Howe, Wm. H., e. Aug. 14, 1863, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Hitch, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Hitch, Lorenzo, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. March 30, 1863, disab.
Hart, Dennis, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Hageman, J. N., e. Aug. 15, '62, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Hendrickson, S. U., e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. Aug. 18, '64, disab.
Hawkins, J. A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Sept. 6, 1863, at New Orleans.
House, Peter, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Jennings, J. A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Jennings, J. M., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Johnson, W. S., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Jarret, J. E., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 12, 1863, at Vicksburg.
Kinsey, W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Lincicum, J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Livermore, Wilson, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Moore, H. F., e. A. 14, 1862, died Aug. 5, 1863, disab.
McKay, T. P., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died July 26, 1863, Vicksburg.
Maroney, J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Moorehouse, J. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, dred Aug. 16, 1863, at Carrollton, Iowa.
Nicoll, Alex., e. Alex. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Nike, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Sept. 3, 1863, Memphis.
Olinger, J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Sept. 19, 1863, Memphis.
Pitts, M. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 11, 1863, disab.
Perkins, C. H., e. Aug. 15, 1861.
Rice, W. W., e. Oct. 25, 1862, died Aug. 16, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
Shanklin, C. M., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died July 27, 1863, at Vicksburg.
Sheiry, H. E., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Aug. 13, 1863, at Vicksburg.
Seamons, W. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 22, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks.
Shanklin, M., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. July 15, 1863, disab.
Slaughter, W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. March 30, '63, disab.
Starr, B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Smith, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. Aug. 16, 1863, to Inv. Corps.
Tuttle, Lloyd, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.
Vawser, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th inf.

Walls, T. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th Inf.
 Wayman, T. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th Inf.
 Walters, M., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Walck, A. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1863, disab.
 Woods, N., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. F, 34th Inf.

Company F.

Capt. Jacob W. Rogers, com. Nov. 4, 1862.
 First Lieut. Henry M. Shoemaker, com. Nov. 4, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Second Lieut. David Campbell, com. Nov. 4, 1862, res. Aug. 8, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Jacob H. Walrath, e. us sergt. Aug. 13, 1862, com. 2d lieut. Aug. 9, 1863, disd. as 1st sergt. to accept promotion in Corps Du Afrique.
 First Sergt. S. M. Phillips, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Aug. 18, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo.
 Sergt. Jno. J. Broadbent, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sergt. Chas. A. Wilcox, Aug. 14, 1862, disd. May 1, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. J. B. Chappell, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Aug. 14, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
 Corp. Jacob Rush, Jr., e. Aug. 20, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Corp. E. S. Linderman, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died Aug. 2, 1863 at Vicksburg.
 Corp. C. G. Spears, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34 Inf.
 Corp. D. Sutherland, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died July 28, 1863, at Vicksburg.
 Corp. Wm. F. Perkins, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Nov. 18, 1863, at Memphis.
 Corp. Benj. Cooper, e. Aug. 19, '62, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Corp. Leander Welsh, e. Aug. 22, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Corp. Jesse J. Roberts, e. Aug. 19, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Musician Hubbell Pepper, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Musician Saml. Clark, e. Aug. 17, 1862, died Nov. 12, 1862, at Dubuque.
 Wagoner D. B. Welsh, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Abbott, Wm. S., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Feb. 25, '63, disab.
 Booth, A. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Sept. 11, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Burget, Geo., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Barber, A. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Aug. 2, 1863, at Vicksburg.
 Cordray, Lewis M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Aug. 29, 1863, at Carrollton, Iowa.
 Cook, Jno. Jr., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Collins, Wm. E., e. Nov. 28, 1863, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Cavin, C. H., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Chappell, Alfred, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died July 9, 1863, on steamer "City of Memphis."
 Campbell, T. C., e. Aug. 11, '62, died Jan. 26, '64, at Cairo.
 Clements, H., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Dayhuff, Peter, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. June 5, 1863, disab.
 Doolittle, E. D., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Nov. 16, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Deppe, C., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Nov. 21, '62, at Windsor.
 Foster, Orin, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Sept. 11, 1863, at New Orleans.
 Fuson, Jos. B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Sept. 4, 1863, at Keokuk.
 Hennings, Thos., e. Aug. 12, '62, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 House, Jeremiah, e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 House, Alex., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Higby, Milo L., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Ives, Asahel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Jones, J. N., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. July 1, 1864, disab.
 Kidder, R. H., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died July 21, 1863, on steamer Anglo Saxon.
 Kirkpatrick, J. N., e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Keasey, C. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Keisey, R. D., e. Aug. 17, 1862, disd. Oct. 23, 1863, disab.
 Leonhart, Martin, e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Luce, E. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Jan. 27, 1864, in Brownsville, Tex.
 Linn, Jno. R., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Aug. 3, 1863, on steamer "City of Memphis."
 Lee, L. M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Oct. 20, 1863, disab.
 Mathews, John, e. Aug. 25, '62, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Mansfield, F. N., e. Aug. 12, '62, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Miller, Jos. K., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Jan. 31, 1864, disab.
 McNutt, Geo. E., e. Feb. 26, 1864, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Miller, Jacob, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 McKulkin, R. W., e. Feb. 26, '64, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Murray, Geo. M., e. Aug. 19, '62, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Nichols, Jos., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.

Parker, Saml., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Parkhurst, W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Parker, Miles, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. June 18, 1864, disab.
 Peterman, Jacob, e. Aug. 19, 1862, died Jan. 21, 1863, at Dubuque.

Reber, H. G., e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. April 16, 1863, disab.
 Rogers, Jos. C., e. Aug. 13, '62, disd. Sept. 11, 1863, disab.
 Richards, Jno. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Aug. 3, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Rawson, Jas. D., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Rawson, Geo. L., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Robbins, M. C. F., e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Riser, Gustave, e. Aug. 23, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Robinson, J. F., e. Aug. 23, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Robinson, A. J., e. Aug. 23, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Ronco, Jno., e. Feb. 26, 1864, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Ronco, Jos. J., e. Feb. 26, 1864, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Saltsgiver, H. C., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Sept. 12, 1863, in New Orleans.

Sharp, I. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Nov. 5, 1862, at Dubuque.

Stahl, Harmon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Sept. 2, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Severson, B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Soward, S. C., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Staats, A. Y., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Sept. 11, 1863, disab.
 Smith, J. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Sutherland, S., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 19, 1863, at New Orleans.

Simpson, Daniel, e. Aug. 19, '62, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Smith, Eugene, Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Soward, Geo. S., e. Aug. 12, '62, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Sliter, G. D., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Aug. 10, 1863, in Vicksburg.

Spaulding, Jas., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Tracy, A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died July 14, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Thorp, E. M., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Umbarger, J. P., e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Umbarger, David P., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 24, 1863, at Carrollton, Iowa.

Vargason, A., e. Aug. 23, 1862, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Williams, M. L., e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to Co. K, 34th Inf.
 Wilson, Marshal, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Aug. 17, 1863, at St. Louis.

Wells, Jos. T., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Aug. 11, 1863, at Carrollton, Iowa.

Company G.

Capt. Chas. H. Millar, e. as private Co. F, 9th Inf. com. capt. this Co. Nov. 4, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.
 First Lieut. Edward Elwell, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 11, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 11, 1862, resd. June 2, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Leander M. Bunton, com. 2d lieut. Nov. 4, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 3, 1863, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.
 Sergt. L. B. Fish, e. Aug. 15, '62, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.
 Sergt. R. C. Rowell, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. June 16, 1863.
 Sergt. L. Potter, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died March 3, 1864 at New Orleans.
 Sergt. Edward Easton, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.
 Corp. R. Holden, e. Aug. 15, '62, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.
 Corp. Jos. L. Williams, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Aug. 13, 1863, at Port Hudson.
 Corp. R. T. Watrous, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.
 Corp. John Weaver, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.
 Corp. C. H. Wilson, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 11, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
 Corp. Robt. McMullen, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.
 Corp. Wm. Deal, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.
 Corp. Clarence Webber, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.
 Musician R. C. Potter, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Sept. 4, 1863, at Carrollton, Iowa.
 Musician A. Richards, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Wagoner D. W. Nichols, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.
 Address, N., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.
 Anderson, H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.
 Allyn, Augustus, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. June 16, '64, disab.
 Boswell, Jas. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 14, '63, disab.
 Boswell, Willis, e. Feb. 26, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.
 Bacon, C. C., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.
 Brown, Wm. O., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Aug. 5, 1863, at Vicksburg.
 Barton, John C., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Chandler, E. E., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Aug. 30, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks.

Cummings, T. J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Aug. 13, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Converse, W. E., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Aug. 20, 1863, at Carrollton, Iowa.

Doland, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Davis, M. L., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Oct. 1, 1863, at New Orleans.

Davis, Aug. W., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Feb. 28, '64, disab.

Doty, Andrew, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Dayton, R., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 1, 1863, disab.

Dayton, Jonathan, e. Aug. 20, '62, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Finch, B. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Finch, Aurelius, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Aug. 10, 1863, at St. Louis.

Gersbacher, A., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died Aug. 6, 1863, at St. Louis.

Heald, Seth, e. Aug. 10, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Heald, Artemus, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Hendershot, Thos., e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Hensley, D. P., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Sept. 14, '63, disab.

Hensley, R. N., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died July 8, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Hughes, R. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Houpt, Conrad, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Oct. 2, 1863, at New Orleans.

Houpt, Elias, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died July 15, 1863, at Vicksburg.

How, H. F., e. Aug. 14, died Sept. 14, 1863, at Vicksburg.

How, Chas., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Jaques, Francis, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Aug. 11, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Johnson, G. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Kreamer, A. G., e. Nov. 28, 1863, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Learn, Jacob, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Aug. 31, 1863, at Carrollton, Iowa.

Long, David, Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Moulton, H. A., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Mathias, A. J., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Mullineux, N., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Meikle, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Nicholas, D. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Norcross, J. A., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Sept. 27, 1863, disab.

Niles, R. S., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Oct. 8, 1864, disab.

Northrop, Geo. E., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Aug. 16, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks.

Nutting, Oscar, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Osgood, L. K., e. Nov. 27, 1863, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Osgood, Warren, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Jan. 22, 1864, at New Orleans.

Poorman, Israel B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Sept. 1, 1863, at Carrollton.

Proctor, Nathan R., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Sept. 2, 1863, at Carrollton.

Perry, Wm. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 15, 1863, at New Orleans.

Pratt, Melvin, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died Aug. 17, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Reynolds, Wm. M., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Sept. 3, 1863, at Carrollton.

Reeves, Levi, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Shaffer, David, e. Aug. 13, 1863, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Shaffer, Joseph, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. May 5, 1863.

Shook, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 7, 1863, disab.

Smith, Willard, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died June 15, 1864.

Smith, Chauncey, e. April 26, '64, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Spurr, Chas. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Stone, Wm. P., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Aug. 11, 1863, at Port Hudson.

Seeley, Samuel S., e. Aug. 15, 1864.

Scott, Wm. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Aug. 12, '63, disab.

Thurston, Jesse, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Sept. 1, 1863, at Carrollton.

Thompson, Francis E., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 24, '64.

Van Buskirk, S., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Thorp, E. W., e. Nov. 25, 1863, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Witherell, Loren, e. Feb. 29, 1864, died at Brownsville, Texas, July 12, 1864.

Wilbur, Perry F., e. Aug. 13, 1862.

Wing, Elithu, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Aug. 16, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Watrous, Moses, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Wood, Francis, e. Aug. 14, 1862, deserted at Dubuque, Oct. 23, 1862.

White, A. P., e. Aug. 20, 1862.

Easton, Geo. W., e. Nov. 17, '62, trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf.

Van Buskirk, John, e. Nov. 17, 1862, disd. Aug. 11, 1863.

Jaques, Earl, e. Nov. 17, 1862, died Aug. 22, 1863, at Carrollton, La.

Company H.

Capt. Eliphalet Follett, com. Nov. 4, 1862.

First Lieut. Elisha Hosmer, com. Nov. 4, 1862, resd. March 24, 1864.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Butcher, e. as corp. Aug. 15, 1862, prmtd. to sergt. then to 1st lieut. March 25, 1864.

Second Lieut. Lewis Armstrong, com. Nov. 4, 1862, resd. July 20, 1863.

First Sergt. James N. Dennis, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. I, 34th Inf.

Sergt. W. H. H. Myers, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Sergt. C. M. Curtis, e. Aug. 4, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Sergt. William Whiting, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died Oct. 30, '63, at Elgin.

Corp. R. H. Albright, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Oct. 20, 1863, at Carrollton.

Corp. Jas. H. Linderman, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 10, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.

Corp. G. J. Webb, e. Aug. 11, '62, disd. Sept. 14, '63, disab.

Corp. A. Thompson, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Sept. 21, 1863, disab.

Corp. Geo. W. Irwin, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Corp. Geo. La Page, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Corp. B. F. Dibble, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Musician M. E. B. West, e. Aug. 18, 1862, died Sept. 12, 1863, in U. S. hospital.

Musician Joseph H. West, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 29, 1863, at New Orleans.

Wagoner C. Dorland, e. Aug. 17, 1862, died Aug. 21, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks.

Baldwin, Chris., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Oct. 17, 1863, disab.

Bell, Robt. T., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Sept. 14, 1863, disab.

Bamer, Chas., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Oct. 18, 1863, at Elgin.

Crane, Eleazer, e. Aug. 4, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Crane, Edgar, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Conner, Isaac, e. Aug. 1, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Cooley, Jas. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Cain, W. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Christianson, M., Aug. 15, 1862, died Sept. 4, 1863, at Keokuk.

Conner, Wm. T., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Doud, Wm. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Downie, E. B., e. Aug. 5, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Desart, Leander, e. Dec. 1, 1863, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Desart, Dennis, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Edgar, George W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 9, 1863, at Port Hudson.

Foster, Edwin, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Follett, Thos. M., e. Aug. 10, '62, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Gage, William R., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Gillette, Shuble, e. Aug. 1, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Garner, William H., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Grossman, F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Goodsill, F. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Oct. 18, 1863, at St. Louis.

Gunnelson, Swan, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Dec. 5, 1863, at Memphis.

Herrington, H. L., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Oct. 28, 1863, at Carrollton, La.

Howard, Hugh, e. Aug. 4, 1862, died Sept. 23, 1863, at Memphis.

Harvey, Dennis R., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Aug. 30, 1863, at Keokuk.

Johnson, Jas., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Kinsee, Jas., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

King, Benj., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Sept. 21, 1863, disab.

King, Nathaniel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Sept. 21, '63, disab.

Ketchum, Witham, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Aug. 6, 1863, on Steamer R. C. Wood.

Knight, J. W., e. Aug. 2, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Kincade, Fred., e. Oct. 11, 1864, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Kinyan, Wm., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Oct. 12, '63, at Cairo.

Lyon, Willis, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. A, 34th Inf.

Lee, Martin, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Moore, John W., e. Aug. 2, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Miller, P. J., e. Aug. 5, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Myers, Eleazer, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Aug. 7, 1863, on Steamer City of Memphis.

Myers, Richard, e. Oct. 11, 1864, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Mattocks, Eli, e. Aug. 4, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Martindale, Al., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Mattocks, Wm., e. Aug. 3, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Mattocks, W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Mitchell, R. N., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Maze, Thomas, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Moats, Ambrose, Aug. 15, 1862.
 Marsh, J. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Mathiason, J. M., Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.
 Minzer, Fred., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.
 Nichols, Wesley, e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.
 Nittel, Jacob, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 28, 1862, disab.
 Owen, A. F., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 28, 1863, at Carrollton, La.
 Packer, Gust., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.
 Relay, John, e. Oct. 11, 1864, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.
 Schlupp, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.
 Stirk, Jos. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.
 Smith, Sidney, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.
 Sattsgiver, Adam, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 20, 1863, on Steamer R. C. Wood.
 Sparks, John C., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Oct. 25, 1863, at Memphis.
 Smith, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Oct. 28, 1863, at New Orleans.
 Schmitt, William M., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Taylor, Ed J., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.
 Travers, N., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.
 Whiting, Benj., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Aug. 9, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
 Watenpaugh, A., e. Aug. 1, 1862, died Aug. 21, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks.
 Warren, Abel, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Nov. 27, 1863, at Brownsville, Texas.
 Zimmerman, G., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.
 Lee, Andrew, e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.
 Ropes, Chas. F., e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. to Co. H, 34th Inf.

Company K.

Cullins, Amos, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Aug. 20, 1863, on Steamer City of Memphis.
 Kerr, James N., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Moe, A. B., e. Aug. 19, 1862, disd. June 16, 1864, disab.
 Moe, Perry, e. Aug. 19, 1862, died Dec. 26, 1863, at Brownsville, Texas.
 Rice, Wilder, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 14, 1863, disab.
 Voorhees, Levi P., e. Aug. 23, 1862, disd. June 20, '64, disab.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth consolidated.

Not long after consolidation, the regiment went to Kenner, eight miles from New Orleans, on the Jackson Railroad, and encamped on ground considerably lower than the Mississippi River. January 27, 1865, arrived at Barrancas, Fla.; went into camp until the movement on Fort Blakely, sixty miles distant; took part in the assault of April 9 with conspicuous gallantry, which ended its active service.

NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Houston, Texas Aug. 15, 1865.

Company F.

Trans. from Co. A, Thirty-eighth Regt., Dec. 31, 1864.

First Lieut. Ezra Crosby.
 First Sergt. Geo. W. Cook.
 Sergt. Brown Stuart.
 Sergt. Benj. W. Edsberry.
 Corp. John H. Pitts.
 Corp. Jas. Burrell.
 Corp. Wm. Kinsey, wd. April 9, 1865, at Blakely, Ala.
 Corp. T. C. Wayman.
 Musician A. M. Currier.
 Bailey, Wm. T.
 Burk, John.
 Butler, Jesse.
 Butler, Henry, died May 27, 1865, at New Orleans.
 Barnum, Joseph C.
 Bartie, Thos.
 Corbin, Daniel.
 Cline, Jacob.
 Cook, John G.
 Clamer, Wm.
 Crom, A.
 Crosby, G. R.
 Clow, N. B.
 Davis, Josiah.
 Forbes, Daniel C.
 Fitch, E. E.
 Horrigan, Wm.
 Howe, Wm. H.
 Hitch, John.
 Hart, Dennis, wd. April 9, 1865, at Blakely, Ala.
 Hageman, John N.

Hause, Peter.
 Johnson, Wm. S.
 Jennings, John A.
 Jennings, Joseph M.
 Lincicum, Jesse.
 Maroney, John.
 Nicoll, Alex.
 Nefzgar, Jacob F.
 Staples, S. D.
 Starr, Baruard.
 Tuttle, Loyd.
 Vawser, John.
 Walls, Thos. A.
 Woods, Neri.

Company G.

Trans. from Co. G, Thirty-eighth Inf., Dec. 31, 1864.

Capt. Chas. H. Millar.
 First Lieut. Leander M. Bunton.
 Second Lieut. Edward Easton, e. as sergt. Co. G, 38th Inf., Aug. 15, 1862, comd. 2d lieut. this Co. Jan. 10, 1865.
 Sergt. Lorenzo B. Fish.
 Sergt. Robt. Holden.
 Corp. R. T. Watrous.
 Corp. John Weaver.
 Corp. C. L. Webber.
 Corp. D. F. Nicholas.
 Corp. Nelson Mulinex.
 Wagoner D. W. Nicholas, disd. Feb. 14, 1865, disab.
 Andrews, Noah.
 Anderson, Henry, wd. April 9, 1865, Blakely, Ala.
 Bacon, C. C.
 Boswell, Willis.
 Barton, John C.
 Dayton, Jonathan.
 Deal, Wm.
 Doland, John.
 Doty, Andrew.
 Easton, Geo. W.
 Finch, B. W.
 Heald, Artemus.
 Heald, Seth.
 Hughes, R. C.
 How, Chas.
 Hendershott, Thos.
 Johnson, Geo. W.
 Kramer, A. G.
 Long, David.
 Meikle, John.
 Moulton, H. A.
 McMullen, Robt.
 Nutting, Oscar.
 Shaffer, David.
 Scott, Wm. H.
 Spurr, C. C., disd. July 31, 1865, disab.
 Smith, Chauncey.
 Thorp, E. W.
 Van Buskirk, S.
 Watrous, Moses, disd. May 12, 1865, disab.
 Osgood, L. K.
 Smith, Willard.
 Van Buskirk, John.

Company H.

(Trans. from Co. H, Thirty-eighth Inf., Dec. 31, 1864.)

Sergt. Wm. H. H. Myers.
 Sergt. C. M. Curtis.
 Corp. Thos. M. Follett.
 Corp. G. A. Packer.
 Corp. Geo. W. Irwin.
 Corp. Geo. Zimmerman.
 Conner, Wm. T.
 Conner, Isaac.
 Crane, E. W.
 Crane, Edgar.
 Cooley, Jas. C.
 Cain, Wm.
 Dibble, Benj. F.
 Downie, E. B.
 Desart, Dennis.
 Desart, Leander.
 Doud, Wm. M.
 Foster, Edwin.
 Gillett, Shuble.
 Grossman, Frederick, disd. March 3, 1865, disab.
 Johnson, James.
 Knight, John W.
 Kinsel, James.

Kincade, Frederick.
 Lee, Martin.
 Lee, Andrew.
 Lyon, Willis.
 Lapage, Geo.
 Minzer, Frederick.
 Mattocks, Wilder.
 Moore, John W.
 Miller, P. J.
 Mattocks, Eli.
 Mattocks, Wm. R.
 Martindale, A.
 Mitchell, R. N.
 Maze, Thos.
 Mathiason, John M.
 Myers, Richard.
 Nichols, Wesley.
 Ropes, Chas. F.
 Relay, John.
 Schlupp, Jacob.
 Stirk, Joseph W.
 Smith, Sidney.
 Taylor, Ed. J.
 Travers, N.

Company I.

(Trans. from Co. A, Thirty-eighth Inf., Dec. 31, 1864.)

Second Lieut. James N. Dennis, com. Jan. 10, 1865, from 1st sergt.
 Holcomb, R. M.
 Davis, Benj.

Company K.

(Trans. from Co. F, Thirty-eighth Inf., Dec. 31, 1864.)

First Lieut. Henry M. Shoemaker, e. Nov. 4, 1862, wd. at Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865.
 Sergt. Jacob Miller.
 Sergt. Geo. L. Rawson.
 Corp. Ashabel Ives.
 Corp. Jacob Rush, Jr.
 Corp. C. G. Spears.
 Corp. Martin Leonhart.
 Musician E. Hubbell Pepper.
 Burget, Geo.
 Cavin, Wm. E.
 Clement, H.
 Collins, C. H.
 Cook, John.
 Hennings, Thos.
 Higby, Milo L.
 House, Alex.
 House, Jeremiah.
 Keasey, C. A., died March 25, 1865.
 Kirkpatrick, J. N.
 Mansfield, F. W., disd. Aug. 23, 1863, disab.
 Mathews, John.
 McNutt, Geo. E.
 McQuilkin, R. W.
 Nichols, Jos.
 Parkhurst, W.
 Parker, Samuel.
 Roberts, Jesse J., disd. June 6, 1865, disab.
 Rawson, Jas. D.
 Riser, Gustave.
 Robbins, M. C. F.
 Robinson, A. J.
 Robinson, Jacob F.
 Ronco, John.
 Ronco, James J.
 Soward, Geo. S.
 Severson, Barnard.
 Simpson, Daniel.
 Smith, Eugene.
 Smith, J. C.
 Soward, S. C.
 Spaulding, Jas.
 Thorp, E. M.
 Umbarger, J. P.
 Vargason, A.
 Williams, M. L.
 Welsh, D. B.
 Welsh, L.
 Cooper, Benj.
 Murray, Geo. M., musician.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

(One Hundred Days.)

This was also a 100-day regiment. It went into service at Davenport, June 10, 1864 and was forwarded to Cairo and thence to Memphis, arriving at the latter place June

20. June 27, the regiment was ordered to Camp Lookout, near Collierville, Tenn., where the men did heavy duty, being on picket alternate days for about two months. The only brush with the enemy occurred at that place in August. A squad of guerrillas captured two pickets, and a detachment was sent out to rescue them, if possible. In the skirmish that followed, four of our men were wounded. September 1, the Forty-sixth returned to Memphis, and on the 10th of the same month started homeward, reaching Davenport on the 16th. The regiment was mustered out and paid off on the 23d.

NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

Col. David B. Henderson, com. June 9, 1864.

Hos. Stew. Edwin A. Kreamer, e. May 10, 1864, prmtd. from 2d Sergt., Co. D, June 10, 1864.

Company D.

First Lieut. Nathan S. Harwood, com. June 10, 1864.
 Corp. Henry G. Reber, e. May 1st, 1864.
 Corp. Francis M. Robertson, e. May 6, 1864.
 Corp. Robert Quigley, e. May 7, 1864.
 Corp. C. A. Doan, e. May 6, 1864, died Aug. 27, 1864, at Memphis.

Musician Wm. J. Haddock, e. May 6, 1864.

Albright, John W., e. May 10, 1864.

Abbott, Chas. N., e. May 4, 1864.

Blodgett, Oliver, e. May 9, 1864.

Bean, Geo. E., e. May 10, 1864.

Conrad, James, e. May 6, 1864.

Gray, Harrison W., e. May 9, 1864.

Meitzgar, A. E., e. May 9, 1864.

Munger, W. B., e. May 14, 1864.

Norton, Homer E., e. May 10, 1864.

Pepper, Wm. H., e. May 10, 1864.

Perkins, Jerry, e. May 14, 1864.

Rinker, M. N., e. May 21, 1864.

Robbins, Jerome N., e. May 10, 1864.

Torode, Wm., e. May 6, 1864.

Wells, Hamilton C., e. May 10, 1864.

Company F.

Corp. Joseph Murphy, e. May 2, 1864.

Corp. Chas. Wollner, e. May 17, 1864.

Stewart, John M., e. May 2, 1864.

Torry, I. B., e. May 2, 1864.

Company K.

Slusher, John B., e. May 13, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS INFANTRY.

Fifth Infantry.

Corp. Simon L. Shultz, e. July 1, 1861, disbanded Aug. 18, 1864.

Corp. John Jarrett, e. July 1, 1861, kld. in action May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, Miss.

Corp. Wm. Codling, e. July 1, 1861, disd. Feb. 27, 1864,

at St. Louis, Mo., on acct. of wds.

Cushman, Wm. S., e. July 1, 1861, disd. Dec. 3, 1862,

disab.

Conkling, A. M., e. July 1, 1861, disd. Feb. 27, 1864, at St.

Louis, Mo.

Davis, John A., e. July 1, 1861, disd. Dec. 17, 1863, Regt'1

Report says died of wds. Dec. 17, 1863.

Sitler, Geo. B., e. July 1, 1861, capt. May 17, 1864, at

Madison Station, Ala., disbanded Aug., 1864.

Sprague, Heman, e. July 1, 1861, disbanded Aug., 1864.

Sprague, H. C., e. July 1, 1861, wd. Sept. 19, 1862, at Iuka,

also wd. May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills.

Sixth Infantry.

Smith, A. M., e. July 15, 1861, wd., died May 12, 1862, at Paducah.

Seventh Infantry.

Sergt. Calvin B. Lake, com. March 18, 1862, resd. Sept. 12, 1863.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Newcomer, Levi, e. Oct. 4, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864,

m. o. July 21, 1865.

Kenyon, Edgar, e. Nov. 7, 1864.

Fourteenth Infantry.

Maj. Leander C. Noble, com. Feb. 27, 1862, from civil life, declined.
 Wagoner F. S. Smith, e. March 6, 1863, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.
 Robison, Alvin, e. March 23, 1863, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.

Residuary Battery—Fourteenth Infantry.

Robinson, A. E., e. March 23, 1863, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.
 Robinson, A. S., e. Feb. 1, 1864, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.

Sixteenth Infantry.

Asst. Surg. Dixon Alexander, com. March 5, 1865, m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Baluff, John P., e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Brown, John W., e. Dec. 9, 1861, died July 4, 1862.
 Joy, Henry F., e. Dec. 10, 1861, died Feb. 25, 1862.
 Rowland, M. M., e. Dec. 7, 1861, died Oct. 14, 1862.

Seventeenth Infantry.

Wheeler, Joseph F., e. Dec. 16, 1862, re-e. as vet. Feb. 29, 1864, capt. Oct. 13, 1864, in Georgia, m. o. July 25, 1865.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Worst, G. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Gilliam, E. D., e. Oct. 17, 1864, m. o. July 31, 1865.

Fortieth Infantry.

Sergt. Geo. W. Langham, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. Aug. 2, 1865.

Forty-fourth Infantry.

Holmes, J. C., e. Aug. 30, 1864, m. o. Sept. 15, 1864.
 Webber, R. E., e. May 15, 1864, m. o. Sept. 15, 1864.

Forty-seventh Infantry.

Barber, Zina L., e. May 10, 1864.
 Dorland, Cornelius, e. May 13, 1864.
 Eaton, Arthur H., e. May 17, 1864.
 Weeks, Lyman G., e. May 16, 1864.

Forty-eighth Infantry.

Teague, Wm. J., e. June 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 21, 1864.

First Infantry, A. D.

(60 U. S. Vols., A. D.)

Second Lieut. Iram A. Sawyer, e. as sergt. maj., com. 2d lieut. May 9, 1864, resd. May 26, 1865.

Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

Christianson, G.
 Christopherson, F.
 Helgeson, Ole.
 Iverson, Ole.

Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

Ward, Royal L., e. Dec. 23, 1861.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Fitz Henry Warren, one of the most accomplished of the Iowa politicians, became one of the editors of the *New York Tribune* about the time the war commenced. He had been First Assistant Postmaster General, but indignantly resigned when Millard Fillmore approved the Fugitive Slave Act. After the first battle of Bull Run, Mr. Warren, who had previously been elected Colonel of the First Iowa Cavalry, determined to accept, laid down his powerful pen and grasped the sword.

In July, 1861, six companies were in camp near Burlington, were fully organized by the last of August and mustered into service early in September, at Davenport.

In October, the regiment was ordered to St. Louis, and eight companies patrolled a large portion of Missouri during the following Winter; and it is said that that region was extremely unhealthy for guerrillas while it was occupied by the First Iowa troopers. It had numerous skirmishes with Quantrell and other outlaws in 1862.

December 3d, marched to reinforce Gen. Blunt at Cane Hill, Ark.; led the column advancing on Van Buren, December 28th; whipped two regiments of rebel cavalry, dashed into town, and performed effective service in the Southwest.

When the war closed, instead of being mustered out, the veteran First was sent to Texas. There, one of its members was flogged by order of Gen. Custer, against which barbarity Gov. Stone earnestly protested, and asked that the regiment be taken from Custer's command and honorably mustered out.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1865.]

Musn. R. W. Brown, e. June 13, 1861, m. o. Sept. 1, 1862.

Company G.

Fish, Wm. B.
 Carpenter, M. D., e. Aug. 26, 1861, died Dec. 29, 1864, in Fayette County
 Eggleston, W. K., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Heustiss, Benjamin, e. Dec. 1, 1863, died Aug. 8, 1864, at Little Rock, Ark.
 Paris, Chas. R., e. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. Jan. 29, 1864, disab.
 Platt, Josiah, e. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Roberts, John B., e. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Ross, Samuel W., Dec. 28, 1863, disd. for disab.
 Sales, Wm. C., e. Dec. 29, 1863.

Company I.

Bonham, M. J., e. March 25, 1864.

Company K.

Corp. W. B. Herriman, e. July 18, 1862.
 Weik-el, Geo., re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wolf, Harrison.

Company M.

Johnson, Otis T., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 McAnn, Jos. L., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Strickland, Franklyn, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Murray, Abraham, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

Unassigned Recruits.

Gorham, James, e. Dec. 14, 1863.
 Sherrard, David, e. Dec. 14, 1863.
 Alford, E. M., e. Jan. 12, 1864.
 Cushman, Wm. S., e. Jan. 12, 1864.
 Eggleston, C. B., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Jones, Allen, e. Jan. 23, 1864.
 Reynolds, Geo., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Wood, Lewis, e. Jan. 12, 1864.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

The Sixth Cavalry was recruited in 1862, and was sent to Dakota immediately after being recruited and drilled, where it marched, under Gen. Sully, against the Indians.

The command left the mouth of the Big Cheyenne on the 21st day of August, 1863, and, on the 3d of September, participated in the battle of White Stone Hill. From the official report of Col. D. S. Wilson, of that date, is condensed the following:

On the morning of the 3rd, Col. Wilson received an order from the general commanding to detail one battalion from his command, and, as it was the turn of the Third Battalion to scout, an order was issued directing Maj. House to report at headquarters for instructions, which was promptly done. Company M had had their horses used up by constant scouting. The detail for the scout was Company C, L. L. Ainsworth, Captain; Company I, L. R. Wolf, Captain; Company F, S. Shattuck, Captain; and Company H, of Second Battalion, C. J. Marsh, Captain. They left the command at an early hour. After their departure, the brigade took up its line of march to a point ten miles east of White Stone Hill. Maj. House discovered a very large body of Indians at the "Hill," and commenced a parley to hold them while he despatched a messenger to the camp. As soon as the messenger arrived, it was only a few minutes before the whole command was on its way to the battle-field. The battle at once began, and upon the Sixth Iowa devolved the task of surrounding the Indians and driving them in. On every side were straggling Indians, endeavoring to escape. The main body, however, after having been quietly driven quite a distance toward a common

center, says Col. Wilson, "availed themselves of the darkness that was coming on by suddenly firing upon us, which fire, although entirely unexpected, was immediately returned by us with terrible effect." Preparations were then made to continue the fight on foot, but darkness prevented. The regiment went into camp on the battlefield, corralled their horses, threw out pickets, and the command slept on their arms. The night was very dark and very cold, and, when morning came, it was discovered that the redskins, under cover of the thick darkness, had stolen away, "leaving the country strewn for miles around with their dried meats, provisions, packs, robes, tepees, goods and ponies." In this engagement, the regiment lost one commissioned officer and ten privates, and had eleven wounded. Col. Wilson says of his field and line officers: "From the highest to the lowest, they deserve the most favorable consideration, and the same may be said of almost the entire command engaged. Being their first battle, this was their baptism of fire and steel, and most nobly did they behave. The high valor earned by the noble action of the Iowa troops upon the bloody fields of battle has not been tarnished by the gallant Iowa Sixth at White Stone Hill."

July 28, 1864, the Sixth had a hand in the engagement with the Indians at Tahkahokutah, where the Indians occupied a secure position on some steep and rocky bluffs partly covered with timber. The Indians threw out mounted skirmishing parties eight or ten miles in advance of this position, which were driven back to the bluffs. The Indians were then shelled out of their position in the rocks and forced to retreat with considerable loss. August 8th, the regiment, which had camped the previous night on the Little Missouri, had a skirmish with a heavy force of Indians, and on the following day got a chance to charge them a distance of over two miles, killing a considerable number. The regiment remained in Dakota until Winter, bivouacked at Sioux City until Spring, and was mustered out in October, 1865.

[NOTE.—This Regiment was mustered out at Sioux City, Iowa Oct. 17, 1865.]

Act. A. Surg. N. B. Elliot, com. Dec. 18, '62, res. Feb. 27, '63.
Adj. Benj. J. Agard, e. as private Sept. 22, 1862, prmt'd.
adj. May 5, 1864.

Company C.

Capt. Lucian L. Ainsworth, com. Jan. 31, 1863.
First Lieut. Geo. E. Dayton, com. Jan. 31, 1863, prmt'd.
capt. Co. K, March 4, 1864.
First Lieut. Freeman K. Fisk, e. as sergt. Sept. 22, 1863,
prmt'd. 2d lieut. June 30, 1864, com. 2d lieut. March
16, 1865.
Second Lieut. Henry Rickel, com. Jan. 31, 1863, res. June
29, 1864.
Second Lieut. Warren D. Stafford, e. as Q. M. S. Sept. 22,
1862, com. 2d lieut. March 16, 1865.
Com. Sergt. A. Dorn, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Sergt. Wm. F. Crawford, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Sergt. Geo. F. Boardman, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Sergt. Danl. R. Blaisdell, e. Sept. 22, 1862, disd. May 31,
1865, disab.
Sergt. Jas. Holmes, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Corp. John L. Davis, e. Sept. 22, 1862, disd. May 4, 1864,
disab.
Corp. R. E. Burlingham, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Corp. Delos W. Eaton, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Corp. A. M. Childs, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Corp. Wm. Tripp, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Corp. Merritt Smith, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Corp. C. L. Loomis, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Teamster S. W. Osborn, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Teamster J. Crawford, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Saddler Jas. E. Bissell, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Agard, B. E., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Burrett, A., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Burdin, Geo., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Burrell, Wm., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Buttles, O. F., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Burnsides, A. C., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Barnes, A. S., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Clark, Avery, e. Sept. 22, 1862, kld. Sept. 3, 1863, in action,
at White Stone Mills, D. T.
Conrad, L. D., e. Dec. 1, 1862, disd. July 29, 1865.
Cooley, Wm. H., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Crawford, Arthur, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Conrad, Orlando, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Connegan, Frank, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Davis, Geo. R., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Eckman, John, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Eaton, W. C., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Foster, Hiram, e. Sept. 22, 1862.

Fortney, Adam, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Farr, Levi L., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Graves, Harley, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Hubbell, M. S., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Hamilton, Benj., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Innis, Robt., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Kellogg, Hiram, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Long, Moses O., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Luse, J. C., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Middlestatis, F., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
McDonal, Dongal, e. Oct. 1, 1862, disd. April 21, '63, disab.
Nolan, M., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Ober, Francis, e. Sept. 18, 1862.
Paine, Wm. J., e. Sept. 23, 1862.
Reeder, Thos., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Stoops, W. H., e. Sept. 18, 1862, died Oct. 10, 1864, at Ft.
Rice, D. T.
Sawyer, C. A., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Seeber, H. S., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Sheek, Fred., e. Sept. 22, 1862, disd. Dec. 26, 1864, disab.
Tague, John, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Tripp, Willis, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Ungerer, Michael, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Vansickles, C. V., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Ward, Robert, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Whitely, Geo., e. Oct. 4, 1862.
Wade, Isaac, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Winslow, A. P., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Wickham, Orison, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Wickham, R., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Wakefield, Jacob, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Abernethy, Jas., e. Feb. 1, 1863.
Burdong, Judiah, Oct. 1, 1863.
Mathis, Wm. W., Feb. 1, 1863.
Roach, M. T., Feb. 1, 1863.
Bingham, Jas. W., e. March 19, 1864.
Gray, Jas. K., e. March 31, 1864.
Lachey, Melvin, e. March 19, 1864.
Maynard, S. J., e. March 2, 1864.
Shanklin, M. W., e. March 31, 1864.
Schermehorn, P. B., Oct. 17, 1864.

Company I.

Barnes, B. C., e. Nov. 1, 1862.
Hutton, Jos. S., e. Nov. 22, 1862.
Heath, Wm. W., e. Dec. 1, 1862.
McFarlan, J., e. Jan. 1, 1862.
Doxsee, Charles, e. March 6, 1863.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at "Camp Hendershott," Davenport, in the Summer of 1863, and ordered to duty against the Indians in Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado and Kansas. Portions of the regiment were engaged in the battles of White Stone Hill, Tahkahokutah, Bad Lands, Little Blue Julesburg, Mud Springs, Rush Creek, Horse Creek, Cow Creek, and other engagements, in which the brave Iowa boys fought gallantly. The battle of Julesburg, Colorado, was fought by Company F, under Capt. O'Brien. The Indians in large numbers had attacked a train. Capt. O'Brien marched to its assistance, and the battle continued during the day. The company lost thirteen killed, and the Indians lost fifty-five. The regiment remained on the plains fighting Indians until 1866.

[NOTE.—This Regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866.]

Company E.

McGee, Wm., e. April 3, 1863.

Company F.

Capt. John F. Brown, e. as 1st sergt. April 1, 1863, com.
1st lieut. Feb. 5, 1866, com. capt. Feb. 10, 1866, disd.
as 1st. lieut. May 5, 1866.
First Lieut. John S. Brewer, com. June 3, 1863, resd. Nov.
3, 1865.
Second Lieut. Salem Morse, e. as sergt. com. 2d lieut. May
23, 1866.
Sergt. Wm. H. Botsford, e. March 1, 1863.
Corp. David Olmstead, e. March 28, 1863.
Corp. Elvin Pratt, e. April 1, 1863.
Corp. Geo. Holes, e. March 25, 1863.
Corp. D. Lippincott, e. March 15, 1863, kld. Jan. 7, 1865,
in action.
Farrier Thos. Green, e. Feb. 5, 1863.
Saddler J. D. Nicoll, e. March 1, 1863.
Asbury, Thos., e. April 1, 1863, disd. Nov. 2, 1863, disab.

Burroughs, Geo. L., e. April 14, 1863.
 Conner, Jas., e. Feb. 1, 1863, died Oct. 5, 1864, at Ft. Cottonwood, D. T.
 Good, Jas., e. May 1, 1863.
 Koons, Anthony, e. Feb. 5, 1863, kld. Jan. 7, 1865, at Julesburg, C. T., in battle.
 Larson, Jas., e. April 1, 1863.
 Moore, E. D., e. April 15, 1863, kld. Jan. 7, 1864, at Julesburg, C. T. in battle.
 Nichols, Jerome, e. April 1, 1863, disd. by civil authority, June 23, 1863.
 Raymond, Wm., e. March 1, 1863.
 Scott, Thos., e. April 1, 1863, kld. Jan. 7, 1865, at Julesburg, C. T., in action.
 Wagler, C. T., e. Feb. 18, 1863.
 Woodruff, M., e. April 1, 1863.
 Wilson, Thos., e. April 1, 1863, disd. Nov. 2, 1863, disab.
 Wickham, John S., e. April 1, 1863, died July 28, 1863, in regimental hospital.

Company Unknown.

Baker, Chas., e. April 11, 1864.
 Bennett, L. S., e. April 16, 1864.

NINTH CAVALRY.

This regiment, Col. Matthew M. Trumbul, was the last of the three years' regiments recruited in Iowa. It was organized at Davenport, November 30, 1863, and ordered to Arkansas, where it remained performing heavy scouting, guard and garrison duties until the close of the war.
 [NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out Feb. 3, 1866.]

Company E.

First Lieut. Mark Gilbert, com. Nov. 30, 1863, resd. Sept. 8, 1864.
 First Lieut. Henry W. Harmon, com. 2d lieut. Nov. 30, 1862, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 9, 1864, resd. July 3, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Walstein Davis, e. as private, com. 2d lieut. July 4, 1865.
 Quartermaster Sergt. H. A. Beck, e. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Com. Sergt. Thos. H. Kaufman, e. July 4, 1863.
 Sergt. Wm. C. Foster, e. July 15, 1863, died Aug. 14, 1864, at Duvall's Bluff, Ark.
 Corp. Jas. E. Carter, e. July 20, 1863.
 Corp. Patten Davis, e. Aug. 25, 1863, died March 26, 1864, at St. Louis.
 Corp. Jephtha Fuson, e. July 1, 1863.
 Corp. A. C. Carson, e. July 1, 1863.
 Trumpeter E. Evenson, e. July 2, 1863.
 Farrier Geo. V. Davis, e. Oct. 9, 1863.
 Farrier Jos. E. Conrad, e. Sept. 23, 1863.
 Saddler John M. Detrick, e. July 15, 1863.
 Anderson, John, e. July 25, 1863, died April 25, 1865, at Brownsville Station, Ark.
 Baker, Milo C., e. June 30, 1863, died Oct. 24, 1864, at Brownsville Station, Ark.
 Bradley, C. T., e. Aug. 11, 1863, died Sept. 21, 1864, at Little Rock, Ark.
 Brown, A., e. July 29, 1863, died Dec. 24, 1864, near Hickory Plains, Ark.
 Dutcher, Chas. E., e. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Dershan, Wm., e. July 6, 1863.
 How, Isaac J., e. July 21, 1863.
 Iliff, Jasper N., e. July 1, 1863.
 Kibbe, L. J., e. July 25, 1863.
 Linnell, S. G., e. June 9, 1863.
 Learn, Samuel, e. June 25, 1863.
 Lathan, F. B., e. Oct. 3, 1863.
 Monnahan, J. P., e. Oct. 1, 1863.
 Olsson, Emerick, e. July 29, 1863.
 Pringle, Robert, e. July 20, 1863.

Rogers, L. D., e. June 18, 1863.
 Rhoades, John, e. Oct. 1, 1863.
 Staddon, James, e. June 19, 1863.
 Stafford, L., e. July 3, 1863.
 Sergeant, P. W., e. July 22, 1863.
 Stone, Daniel E., e. July 18, 1863.
 Shook, Chas. W., July 18, 1863.
 Schwartz, Fred. K., e. Aug. 8, 1863.
 Shannon, Thomas, e. Oct. 6, 1863.
 Tripp, Wm. R., e. Aug. 24, 1863.
 Thompson, C. S., e. Nov. 3, 1863.
 Taylor, David, e. July 15, 1863.
 Wright, Royal R., e. Nov. 1, 1863.

Company F.

Lee, Jasper, e. Dec. 26, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS CAVALRY.

Second Cavalry.

Gifford, Elias, e. Dec. 7, 1863, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Wood, Elias, e. Dec. 4, 1863, died March 9, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
 Davis, S. J., e. Jan. 2, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Wood, Levi, e. Jan. 2, 1864, wd. Dec. 15, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
 Desart, John, e. Dec. 15, 1863, died June 19, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.
 Logan, Lyman, e. Dec. 15, 1863, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Clark, Chas. W., e. Dec. 15, 1863, wd.
 Conner, Benj., e. Sept. 15, 1864, died Feb. 19, 1864, at Memphis.
 Linn, Wm. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Bartlett, Wm., e. Aug. 4, 1861, deserted at Rienzi, Miss., July 18, 1862.
 Hurd, James, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Fourth Cavalry.

Color-Sergt. L. D. Wellman, e. Dec. 12, 1863, wd.
 Flinn, Lewis, e. Sept. 25, 1861, re-e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Platt, Milton, e. Sept. 25, 1861, wd. Oct. 11, 1862.
 Nash, Cassius M., e. Jan. 11, 1864, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.

Fifth Veteran Cavalry.

(Consolidated.)

Davis, L. B., e. April 11, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
 Earle, S. M., e. April 25, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
 Simar, Anson E., e. April, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
 Corp. Hela C. Sprague, e. July 1, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
 Sprague, Heman, e. July 1, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

First Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

Sergt. Norton B. Johnson, e. June 14, 1862.
 Musician David H. Johnson, e. July 15, 1863.

Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

Hayward, John F., e. Dec. 6, 1861.
 Mills, M. P., e. Dec. 6, 1861.
 Newcomb, Clark, e. Dec. 6, 1861.
 Pattie, A. D., e. Dec. 6, 1861.

ARTILLERY.

Second Battery.

Spencer, Jas., e. Sept. 9, 1864, m. o. Aug. 7, 1865.

For four years and more, the note of the fife and drum and bugle and the tramp of armed hosts were continuously heard, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico to British North America, and the clash of arms was borne northward on every breeze from the sunny but blood-drenched plains of the South. For four years and more, "grim-visaged war" had waved its crimson banners over the fair fabric the Fathers had erected, in a vain endeavor to hurl it from its foundations. In this terrible and gigantic struggle, Fayette had borne its full part; and many a brave volunteer from its beautiful prairies

had laid down his life on the battle field, or starved to death in the rebel slaughter pens at Andersonville and Macon.

But now, Sherman and his "brave boys in blue" had made their memorable and historic march to the sea, Lee had surrendered to the victorious army of the Union under Grant, the war was ended, peace restored, the Union preserved in its integrity, and the patriotic sons of Fayette who were spared to witness the final victory of the armies of the Union returned to their homes to receive grand ovations and tributes of honor from friends and neighbors who had eagerly and jealously and anxiously watched and followed them wherever the varying fortunes of war had called them.

Exchanging their soldiers' uniforms for citizens' dress, most of them fell back to their old avocations—on the farm, in the mines, at the forge, the bench, in the shop, in the office, or at whatever else their hands found to do. Their noble deeds, in the hour of their country's peril, are now and always will be dear to the hearts of the people whom they so faithfully served. Brave men are always honored, and no class of citizens are entitled to greater respect than the brave volunteers of Fayette County, not simply because they were soldiers, but because, in their association with their fellow men, their walk is upright, and their character and honesty without reproach.

Their country first, their glory and their pride;
Land of their hopes—land where their fathers died;
When in the right, they'll keep their honor bright;
When in the wrong, they'll die to set it right.

The wondrous deeds of daring and glorious achievements of the Army of the Union, during the great war of the rebellion, will always be dearly cherished by all patriotic hearts. But there were scenes, incidents and accidents, the memory of which will shade with sadness the bright reflections engendered by the contemplation of a heroism, devotion and sacrifice the like of which the world never saw before. But the memory of those who fell in the stupendous struggle is still familiar to the present people of Fayette County; but fifty years hence, when the fathers and mothers of to-day shall have passed on to their eternal home, they will be remembered by posterity more as matters of tradition than of absolute written history.

On the 6th of August, 1869, the anniversary of the Battle of Shiloh, a meeting was called, at Fayette, of the resident survivors of Company F, Third Iowa Regiment, and of other companies and regiments in the county. At the meeting, there were present: Col. Aaron Brown, Capt. Jacob Swank, Lieut. J. H. Lakin, Wm. Cox, F. M. Garrison, J. J. Earle, E. H. Kinyon, T. M. Whiteley, Joseph Antwine, A. D. Davis, A. B. Ecker, J. D. Parrott, of Company F; C. H. Talmadge, of Company I; E. A. Adams, Irwin Comstock, of the Twelfth Regiment; W. H. Scott and J. R. Leightner.

Col. Brown was Chairman by common consent, by virtue of his office.

"At this meeting," says the *Gazette*, "old scars were shown that were fresh, bleeding wounds when last seen by many of these eyes; and with what energy are the battles fought over again?"

The honored dead, those who went out with them, to fight for the Constitution and the Union, were not forgotten, and the business of the day was transacted in a solemn, earnest manner, characteristic of the determined men who have not yet discharged their whole duty—a duty they owe themselves and their comrades, after having fulfilled their duty to their country.

Col. Brown stated the object of the meeting to be to devise a plan for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of those who went out in the

vigor of life, but left their emaciated and bloody forms on the battle fields and in the cemeteries of the South.

The meeting adjourned to meet at West Union May 1st, at which time, a large number of veterans assembled at the Court House. Dr. L. Armstrong was Chairman, and F. M. Garrison, Secretary. C. H. Talmadge, Esq., stated the object of the meeting, and speeches were made by Hon. L. L. Ainsworth, Lakin, Zeigler and others.

A committee, consisting of S. B. Zeigler, M. M. House, J. H. Lakin, Wm. Larrabee and Cyrus Beck, was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the county.

Township committees of three were appointed to secure a general attendance at the next meeting, and instructed to call meetings in their several townships, one week prior to the next meeting. These committees were as follows :

Auburn—William Quivey, Hiram Hoagland, W. W. Gardner. Banks—Nathan Bent, LeRoy Hallowell, Matthew Armstrong. Clermont—J. N. Den-nis. Dr. James Barr, G. A. Appelman. Center—Elisha Hartsough, Augustus Allen, J. B. Perry. Dover—Thomas Kincaid, Frank Ropes, B. H. Ropes. Eden—G. S. Blackman, L. P. Finch, Joel Parker. Fairfield—Adam Becker, G. S. Ransom, Jacob Walrath. Fremont—N. W. Spears, Cyrus Beck, H. W. Zimmerman. Harlan—William Taylor, William Crawford, George Rich. Illyria—E. Elwell, R. A. Richardson, Samuel Herriman. Jefferson—B. H. Bennett, Alden Spears, A. Hancock. Oran—J. E. Kent, Jesse Roberts, B. E. Hough. Pleasant Valley—T. J. Butcher, H. Warner, S. Underwood. Putnam—J. S. Phillips, F. Kidder, H. B. Talcott. Richland—Ira Utter, Clark Ward, L. B. Davis. Scott—Geo. Schermerhorn, C. B. Gardinier, E. R. Miller. Smithfield—J. E. Budd, J. H. Foskett, F. Snedigar. Windsor—Wm. Colby, E. H. Ketchum, William Burrill. Westfield—Col. Aaron Brown, Richard Earle, H. S. Brunson. West Union—S. B. Zeigler, J. Swank, J. S. Brewer.

June 8, 1869, another large meeting was held at the Court House—Dr. Armstrong in the chair. The Monument Association was permanently organized by choice of Col. Aaron Brown, President ; B. H. Ropes, First Vice President ; L. L. Ainsworth, Second Vice President ; C. H. Talmadge, Secretary ; J. H. Lakin, Assistant Secretary ; Wm. McClintock, Treasurer.

A committee, consisting of S. B. Zeigler, Wm. McClintock and A. W. Callender, was appointed, to draft resolutions, Constitution and By-Laws and Articles of Incorporation.

The next meeting was appointed at Dunham's Grove, in Center Township, on Sunday, July 4th. H. S. Brunson, J. W. Shannon and L. L. Ainsworth were appointed to secure speakers for the occasion. John Webb, J. J. Welsh and N. W. Spear were appointed Committee on Grounds and Programme, and Capt. Jacob Swank was appointed Marshal. This was designed to be a religious meeting, in commemoration of the gallant dead.

The celebration of the national birthday, at West Union, was on Saturday, July 3, 1869. The meeting at the grove was a grand success. It was estimated that 4,000 people were in attendance. The addresses were by Rev. Mr. Brocksome, Rev. Mr. Bowman and Col. Henderson. The Committee on Incorporation was not ready to report, and the meeting was adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.

The officers and committees of the Monument Association met at West Union, on Saturday, July 17, 1869, when Articles of Incorporation were presented and adopted.

The Secretary and Treasurer were authorized to procure books and stationery, blanks, etc.

This was the last meeting, and it is not a little singular that, after so much enthusiasm, the project was so suddenly abandoned, or rather, deferred, for the association is still in existence, although dormant.

After Capt. Swank's death, in 1874, the project was partially revived. A meeting was held and some funds subscribed; but the effort was spasmodic, and nothing definite was accomplished. There is a small amount of funds in the hands of the Treasurer, J. H. Lakin; but Fayette County, thirteen years after the close of the war, is still without a soldiers' monument. It is to be hoped, however, that before all the survivors have gone from earth, and their gallant deeds are forgotten, that Fayette County, rich in its natural resources and its intelligent population, will have erected a suitable monument to the memory of her heroic sons, who laid their lives on the altar of our common country.

THE COUNTY POOR AND POOR FARM.

The county poor, previous to 1864, were provided for by temporary expedients. The young were bound out whenever possible, and the aged were boarded at various places, in their respective townships, at the expense of the county. In 1863, P. Dowse, D. Perrin and J. H. Ross were appointed a Committee on Poor, and the increase in the number of people who were becoming county charges led the Board, on June 3, to instruct said Committee to investigate the matter to see if expense could not be saved to the county. Pursuant to instructions, the Committee, on June 4, 1863, recommended that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing the county with a poor house and farm, and to report to the Board at its September session. The committee were appointed as follows: D. G. Goodrich, E. Z. Stowe and H. B. Hoyt. The committee made their final report June 7, 1864, and, after a lengthy preamble, recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated from the county funds of Fayette County, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing a suitable farm for the use of said county as a Poor Farm, and report at the next meeting of this Board.

This resolution was adopted, and the committee reported September 5, 1864, as follows:

Your committee appointed at your June session, 1864, to procure a Poor Farm for the use of Fayette County, beg leave to report that they have procured a farm in Illyria Township, known as the "William Morris Farm," for the sum of two thousand dollars, the said farm to come into the possession of the county on the 1st day of October next.

The location of the farm is as follows: South half of the southwest quarter of Section 9, and the north half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 16, Township 93, Range 7, being 142½ acres, inclusive. The committee also offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved and ordered by this Board, That a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars be appropriated from the county funds of Fayette County for the purpose of purchasing teams, implements, repairing and making additions to the house, etc.; and that the Committee on Poor Farm be authorized to expend so much thereof as may be necessary to put the said farm and Poor House in readiness to accommodate the poor of Fayette County the coming Winter.

D. G. GOODRICH, } Committee.
C. R. BENT, }

This report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

November, 15, 1864, the committee reported that they had stocked the farm and employed Mr. L. M. Allen and wife as Stewards, at a salary of \$500

per year, and stated that they were ready to receive boarders. In 1865, there were twenty-one paupers cared for; and in 1868, the old farm becoming inadequate to meet the demands of the county, the Supervisors began to agitate the question of disposing of it and applying the proceeds toward the purchase of a new one. Accordingly, in June, 1868, D. B. Herriman bought the old farm for \$2,000, and the Board purchased the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 93, Range 8, containing 181.23 acres, at \$5.50 per acre; the west quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 15, being ten acres of timber, at \$20 per acre, and the west front half of the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 93, Range 8, at \$6.00 per acre. It was not improved, however, until 1869, when the house was built and William Moore engaged as Steward. The present (1878) Steward is A. Teats. The farm is in fine condition and a credit to the county. The present number of inmates is 26.

COUNTY OFFICERS A. D. 1850 TO A. D. 1878.

(Until the establishment of the Township Supervisor system, in 1860, there are no records of elections in Fayette County, and the roll of officers prior to that time may be incomplete.)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

William Wells, Jared Taylor, Charles Sawyer, 1850-51; Clerk, Charles M. Jones. (Office abolished in 1851).

COUNTY JUDGES.

Thomas Woodle, 1851, died in office May 12, 1854; M. V. Burdick, acting, May to August, 1854; Gabriel Long, 1854, ceased to act April, 1855; C. A. Newcomb, April 1855-7; Jacob W. Rogers, 1857, resigned January, 1861 (confined to probate powers when the County Board of Supervisors was created); H. N. Hawkins, 1861-6; John Ecker, 1866-7; H. N. Hawkins, 1868, resigned Jan. 8, 1869; Jason L. Paine, January to October, 1869; Hiram Hoagland, 1869.

SUPERVISORS.

In 1860, the County Judge system of county government was abolished, and a board consisting of one Supervisor from each civil township was constituted. One-half of the first Board served one year, and the other half two years, after which ten members were elected annually.

For 1861, Samuel Crawford, Chairman; H. W. Earll, Matthew Armstrong, Charles Sawyer, H. B. Hoyt, George Burnside, C. D. Shambaugh, H. W. Zimmerman, J. B. Kingsbury, William Morris, Henry Gibson, O. C. Kent, J. B. Stephenson, J. L. Bruce, Ira Burbank, S. C. Crosby, E. De Mott, C. A. Newcomb (resigned, L. Fuller appointed to fill vacancy), Clark Newcomb, William Holliday.

For 1862, Thomas Douglas, Chairman; Matthew Armstrong, George Burnside, Samuel Crawford, E. De Mott, William Holliday, O. C. Kent, William Morris, C. D. Shambaugh, H. W. Zimmerman, A. H. Fox, H. W. Earll, H. B. Hoyt, J. B. Stephenson, Ira Burbank, William Blackett, S. C. Crosby, J. B. Kingsbury, Thomas Douglass, W. F. Lackey, Henry Gibson.

For 1863, Thomas Douglas, Chairman; Hiram Hoagland, H. B. Hoyt, J. B. Kingsbury, Henry Gibson, W. F. Lackey, Ira Burbank, S. C. Crosby (resigned, vacancy filled by E. R. Miller), William Holliday, Andrew Ains-

worth, H. S. Brunson, Philander Davis, Philip Dowse, A. B. Dickey, D. G. Goodrich, D. B. Herriman, John W. Hobson, Daniel Perrin, J. H. Ross, E. Z. Stowe.

For 1864, Thomas Douglas, Chairman; A. Ainsworth, H. Augir, F. H. Chapman, M. D. Clark, P. Davis, E. Elwell, P. M. Freeman, D. G. Goodrich, H. Hoagland, J. W. Hobson, Wm. Holliday, Wm. C. Marr, James Mettlin, D. Perrin, J. H. Ross, E. T. Stowe, William Taylor, Orson Ward, A. B. Dickey.

For 1865, Aaron Brown, Chairman; H. Augir, J. E. Budd, C. R. Bent, M. D. Clark, Wm. Colby, L. P. Finch, P. M. Freeman, D. B. Herriman, Daniel Hills, Hiram Hoagland, Asahel Hancock, B. Hough, Ruel Parker, C. D. Shambaugh, N. W. Spears, E. Stedman, J. W. Sidnam, Wm. Taylor, Orson Ward.

For 1866, N. W. Spears, Chairman; Harrison Augir, C. R. Bent, J. E. Budd, T. J. Butcher, Wm. Colby, G. E. Champlin, R. Earle, S. P. Finch, A. J. Felt, C. B. Gardinier, D. B. Herriman, B. Hough, B. F. Little, H. Maynard, W. S. Phillips, B. H. Ropes, J. W. Sidnam, E. Stedman, Orson Ward.

For 1867, N. W. Spears, Chairman; J. C. Williams, J. W. Sidnam, John Webb, G. A. Appelman, B. H. Ropes, L. P. Finch, Adam Becker, Henry Maynard, D. B. Herriman, G. E. Champlin, B. E. Hough, T. J. Butcher, William S. Phillips, Orson Ward, C. B. Gardinier, Chas. Hoyt, Richard Earle, Wm. Ash, G. M. McGreery.

For 1868, N. W. Spears, Chairman; H. Hoagland, J. W. Sidnam, John Webb, G. A. Appelman, B. H. Ropes, L. P. Finch, A. Becker, D. B. Herriman, A. Spear, L. D. Wellman, T. J. Butcher, W. S. Phillips, B. F. Rodgers, C. B. Gardinier, Chas. Hoyt, G. W. McCreery, R. Earle, William Taylor, S. B. Zeigler.

For 1869, N. W. Spears, Chairman; H. Hoagland, William F. Wade, John Webb, D. G. Goodrich, B. H. Ropes, L. P. Finch, A. Becker, Wm. Taylor, Ed. Elwell, A. Spear, B. E. Hough, T. J. Butcher, F. Kidder, Ira Utter, C. B. Gardinier, J. Budd, Wm. Colby, R. Earle, S. B. Zeigler.

For 1870, N. W. Spears, Chairman; I. S. Lane, W. T. Wade, S. Crawford, D. G. Goodrich, B. H. Ropes, E. H. Gray, A. Becker, William Taylor, E. Elwell, A. Spear, B. E. Hough, J. Patterson, W. S. Phillips, G. Chamberlain, C. B. Gardinier, J. E. Budd, Wm. Colby, H. S. Brunson, C. R. Bent.

(Township system abolished April 4, 1870, and succeeded by a board of three elected by the county.)

For 1871, H. S. Brunson, Chairman; Alden Spear, Edwin Stedman.

For 1872, same.

For 1873, H. S. Brunson, Chairman; Edwin Stedman, F. Snedigar.

For 1874, H. S. Brunson, Chairman; F. Snedigar, Hiram Hoagland.

For 1875, F. Snedigar, Chairman; Hiram Hoagland, P. S. Champlin.

For 1876, Hiram Hoagland, Chairman; P. S. Champlin, A. Probasco.

For 1877, P. L. Champlin, Chairman; A. Probasco, Samuel Johnson.

For 1878, A. Probasco, Chairman; Samuel Johnson, J. A. Stevens.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

Jacob W. Rogers, 1850-2; John Webb, 1852-4; S. S. Seeley, 1854-8; Joseph Hobson, 1858-68; W. B. Lakin, 1869-74; Benjamin Morse, 1875-Deputy, Henry C. Appelgate.

RECORDERS AND TREASURERS.

Geo. A. Cook, 1850, resigned in March, 1853; H. C. Lacy, March 21, to August, 1853; E. C. Byam, 1853, resigned in October, 1853; P. L. Hinkley, October, 1854-7; Jacob Conkey, 1857-9; F. G. Walbridge, 1860-65.

Recorders—E. H. Kinyen, 1865-74; Robert W. M. McFarland, 1875. Deputy Recorder, Will A. Berry.

Treasurers—H. B. Fox, 1865; James Stewart, 1866-75; Frank Y. Whitmore, 1876-.

AUDITORS.

H. N. Hawkins, *ex-officio*, 1869, resigned Jan. 8, 1869; Jasen L. Paine, *ex-officio*, January to October, 1869; Hiram Hoagland, October, 1869, resigned Jan. 5, 1870; Albert Sutherland, 1870-5; James H. Lakin, 1876-. Deputy Auditor, Charles W. Hodgkinson.

SHERIFFS.

George W. Neff, 1850-52; Henry C. Lacy, 1852, resigned in March, 1853; Hiram W. Earll, 1853-5; Jerome Boswell, 1855-9; J. J. Welsh, 1860-61; Charles Sawyer, 1862-3; James F. Babcock, 1864-7; Jacob Swank, 1868-71; C. H. Dorland, 1872-3; Hiram B. Capwell, 1874-5; J. J. Welsh, 1876-7; L. L. Farr, 1878-.

SURVEYORS.

Ebenezer Piper, 1850-1; M. V. Burdick, 1851-2; Winslow Stearns, 1852-4; Henry Jones, 1854-8; F. S. Palmer, 1859; Winslow Stearns, 1862-3; Luke Camp, 1864; Winslow Stearns, 1864; E. D. Garley, 1864-7; H. J. Ingersoll, 1868-70; Charles Hoyt, 1871-5; F. S. Palmer, 1876-7; Charles Hoyt, 1878-.

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONER.

Joseph W. Foster, 1850-8.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

S. W. Cole, 1858-65; A. M. Felts, 1866-8; A. M. House, 1869-73; W. W. Quivey, 1874-5; G. A. Matthews, 1876-7; G. W. Fitch, 1878-.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

(For several years, the county elected Prosecuting Attorneys, but as there are no records, only a portion of them can be recorded.) William McClintock, 1851; Francis Skelton, 1852; M. V. Burdick, C. A. Newcomb, Milo McGlathery.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

In 1850, when Fayette County was organized, it was classed with other counties. In 1850-51, it was represented in the Senate by John G. Shields and Warner Lewis, of Dubuque, and in the House by Eliphalet Price, of Clayton. In 1852, it was part of the class represented in the Senate by John G. Shields, Warner Lewis and Maturin L. Fisher, and in the House by Edwin Montgomery and John Garber. In 1854-5, it was part of the class of fifteen counties represented in the Senate by Wm. W. Hamilton, Maturin L. Fisher

and John G. Shields, and was one of the twelve counties represented by Jacob W. Rogers. The following are the members of the Legislature for Fayette County:

Senate.—Aaron Brown, 1856–57, 1858–59, two terms; Luicien L. Ainsworth, 1860–63, two terms; Harvey S. Brunson, 1864–65; William B. Lakin, 1866–67; William Larrabee, 1868, now serving sixth term.

House.—Edwin Montgomery, 1852–53; Jacob W. Rogers, 1854–55; Robert A. Richardson, 1856–59; Leander C. Noble, 1860–61; W. B. Lakin, 1862–63; Levi Fuller, 1862–63; Phineas F. Sturgis, 1864–65; Alonzo Abernethy, 1866–67; G. D. Goodrich, 1866–67; Aaron Brown, 1868–71; Curtis R. Bent, 1868–69; Joseph Hobson, 1870–71; L. L. Ainsworth, 1872–73; William R. Morley, 1874–75; William E. Fuller, 1876–77; Henry Rickel, 1878.

JUDGES.

District Court.—Second Judicial District, Thomas S. Wilson, 1852–54; Tenth Judicial District, Samuel Murdoch, 1855–58; Elias H. Williams, 1859–66; Milo McGlathery, 1867–74; Reuben Noble, 1875.

Circuit Court.—Tenth Judicial District, B. T. Hunt, Second Circuit, 1868–71; Charles T. Granger, 1873–.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, 1878.

Auburn.—Trustees, Frank Blakesly, Henry Alton, John Fitzelberger; Clerk, Henry Smith; Assessor, I. S. Lame; Collector, John Schlichte; Constable, J. H. Pitts.

Banks.—Trustees, W. S. Miner, J. W. Sidnam, John Smith; Clerk, D. C. Linn; Assessor, Nathan Linn.

Bethel.—Trustees, P. G. Abbott; J. T. Gager; R. F. Rogers; Clerk, J. S. Bursee; Assessor, H. A. Bender; Constable, G. Hennig.

Center.—Trustees, A. Lewellen, W. Odekirk, D. A. Holmes; Clerk, J. D. Dooley; Assessor, I. S. Coates; Justice, A. Rice; Collector, J. M. Lewis.

Clermont.—Trustees, Daniel Cahalan, Thomas Sheehan, C. F. Week; Clerk, Timothy Sheehan; Assessor, Wm. McGaharan; Justice, A. J. Bryant; Collector, Robert Evans; Constable, M. C. Payne.

Dover.—Trustees, Neils Osmonson, A. Geil, Wm. Oberdorf; Clerk, T. H. Meyers; Assessor, M. J. Wolfs; Collector, Wm. Kent.

Eden.—Trustees, James Scalley, J. Harris, H. Anderson; Clerk, W. H. Stone; Assessor, Alex. Marshall; Justice, Daniel Fellows; Collector, Myron Chase; Constable, J. E. Fitch.

Fairfield.—Trustees, W. F. Lackey, P. F. Newton, W. C. Glime; Clerk, Frank Gates; Assessor, Adam Oldfather; Collector, Frank Gates.

Fayette.—Trustees, D. E. Fussell, H. F. Munger, W. A. Whitney; Clerk, A. W. Callender; Assessor, Charles Hoyt; Justice, J. L. Grannis; Collector, S. E. Waterbury.

Fremont.—Trustees, H. L. Mathews, Wm. Klammer, M. H. Spears; Clerk, Henry Dickman; Assessor, F. M. Spears; Collector, Wm. Dickman.

Harlan.—Trustees, Wm. Miner, M. Sargent, E. Packard; Clerk, I. Frost; Assessor, H. S. Hadsel; Collector, Towne Barns.

Illyria.—Trustees, Walter Humphrey, Martin Waters (between O. O. Ayer and John Lockard the vote was a tie); Clerk, H. S. Coventry; Assessor, F. E. Talcott; Collector, W. B. Herriman.

Jefferson.—Trustees, A. J. Fairly, Homer Saunders, Isaac Scott; Clerk, G. W. Smith; Assessor, Jared Baldwin; Collector, C. Hughson.

Oran.—Trustees, R. Skillings, M. Wilson, H. B. Reed; Clerk, R. J. Young; Assessor, J. D. Triplet; Collector, M. L. Higbee.

Pleasant Valley.—Trustees, P. Nicklaus, E. R. Carpenter, Jos. Patterson; Clerk, E. M. Callender; Assessor, John McMillan; Collector, John Lehman; Justice, John Reed; Constable, E. Wheeler.

Putnam.—Trustees, W. E. Little, O. Pelly, J. S. Miller; Clerk, J. R. McDonald; Assessor, G. H. Miller.

Smithfield.—Trustees, R. J. Ranson, B. J. Nichols, F. Smith; Clerk, F. A. Pangburn; Assessor, Daniel Potter; Collector, C. H. Brooks; Justice, W. B. Stevenson; Constable, Henry Ables.

Scott.—Trustees, C. Briggs, A. McFarlane, J. S. Barr; Clerk, Andrew Addie; Assessor, O. J. Lincoln.

Westfield.—Trustees, T. R. Talbott, H. Marvin, Samuel Hendrickson; Clerk, Eli Myers; Assessor, S. W. Stearns; Collector, Richard Earle; Justice, Richard Earle; Constables, G. R. Earle, A. D. Doland.

West Union.—Trustees, William Huyck, John Saltsgiver, D. Winrott; Clerk, J. D. Neff; Assessor, B. F. Conkey.

Windsor.—Trustees, G. W. Kibbe, Wm. Sensor, C. S. Waite; Clerk, Jas. Graham; Assessor, O. T. Parker; Collector, J. N. Deital; Constable, Eugene Goodspeed.

POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

West Union (West Union Township).—Jacob W. Rogers, Jan. 29, 1850; Daniel Cook, March 1, 1852; William McClintock, April 29, 1853; Daniel Lacy, Nov. 12, 1856; D. F. Crane, April 20, 1861; Samuel M. Cole, Dec. 21, 1863; Everett N. Phillips, July 22, 1865; re-appointed Dec. 17, 1874.

Douglas (Auburn Township).—Daniel McDuffie, May 28, 1850; Zephania McJunkins, Dec. 3, 1857; James Boale, April 14, 1853; Philip Douse, June 3, 1861; Elisha R. Carpenter, July 2, 1861; Charles D. Crane, June 23, 1863; Edwin P. Bemis, Jan. 23, 1864; Adam Irving, Oct. 6, 1865; Albert R. Southerland, Dec. 22, 1868; Luke Irving, Feb. 18, 1870; George H. Clawson, Feb. 7, 1873; Luke Irving, June 15, 1874.

Clermont (Clermont Township).—Charles Sawyer, June 20, 1851; discontinued June 27, 1853; re-established May 8, 1854; Caleb D. Carlton, May 8, 1854; Edwin Steadman, June 25, 1855; Francis S. Palmer, Nov. 4, 1857; George W. S. Lane, Feb. 16, 1858; Francis S. Palmer, June 28, 1861; C. Warren D. Lathrop, Oct. 16, 1866; Francis S. Palmer, March 22, 1869.

Louisville.—Josiah Goddard, June 30, 1851; discontinued Sept. 23, 1851.

Illyria (Illyria Township).—Oliver P. Gallaher, July 22, 1851; Thomas Alvey, Aug. 4, 1853; Hiram B. Hoyt, March 17, 1855; Oliver L. Gibson, March 19, 1856; John McMillan, Jan. 25, 1862; Henry Wyckoff, Feb. 1, 1875.

Eldorado (Dover Township).—Eli Elrod, Aug. 4, 1851; Leonard Curtis, June 3, 1852; Benjamin Iliff, June 6, 1853; Oliver P. Lacy, Jan. 22, 1857; Edward Hurlbut, April 15, 1861; Charles B. Ropes, Jan. 31, 1862; Benj. H. Ropes, June 30, 1868.

Gamble Grove (Center Township).—Thomas Woodle, Sept. 23, 1851; discontinued May 29, 1852.

Westfield (Westfield Township).—Stephen H. Ludlow, Nov. 3, 1851; Harvey W. Light, Oct. 17, 1853; changed to Lima Jan. 30, 1854.

Lima.—Harvey W. Light, Jan. 30, 1854; Clark Newcomb, Nov. 17, 1857; John P. Aleberg, Feb. 21, 1859; Andrew Wheatley, Sept. 5, 1861; George W. Ward, Jan. 9, 1864; Andrew J. Hensley, Aug. 31, 1866; Phineas H. Durfee, Feb. 22, 1877.

Bethel (Bethel Township).—Elias M. Aiken, Nov. 21, 1866; Nooman Eves, Dec. 27, 1867; Thos. S. Dickens, Dec. 5, 1870.

Elgin (Pleasant Valley Township).—Benj. Dimond, June 21, 1852; Geo. Gay, May 16, 1853; Benj. Dimond, Dec. 11, 1853; E. B. Gipton, Feb. 17, 1858; Louis Armstrong, Nov. 10, 1858; Lysander B. Baldwin, April 27, 1860; Frederick Wohlheater, March 3, 1863; Francis M. Garrison, Feb. 9, 1866; Geo. A. Stoeher, Oct. 29, 1866; Frederick Wohlheater, April 13, 1869; Leander M. Blakesley, March 3, 1870; Daniel W. Redfield, Oct. 6, 1873; Oscar P. Miller, July 1, 1875.

Taylorville (Fairfield Township).—Wm. Stephenson, Aug. 18, 1853; Nathaniel W. Putnam, Oct. 28, 1854; Windsor Abbott, Sept. 14, 1855; Robt. J. Stephenson, Jan. 23, 1856; George S. Doane, June 25, 1856; Augustus M. Childs, May 2, 1857; Stephen Westcott, Oct. 4, 1861; discontinued Nov. 26, 1877.

North Fairfield (Fairfield Township).—Levi Eaton, Aug. 18, 1853; discontinued Oct. 17, 1853.

Mill Grove (Fairfield Township).—Jacob Kaufman, Aug. 23, 1853; discontinued Aug. 30, 1855.

Windsor (Windsor Township).—David Downs, Dec. 13, 1853; Horace C. Wood, March 29, 1855; James Johnson, Sept. 6, 1855; Brinson W. Slocum, March 25, 1856; Byram Craft, Jan. 22, 1859; Chas. A. Sawyer, Dec. 24, 1859; Jarvis J. Carr, Sept. 13, 1861; James Johnson, Nov. 2, 1863; Ovrarn Pratt, Jan. 26, 1864; discontinued, Sept. 4, 1868; re-established Feb. 23, 1869; W. M. Elmer, Feb. 23, 1869; discontinued Aug. 30, 1869; re-established April 3, 1872; Charles S. Waite, April 3, 1872.

Eden (Eden Township).—Samuel Hall, Dec. 13, 1853; Milo B. Goodell, Feb. 28, 1855; James R. Hill, April 2, 1855; Lester V. Davis, Dec. 12, 1861; John Ross, Nov. 10, 1863; Joel C. Parker, April 30, 1874.

Westfield (Westfield Township).—Joan N. Axtell, Dec. 28, 1854; Henry N. Sutton, March 18, 1856; Hamilton B. Budley, April 15, 1856; Henry N. Sutton, July 8, 1856; Hamilton B. Budley, Aug. 9, 1856; Wm. H. Derby, Oct. 30, 1858; H. W. Waterbury, March 29, 1861; changed to Fayette Sept. 9, 1861; Zephaniah D. Scobey, Dec. 20, 1872.

Leo (Illyria Township).—Delos Eaton, March 23, 1855; John N. Scrivner, Nov. 24, 1857; Sewall R. Eaton, Nov. 14, 1861; Samuel Holton, March 3, 1863; Pelatiah Strong, April 30, 1864; Sewall R. Eaton, Feb. 27, 1865; discontinued April 22, 1869.

Waucoma (Eden Township).—Milo B. Goodall, April 30, 1855; Jonah Sutherland, Sept. 19, 1861; Edward W. Huson, Oct. 3, 1864; Albert Sutherland, April 17, 1865; Joseph P. Webster, July 19, 1866; Oliver B. Dodd, Jan. 6, 1870; Lucius J. Smith, Oct. 26, 1871; James M. Burnside, Dec. 1, 1874.

Corn Hill (Smithfield Township).—Samuel Hendrickson, Aug. 30, 1855; discontinued Nov. 9, 1861.

Brush Creek (Fairfield Township).—Chas. N. Moe, Jan. 23, 1856; Chas. D. Shambaugh, April 4, 1856; Nelson Huckins, April 20, 1861; Christopher C. Kelley, Dec. 1, 1868; Wm. H. Hoover, May 13, 1870; Clement Hughson, Sept. 14, 1870; Oscar H. Osborn, Dec. 5, 1871.

Orion (Westfield Township).—Edwin D. Ash, March 28, 1856; discontinued Nov. 12, 1856.

Richfield (Bethel Township).—James A. McCall, July 8, 1856; discontinued Oct. 7, 1857; re-established June 4, 1858; James A. McCall, June 4, 1858; Washington H. Stoop, Jan. 22, 1859; Aaron M. Felts, Jan. 12, 1863; Nathan Billings, April 29, 1865; Ira Utter, March 12, 1867; Scott Van R. Graves, April 8, 1867; Miss C. M. Ostrander, Nov. 15, 1871; James E. Rogers, Jan. 24, 1872; discontinued Dec. 18, 1874; re-established March 19, 1878; Nuhlaus Jacobs, March 19, 1878.

Otsego (Jefferson Township).—John G. Woods, Jan. 22, 1857; James Mettlen, Aug. 4, 1857; Benj. H. Bennett, Feb. 21, 1859; Hollis S. Day, Oct. 8, 1866; Heman Sprague, March 12, 1867; John B. Bennett, Oct. 7, 1867; Pliney Sayles, Nov. 10, 1868; John B. Bennett, March 14, 1870; Israel Pattison, Feb. 6, 1871; changed to Oelwein Dec. 16, 1873.

Oelwein.—Julius C. Miller, Dec. 16, 1873; Philip Kane, July 13, 1876.

Mill (Fremont Township).—Joseph Chitester, Jan. 25, 1858; Nathan W. Spear, Dec. 11, 1862.

Bethel (Bethel Township).—Ira Burbank, March 9, 1858; Elias M. Aikin, Nov. 21, 1866; Norman Ives, Dec. 27, 1867; Thos. S. Dickens, Dec. 5, 1870.

Oran (Oran Township).—Ruel O'Niel, Aug. 6, 1858; discontinued April 18, 1864; re-established Aug. 31, 1864; Alex. J. Prebble, Aug. 31, 1864; David W. Weeks, Dec. 13, 1872.

Wilson Grove, late Sumner, in Bremer Co. (Banks Township).—Wm. T. Wade, May 9, 1861; Albertus A. Orvis, Nov. 27, 1868; Daniel Perrin, Dec. 5, 1870; discontinued Aug. 1, 1873.

Penn.—Wm. P. Sterling, Nov. 12, 1861; Daniel F. Knowlton, May 7, 1864; discontinued July 28, 1864.

Putnam (Putnam Township).—Elmer Trescott, Dec. 6, 1862; Victor M. Orris, Nov. 11, 1867; Selden Bailey, July 6, 1875.

Wardena (Illyria Township).—Zenas G. Hurd, Jan. 8, 1863; Joseph B. Mitchell, June 23, 1863; Robert E. Matsel, May 18, 1866; John N. Hageman, Jan. 18, 1867; (name changed to *Wadena*) John N. Hageman, May 10, 1878.

Scott Center (Scott Township).—Henry Powers, April 7, 1865; discontinued Aug. 31, 1877.

Seaton (Smithfield Township).—Benjamin J. Nichols, Sept. 5, 1866; Hugh Cornue, Jan. 19, 1875; Dennis C. Tunison, Nov. 17, 1875; discontinued Jan. 17, 1877; re-established June 13, 1877; Charles M. Smith, June 13, 1877; discontinued Aug. 31, 1877.

Hawk Eye (Windsor Township).—Daniel D. T. Hull, March 5, 1869; Thomas Cumming, Aug. 25, 1874.

West Albany (Westfield Township).—Richard Earle, April 23, 1872.

Maynard (Harlan Township).—Calvin B. Smith, Oct. 21, 1873.

Brainard (Pleasant Valley Township).—Byron S. Brainard, March 6, 1874.

Donnan (Center Township).—Alexander Odekirk, July 10, 1874.

Randalia (Center Township).—Andrew F. Randall, Oct. 19, 1874.

RAILROADS.

The people of Fayette County began to agitate the question of building railroads prior to 1855, very early in their history, but, although various schemes were proposed from time to time and various routes were surveyed, nothing tangible resulted from such agitation until after 1870.

About that time, the question of building a narrow gauge road up the valley of the Turkey River was seriously discussed, and numerous meetings were held in 1871-72 to further the project, but nothing was actually accomplished.

A route was surveyed in 1870-71, for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & McGregor line. A line of narrow gauge road was projected from Des Moines to Marshalltown, Waterloo, thence to Fayette County to intersect with the proposed Turkey River line.

The people of the county, anxious for a road and feeling somewhat discouraged about securing a line from Cedar Rapids, had begun to think that they might be obliged to aid in securing a narrow gauge road from Waterloo and had held some conferences with that end in view. That route was surveyed to West Union, in June, 1871, and there rested to await the action of the people.

The B., C. R. & M. R. R. Co. also surveyed the route from Cedar Rapids to Postville, about the same time, and the people were divided, some favoring one route and others the other.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & MINNESOTA R. R.

In consequence of the proposition to build a narrow gauge road to Waterloo as a last resort, on Friday, July 7, 1871, a deputation of the officers of the Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company, consisting of William Green, General Superintendent; B. F. Randall, Chief Engineer; A. S. Belt, Solicitor; Capt. S. L. Dows and C. C. Cook, Directors, visited West Union and other points in Fayette County, with a proposition to build a branch of their road from Cedar Rapids to Postville, through Independence, West Union, Elgin and Clermont. Mr. Green soon convinced the leading citizens that his company was in earnest and ready to commence operations immediately, if proper local encouragement should be offered, but he wanted Fayette County to raise \$135,000. The people, however, proposed that they would try and raise \$90,000, provided the company would agree to build the road for that sum. On this basis, a temporary agreement was made, and a Committee, consisting of S. B. Zeigler, Milo McGlathery, William Larabee, J. W. Rogers and William McClintock was appointed to proceed to Cedar Rapids and perfect the contract with the President and Directors of the company.

The party of gentlemen from Waterloo, interested in the construction of the narrow gauge railway from that place to McGregor, completed their survey above mentioned to this point and were here at the same time, hoping that the people, who were divided, would decide in favor of their road, but the superior inducements offered by the gentlemen from Cedar Rapids won, and the Waterloo party went home disappointed.

On Friday, July 14, 1871, the Committee of citizens before mentioned closed the contract with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company, at Cedar Rapids, apparently to the satisfaction of all parties. This contract was substantially as follows:

1st. That the Railroad Company agree to build, equip and operate a railroad from their present line of road, to intersect the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at or near Postville, via West Union and Clermont.

2d. That said road shall be completed within one year from the date that the stipulated aid is raised along the line, with an equivalent extension of time, if the Company is delayed on account of obtaining the right of way.

3d. That said road shall be of a character similar to the one operated by said Company, which will compare favorably with any road in Iowa.

4th. That depots or stations shall be established in the several townships, if the people along the line raise the required amount of aid, with free right of way.

5th. That the citizens of Fayette County shall pay said Railroad Company, \$90,000, in railroad taxes, legally voted, and conditional notes of individuals, payable when the road is completed *through* the township where the notes are given. The taxes voted by any township are not to be drawn from the treasury until the road is completed through said township.

6th. That the citizens shall give said Company free right of way and depot grounds.

7th. That taxes in West Union Township are not to be drawn from the treasury nor the notes payable, until the road is completed and the cars running into West Union, and one-half of the grading done between West Union and the point of intersection with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

8th. The citizens to have sixty days from July 15th, to raise the amount of aid, right of way and depot grounds.

Having made the contract, the people of Fayette County at once inaugurated energetic measures for raising the stipulated amount. Railroad meetings were held in all the townships interested in the project. West Union voted a five per cent. tax in aid of the road on the 16th of August, by a vote of 273 to 29. On the 17th, Windsor Township voted a five per cent. tax by forty-four majority. In Harlan, on the 17th, the tax was defeated by a vote of forty to thirty-eight. The tax and subscription in West Union amounted to about \$50,000. Jefferson voted the five per cent. tax by seventy-five to fifty-six, and Pleasant Valley by 128 to 33. Harlan voted again in September, and voted a three per cent. tax by six majority. Center was the only township that refused to vote the aid required. It should be remembered that the Iowa & Pacific Railroad Company were asking similar aid at the same time.

The required amount of aid having been provided by tax and subscriptions, the Company at once commenced active preparations for commencing work. The surveys were completed and ground was broken on the line between Postville and Clermont November 9, 1871. The first iron rail was laid in Fayette County on the road August 14, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. It was completed to Clermont, and the first train arrived there September 5, 1872, and during that month it was completed to Elgin; and to West Union soon afterward, but was not completed through the county until the next year. Trains were run between Postville and West Union, and between Cedar Rapids and Center Point, nearly a year before. The first through train on the "Milwaukee Division" was run September 7, 1873.

The road was built by a Construction Company, under a contract with the B., C. R. & M. R. R. Co. By virtue of a decree of foreclosure and sale, under the mortgage of the B., C. R. & M. R. R. Co., the road passed into the possession of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company July 20, 1876. This road was the first to enter Fayette, and the only one as yet that passes entirely through the county.

THE DAVENPORT & ST. PAUL R. R.

In January, 1868, Judge F. B. Doolittle, and Col. J. H. Peters, of Delhi, J. M. King, of Cascade, and several others, held a meeting at Cascade for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of constructing a railway from Clinton via Cascade and Delhi, to some point in Fayette County. At this meeting, the Iowa & Minnesota Grand Trunk Railway Company was temporarily organized with George W. Trumbull, of Jackson County, President; J. M. King, Secretary;

and C. M. Dunbar, Treasurer, and a committee was appointed to draft articles of incorporation.

In April, another meeting was held in Hopkinton, Delaware County, at which Articles of Incorporation, reported by the committee, were adopted, and the company was permanently organized, with F. B. Doolittle, H. S. Brunson, Richard Boon, Benjamin Burch, M. O. Barnes, G. C. Crosten, Z. G. Allen and W. H. Finley. Articles of Incorporation filed for record in Delaware County, June 4, 1868.

The prospects for a road from Clinton were not encouraging. A combination was formed, in which the people of Fayette, Brush Creek, Strawberry Point, Delaware, Delhi and Hopkinton pledged their faith to stand by each other come what would, and that neither town should be left off the line of a railroad if they should succeed in their efforts; and, in May, 1868, Brunson, Boon, Doolittle and others interested, went to Davenport with a view of interesting the railroad men of that city in the project, proposing to make Davenport the southern terminus, and give them the control of the road if they would engage in the enterprise. Several meetings were held; the people of Davenport became interested; the name was changed to the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company and re-organized, with Benjamin Burch and H. S. Brunson, of Fayette; Z. G. Allen, of Brush Creek; Richard Boon, of Delaware; F. B. Doolittle, of Delhi; W. H. Finley, of Hopkinton; John L. Davis and Michael Donahan, of Davenport, and G. C. Croston, of Cascade, Directors.

Arrangements were made for obtaining subscriptions to capital stock. Various towns along the line voted five per cent. taxes in aid of the enterprise, and preparations for substantial work began to be made. In August, William H. Holmes, of Davenport, was elected President. The required amount of stock having been subscribed, it was expected that work would be commenced in the Spring of 1869, but before it could be commenced the Supreme Court had decided that the law authorizing townships to vote a tax to aid in the construction of railroads was unconstitutional. By this decision, the available assets of the D. & St. P. Co. were reduced nearly one-half.

In April, 1869, a meeting was held in Davenport to review the situation and devise means for carrying forward the enterprise. At this meeting, the Davenport people were inclined to abandon the project, but after much consultation they finally concluded to persevere, and active efforts were made during the remainder of that year to obtain the additional subscriptions necessary. At the next session of the General Assembly, in the Winter of 1869-70, however, the law was revised and so amended that towns might levy taxes for building railroads if the people should so vote. The various towns along the line again voted for the five per cent. tax. Assessments were made on the capital stock, and in June, 1870, the contracts were made for grading, bridging and tying the road from Davenport to Fayette. B. & H. M. Burch were the contractors for Delaware County line to Fayette. Work on the line in Fayette County was commenced in the Spring of 1871. The road was completed to Brush Creek July 8, 1873; and the first car load of freight was received at that station July 22, and the rails were laid to Fayette September 16, of that year.

In August or September, 1872, Benjamin Burch, J. H. Lakin and William Burch, under the firm name of Burch, Lakin & Co., took the contract for grading the road north from Fayette to Cresco, and commenced work immediately and prosecuted it vigorously until the Fall of 1873, when they suspended operations, having nearly completed the grading from Fayette to Cresco, including several deep cuts—one near Fayette 700 feet long and fifty-seven feet deep,

through solid rock, and costing over \$30,000. The Company paid the contractors' estimates promptly until May, 1873, when its exchequer became exhausted, but the contractors continued to work, hoping, Micawber-like, that "something would turn up" to enable the company to make payments and complete the work. But the financial pressure of that time, culminating in a panic in October following, effectually prevented any further extension of the road, and work on it has not yet been resumed; but its friends fondly hope that ere long it will be completed to Cresco, where advantageous connections can be made. The construction of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad to Fayette affords a remarkable example of energy and pluck in overcoming apparently insurmountable obstacles.

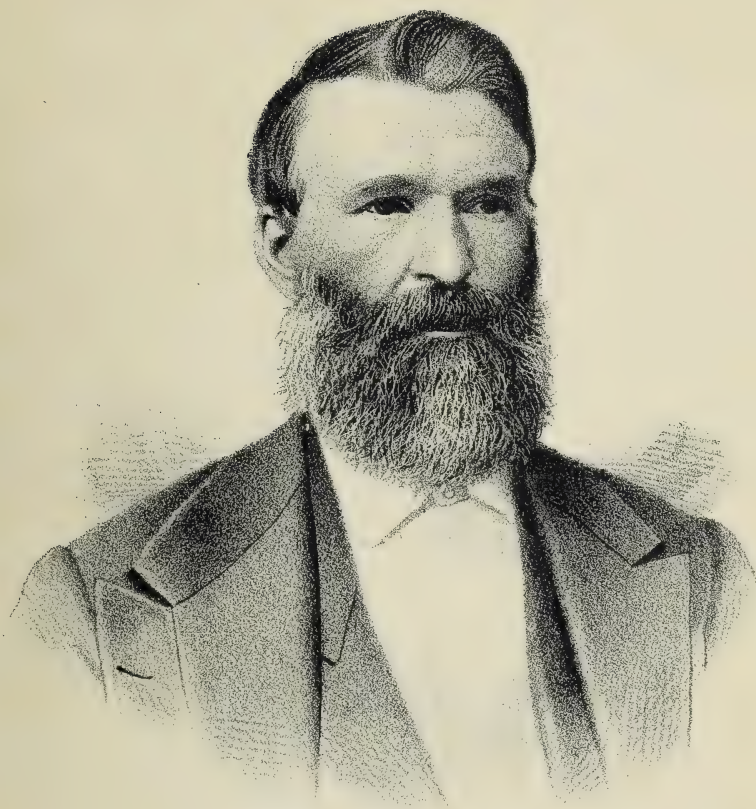
THE IOWA & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At the same time that the people were asked to aid in the construction of the B., C. R. & M. R. R. from the south, the Iowa & Pacific was knocking at the door from the east, and asking that the several townships on its projected line should vote a tax in its aid. A considerable portion of the work of grading this road in this county was done in 1872-3. The line passes about four miles north of the town of Fayette, crosses the line of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad near the geographical center of the county, and the B., C. R. & N. R. R. at Randalia, thence west through Center and Banks Townships to the west line of the county. The road was completed from the east into the county to Wadena in May, 1878, and the first shipment of freight for that point was made on the 2d day of June. Preparations are being made for the construction of the road west from Wadena, and it is anticipated that it will be completed at least to a junction with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern at Randalia, if not entirely across the county, during the year 1878.

THE PRESS.

The *Fayette County Pioneer* was established by John Gharky in 1853, the first number being given to the public October 21st. Charles McDowell, a brother-in-law of Gharky's, did nearly all the work of the paper, which was a six-column folio sheet, 22x32 inches. At the close of the first volume, which was on November 8, 1854, indicating that three weeks had passed in the interim without getting out the paper, the publication was suspended, with the full intention of abandoning the business; but, through the persuasion of various citizens, without regard to party, its publication was resumed on the 6th of December, and continued until some time in 1864, with the exception of a short interruption caused by the press being injured and considerable of the type "pied" by a party of young men who broke into the office May 25, 1863.

The news of the outrage perpetrated on the *Pioneer* office spread all over the county in the next two days. A meeting was called a few evenings after, which was attended by several hundred friends and patrons of the paper, and the street between Gharky's office—which was near where the National Bank is located—and the Court House Square was crowded with teams. The meeting was held in the Court House, which was crowded full. Resolutions were adopted, strongly condemning the violent and inexcusable act, and a contribution was taken to replace the loss. Almost every man present was anxious to contribute cash to help repair the damage. The *Pioneer's* treasury was abundantly replenished that night, "and," says one who contributed, "I never saw money offered so freely in all my life."



Hiram Hoagland
AUBURN TOWNSHIP

In 1864, as above stated, Mr. Gharky packed up his material, the press excepted, and had it hauled to Manchester, from whence he shipped it to Memphis, Mo. The only file of the *Pioneer* for the first year now in existence is that saved by Mr. Gharky himself and taken to Missouri by him when he removed.

The *Corvette* "sails, semi-occasionally." During the period when the *Pioneer* was the only paper published at West Union, political lines were strongly drawn, and partisan feeling was sometimes strong enough to verge upon bitterness. Mr. Gharky (pronounced "Yarky," or "Yerky"), the editor of the *Pioneer*, was a Democrat of the Old School, who could never discover, at least never acknowledge, any virtue in a political opponent, and often fired hot shot into the opposing ranks. Until the other political party established an organ, it frequently was considered necessary for those who did not agree with Mr. Gharky, politically, to issue circulars and other publications in self-defense. Among these was one called the "*Corvette*," without date or editor's name, a small sheet about 9x12, but containing "pepper" enough for a Presidential campaign, if "Volume 1, No. 1," which happened to fall under the eye of the historian, is any criterion.

The *Free Press* was first issued between the 2d and 9th of September, 1856, by Frank A. Badger, who was induced by the Republicans of Fayette County to establish a paper at West Union, in consideration of a bonus of four hundred dollars. C. O. Myers became his partner before the first number was issued. "Badger," says John Gharky, "slid out, soon after election, with his vest pocket filled with gold coin and his stomach with such stuff as was then for sale at the office off the 'Black Warrior.'" The paper probably proved unremunerative to Mr. Myers, for he disposed of the concern to some gentlemen of Fayette in May, 1857, who removed it to that town.

The *Fayette Journal* was launched in the Winter of 1857-8, by C. O. Myers, the editor being J. E. Cooke, who remained in that capacity during a rapid succession of publishers—E. C. Byam, — Norton, — Robertson, L. Templeton and — Halbert. Myers again resumed control, followed by — Watts, D. Vines, — Halbert and one or two ladies—the paper dying in 1858, with Myers again in charge. In the Spring of 1860, the paper was resurrected by D. Harnes, who, after three weeks, changed its name to

North Iowa Observer, owned by Rev. Wm. Brush and edited by J. W. Shannon. It soon passed into the hands of Wm. B. Lakin and James McDonald, and fell asleep in the Fall of 1861. O. C. Cole revived the paper April 5, 1866, under the heading of *Fayette Public Record*. One year after, Lakin & Wood assumed control, and restored the name of *North Iowa Observer*. Lakin withdrew in the Fall of 1867, giving place to O. C. Cole. The paper again died in June, 1868, and T. B. Wood, who was at that time owner of the majority of the stock of the concern, prepared to remove the material to Austin, Minn., for which he was arrested for the crime of larceny, on the complaint of another stockholder. A two days' trial was had, which resulted in his acquittal, and he was allowed to go in peace with the material. D. Vines soon revived the paper, bestowing the name of *Fayette Journal*. O. C. Cole again became part proprietor in October, 1869, the name bestowed by Vines & Cole being *Volga Valley Times*. The firm and name continued till July 18, 1874, when the paper again suspended, bearing in large type above the heading, "Last will and testament of the, etc.," but was revived August 5, by Burch & Scobey, with the heading of

Fayette News, who continued it with one short break, till January 31, 1877, when it passed into the hands of Freer & Winrott, two energetic young men,

who have succeeded in placing the concern on a stable footing, and have already built up a large business. The *News* is Republican in politics.

The *Public Review*.—The publishers of the *Journal*, at Fayette, finding the business unremunerative, disposed of the outfit to J. E. Cooke and Jud. Hale, who removed to West Union, and began the publication of the *Public Review*, March 3, 1859. Hale withdrew from the editorial management in August, but continued in the office. The *Review* was the first paper in the county to place the local items on the third page, the prior fashion having been to put all original matter, editorials, puffs and locals on the second page. Mr. Cooke died in 1860, and Hale again assumed control, B. H. Geary doing most of the editorial work. In the Spring of 1861, Hale disposed of the property, and

The *Republican Era*, J. W. Rogers, publisher, and J. A. Cruzan, printer, first saw the light April 10, 1861. In the introductory article, the editor says: "We have some faint conception of the delicacy of the editor's relation to the public; we remember how often the burden of the printer's complaint has been 'the lack of funds.' We know that Pharaoh's leanest kine and Job's shadowy turkey are by general consent admitted to be the general type of an editor's and printer's financial condition." The name of the paper was indicative of its politics. The sheet was an eight-column folio, and was printed on the material formerly used in the *Review* office. Mr. Rogers soon disposed of the paper to Rev. S. D. Helms, who succeeded in getting the delinquent tax list for that year. This was let like selling a cow at auction, Helms bidding ten cents a tract, Gharky five cents. Lakin, for the *Fayette Observer*, offered 4½, followed by Helms at 4, and Gharky at 3½. Helms then offered to do the work at two cents, when his competitors desisted from the contest. The *Era* continued under Mr. Helms' management until some time in 1862, when, having an encouraging offer from the people of Bellevue, Jackson County, he removed the office thither.

The publication of the *Fayette County Union* began Thursday, January 4, 1866, McClintock & Rickel, editors and proprietors. In the introductory article it was announced that it would be "the chief aim to advance and truly represent the interests of Fayette County," and that political questions would be discussed with moderation and in the spirit of patriotism rather than partisanship. The paper was a six-column, four-page sheet, about half the size of the *Union* as now published. January 10, 1867, the firm disposed of the office and business to Isaiah Wood and Milo Lacy, who announced that the paper would be continued as a loyal Democratic paper. July 22, 1868, Wood & Lacy retired to establish the Austin (Minn.) *Democrat*, and the *Union* was by them transferred to McClintock & Rickel, its founders. Aug. 26, 1868, T. B. Wood became associated in the publication of the paper. June 14, 1869, Henry Rickel retired from his long partnership with Mr. McClintock, and from editorial duty upon the paper as well. Milo Lacy died at West Union June 25, 1869, of hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Lacy learned his trade in the *Pioneer* office, served in the navy during the war, and after its close—December, 1866—married Jennie Hines, of West Union. Mr. Wood disposed of his interest in the *Union* in April, 1870, to his partner, William McClintock, who continued as sole proprietor until May 29, 1872, when his son Frank purchased a half interest in the concern and assumed a share in the editorial management. July 9, 1873, John A. Weaver made his editorial bow, but it was announced that William McClintock would continue to do editorial work on the paper as of old. December 3, Mr. Weaver's name appeared as part owner for the last time, and he omitted the formality of a valedictory. Frank McClintock

remained as sole proprietor until August 23, 1877, when the property reverted to its founder, Frank giving one of his reasons for withdrawing to be "lack of cheek." William McClintock says, in resuming control, that the "entire responsibility for the moral, political, social and financial attitude" of the paper should rest upon himself.

The Clermont Leader.—The publication of the *Clermont Leader* began Thursday, May 21, 1866, under the management of George B. Edmonds, who manifested much newspaper ability. The press employed was that left behind by Gharky, the remainder of the material being entirely new. The *Leader* was Republican in politics, and its editor began to occupy a high position in the ranks of that party. His articles were frequently copied by exchanges, and Mr. Edmonds could have remained, to this day, a respectable personage in Fayette County; but, in the Summer of 1867, an unfortunate circumstance arose, and he found it best to conciliate Clermont by "stepping down and out." H. D. Lindley mounted the tripod vacated by Edmonds, but his success was indifferent, and in November, 1867, the *Leader* made its last suspiration.

Republican Gazette.—About the 25th of November, 1867, J. W. Shannon and C. H. Talmadge, of West Union, purchased the material of the defunct *Clermont Leader*, and removed the outfit to West Union for the purpose of establishing a Republican paper. The firm named the venture *Republican Gazette and Clermont Leader*. The times were ripe for a permanent Republican institution at West Union, and the young firm were thoroughly trained in their profession, capable and industrious. The paper sprung at once into vigorous life. In December, 1869, Mr. Shannon retired, owing to ill health. In July, 1870, John Stewart bought an interest in the concern, but one month was enough to satisfy him, for, in August, he disposed of his share to J. W. Rogers, who remained as partner about two years, when he withdrew, leaving Mr. Talmadge to steer the craft alone. January 1st, 1877, D. H. Whittemore purchased a half interest, which he still retains. The *Gazette* office is well equipped with machinery and material, and does a large business.

People's Paper and Alliance was first issued under the name of the *People's Paper* in April, 1870, by D. G. Goodrich, devoted to the interests of farmers and farm machinery. It was published once a month, at Clermont, being printed at West Union, in the office of Wm. McClintock. It soon outgrew the narrow space of five columns, and in October, 1870, Mr. Goodrich found it necessary to increase the size of his paper. He accordingly purchased a new office (which is now one of the finest in the county), and moved his paper to Clermont, increasing the size to eight columns, and on April 7, 1871, the paper was changed to a weekly. It is now published simultaneously from Independence, Oelwein and Clermont, is Greenback in principle, and the largest paper in the county.

The *Brush Creek News* was established in March, 1874, by O. H. Osborn, who continued its publication two years, when he sold out to A. B. Vines. Mr. Vines continued its publication about six months, when he disposed of the property to M. W. Bates, by whom the name of the paper was changed to *Brush Creek Plaindealer and Advertiser*. Bates owned the paper for about six months, when he sold it to O. H. Osborn, who still publishes the paper under its first and more appropriate name. The paper has a good subscription list. It is Independent in politics. The *News* seems to occupy an excellent field, and can easily be made a desirable property.

The *Oelwein Clipper* was established by Arthur Stahl in August, 1876. Mr. Stahl had learned his trade at West Union, years before, but had resided in

other localities some time before essaying this venture. The *Clipper* was a seven-column folio, one side printed in Chicago. The enterprise was as well sustained as the town could afford, but the experiment proved to be premature, for the paper endured only till February, 1877, when its proprietor packed up his press and type and sought another field.

The *Elgin Times* was first issued July 7, 1875, the people of that pleasant village being anxious to have a paper of their own. Henry C. Hammond was owner and editor. Mr. Hammond continued the *Times* till March, 1878, when he disposed of the concern to M. W. Blodgett. The latter transferred back the paper to Mr. Hammond about July 1, 1878, who has decided to stop its publication and seek another field.

THE FAYETTE COUNTY HISTORICAL AND PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the River Time,
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime,
As it blends with the ocean with years.—*B. F. Taylor.*

Only thirty years have come and gone since white men began to exercise dominion in the northern part of Fayette County—erst the home of the Winnebagoes, and the “neutral ground” where the warlike Sacs and Foxes on the south and the ferocious Sioux on the north must not meet in battle array. Only thirty years! and yet these years have been full of wonderful changes, and the visitor of 1878, ignorant of the past, could hardly realize that, within these few fleeting years, there has grown up a population of thousands, as far advanced in all the accomplishments and advantages of civilization as are the people of the older settlements in the Eastern States—that, where all these churches, school houses, comfortable dwellings, beautiful grounds, large and well-cultivated farms, busy towns and factories and railways now greet the eye, only thirty years ago was the home of the savage, occupied only by the tepees and hunting grounds of the Winnebagoes. And yet but little is left to remind one of the former owners of this part of the “beautiful land.” Very few of the old landmarks remain. They have been swept away by that “wonderful stream, the River Time.” Advancing civilization and the progressive demand of the swift revolving years have well-nigh obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, and already they are remembered by only a name. But Fayette County was peculiarly situated. While, from much the larger portion of its territory the pioneers were carefully and rigidly excluded, a portion of the southern part, south of the Volga, was included in the Black Hawk Purchase, and the first log cabins of the whites were erected there at an early period; yet the permanent settlement of the county can hardly be said to have commenced until the Indian title to the “neutral ground” was extinguished and the Winnebagoes removed in 1848. Of those who came from that date until 1854, to open the way for the resistless tide of emigration Westward—of the voters and heads of families representing the population of Fayette County in 1854—not many remain to tell the story of early privations and sufferings. Many of them have been called to join the immortal throng “over the river,” in the bright realms of eternal life. Many others have removed from the county, to find homes in other counties and other States. Others, however, preferred to remain on the home they commenced, in the land of the Winnebagoes, and, by the mercy and goodness of God, have

grown in wealth, wisdom and usefulness, until, in their declining years, they are respected and honored patriarchs in the community, owing so much of its character to the influences they established in pioneer times.

Among the pioneer settlers of any new country, sincere, warm and enduring friendships spring up—friendships that are cemented by ties of mutual obligations unknown in later years—friendships that grow stronger and brighter with the passing years. The trials and hardships, privations and sufferings peculiar to life in a new country—trials and hardships that are now unknown, and are only remembered in history—rigidly test not only the physical powers of endurance, but all the kindly, generous impulses and attributes of manhood and womanhood. Those were the times that tried men's souls and brought out all there was in them—either good or bad. There is an equality of condition in new settlements that recognizes no distinctions. All stand upon a common level, all endure together the dangers and privations of frontier life; and, because it is true that a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind, a spirit of fraternity and mutual friendship and good-will inevitably springs up that endures all the changes of subsequent years, and ties are created that death itself cannot sever. There is a generous hospitality, a hearty kindness, an unostentatious and sincere benevolence, an unselfish charity in this pioneer settlement, unknown and unpracticed among the older, richer, more densely populated and more artificial communities.

The surroundings of pioneer life thoroughly test the "true inwardness" of the human heart. As a rule, the men and women who first occupy a new country—the advance guard of the coming civilization—are bold, hardy, industrious, fearless and self-reliant. In these elements they are alike, no matter from what remote countries they may have come. In birth, education, language and religion, there may have been an almost infinite variety of differences, but they gathered here for a common purpose—that of finding and building homes for themselves and their posterity; and imbued with this purpose, the differences of birth, education or religion were soon lost by association and common interest, and they became one people. Seasons come and go, and changes without number have taken place, but amid all, the memory of the friendships and associations of those early years, before men and women learned to wear masks, never dims. Raven locks may whiten beneath the snows of many Winters; full, round and ruddy cheeks may become shriveled, wrinkled and sunken; bright eyes become dim, the fair brow furrowed with age and care, and the erect form bow beneath the burdens of accumulated years, but the true friend of the "auld lang syne" will never be forgotten.

In pioneer life there are always numerous incidents of interest to the actors in these stirring scenes, which, if properly preserved, while they are yet fresh in memory, would be of inestimable value to coming generations; and it is to be regretted that in so many parts of the county the formation of "old settlers' associations" has been entirely neglected; while in others, as in Fayette, after meeting a few years and confining their mission to the meager records of birth and date of settlement, they have been suffered, if not to die, at least to become inactive.

The active existence of such an association as was organized in the county in 1868, with well-kept records, not only of the incidents of early years, recalled and preserved, but of the more important events of more recent date—dates of arrivals, births, marriages, deaths, removals, changes, etc.—would be the direct and reliable means of preserving to the literature of the country the history of this community that would be invaluable to posterity as a record of

reference and accurate authority, it may be, for the settlement of important questions of controversy. The importance of these historical associations is not yet fully appreciated, and much of the early history that would even now be of absorbing interest is already lost—utterly and entirely lost. The facts and figures they might have preserved cannot now be obtained from any other source. Aside from their historical importance, they serve as the means of keeping alive and cementing old friendships and preserving the honest simplicity of early days. But these associations generally make the mistake of confining their memberships to dates long since passed, forgetting that the people of 1878 are as truly making history as were the people of 1848, and that, fifty years hence, the history of the prominent events of the Centennial year will be of as much interest and value as the forgotten events of thirty years ago would be now had they been recorded and preserved. And it is to be hoped that when the publishers of this history of Fayette County shall have completed their work, that the Historical Society will be revived and continue the record, from which the future historian can draw ample material for the history of the coming thirty years. The record of the present becomes history in the future.

Actuated by the purposes above suggested, and appreciating to some extent the importance of the work, the pioneers of Fayette County, in 1868, organized a society that was known as

THE FAYETTE COUNTY HISTORICAL AND PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the pioneer settlers of Fayette County was held, pursuant to a call, at the hotel of H. S. Brunson, in the village of Fayette, January 1, 1868. The meeting was called to order by Col. Aaron Brown, on whose motion M. C. Sperry was elected temporary Chairman. Jacob W. Rogers was appointed temporary Secretary. Mr. Rogers being called upon, stated the objects of the meeting to be “to renew and perpetuate the associations and friendships of earlier times among the living pioneer settlers; to preserve a record and cherish the memory of the dead; and to collect and preserve historical data and interesting incidents and transactions in general connected with the settlement of our county.”

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, consisting of Thomas Kincaid, Aaron Brown, Thomas R. Talbott, Mrs. L. Dutton, Mrs. A. Brown and Mrs. James E. Robertson. This committee reported a constitution, which was adopted. The first section of the constitution declared “The object, of this Association to be, first, to perpetuate the memories and friendships of the past; second, to collect and preserve a record of incidents connected with the early settlement of the county;” and the historian regrets that the second object was not more thoroughly accomplished.

A committee consisting of A. Brown, John Webb, P. F. Newton, S. Holton and H. Waner, was appointed to report the names of permanent officers for the ensuing year, which reported as follows: For President, M. C. Sperry; Vice President, Aaron Brown; Recording Secretary, Jacob Wentworth Rogers; Corresponding Secretary, Curtis R. Bent; Chaplain, Rev. John Webb; Treasurer, Harvey S. Brunson; Executive Committee, Thomas Kincaid, P. F. Newton, Horatio Warner. The report was accepted and the officers declared-elected.

On motion of Col. Brown, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Jacob Ly Brand, Henry C. Lacy and other pioneers who have removed to other parts, be enrolled as members, and that the Corresponding Secretary be directed to notify

them of the fact, and solicit such incidents connected with the early history of the county as they can furnish, to be spread upon the records of the Association.

Resolved, That we will perpetuate the memory of our pioneer brethren and sisters who have preceded us in that emigration allotted to all, by inscribing their names first on the roll of members, and (that) the friends of each be requested to furnish the Association a summary of their pioneer lives.

At this meeting, the following names were registered: Jacob Wentworth Rogers, born in Moultenboro, N. H., Aug. 15, 1820; settled in West Union Township Sept. 7, 1849; present business, farming; residence in West Union. Daniel J. Finney, born in Ohio in 1819; settled in Fairfield Township July 5, 1845; farmer. M. C. Sperry, born in New York State in 1827; settled in Fairfield Township March 20, 1847; resides in Illyria; merchant. Chauncy Brooks, born in New York; age, 50; settled in Smithfield Township May 13, 1847; farmer. Thomas Kincaid, born in Indiana; age, 46; settled in Dover Township in May, 1851; farmer. Samuel Holton, New York; age, 42; settled in Illyria Township in May, 1850; now resides in West Union; hardware merchant. Horatio Warner, Vermont; settled in Pleasant Valley Township in April, 1851; farmer. L. Dutton, New York; age, 41; settled in West Union Township Sept. 11, 1848; farmer. James E. Robertson, Kentucky; age, 46; settled in Westfield Township in September, 1849. Harrison Butler, Ohio; age, 52; Westfield Township, May, 1850; farmer. William H. Way, New York; age, 58; Oran Township, May, 1853; farmer. Elisha Hartsough, Michigan; age, 54; Dover Township, May, 1850; now resides in Center Township; farmer. Lookings Clark, born March 5, 1825, in Northumberland Co., Penn.; Dover Township, November, 1849; married Mary Kinney Jan. 1, 1852. Absalom Butler, Ohio; age, 42; Dover Township, April, 1849; removed to West Union; farmer. John T. Hanna, Pennsylvania; age, 38; Westfield Township, June 6, 1850; butcher. Benjamin Iliff, born in Pennsylvania in October, 1820; Dover Township, Sept. 12, 1849; died Sept. 14, 1870. James Iliff, born in Dover Township, Fayette County, April 13, 1850. Thomas J. Kinsey, England; age, 60; Illyria Township, October, 1852; farmer. Samuel H. Robertson, Kentucky; age, 56; Westfield Township, November, 1850; farmer. Harvey S. Brunson, Ohio; age, 53; Dover Township, May, 1850; removed to Westfield; occupation, various. C. R. Bent, born in Windham Co., Vt., Aug. 23, 1820; Auburn, February, 1852; removed to West Union; farmer. Aaron Brown, Mississippi; age, 45; Westfield Township, October, 1852; farmer. John Webb, Indiana; age, 42; Dover Township, September, 1851; removed to Center; clergyman. Palmer F. Newton, New York; age, 47; Fairfield Township, Nov. 12, 1847; farmer. Charles Glidden, Maine; age, 56; Fairfield Township, March, 1846; farmer. Thomas R. Talbot, Ireland; age, 50; Westfield Township, July, 1849; farmer. William Morras, England; age, 39; Illyria Township, September, 1850; farmer. Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander, maiden name Christ, widow of Robert Alexander, Indiana; age, 71; Westfield Township, Sept. 13, 1849. Mrs. Lorenzo Dutton, maiden name M. A. Hawley; age, 38; West Union Township, May, 1850; died Oct. 1, 1868. Mrs. Aaron Bunn (Elizabeth Lingrel); age, 45; settled here in October, 1852. Mrs. John Webb (Frances Jones); age, 45; settled September, 1851. Mrs. E. Hartsough (Martha Brunson), Ohio; age, 48; settled May, 1850. Mrs. S. Holton (Mary S. Strong), Ohio; age, 38; settled May 18, 1850. Mrs. William Morris (Elizabeth —), England; age, 35; settled in July, 1852. Mrs. E. B. Chamberlain (Hannah Alexander), Indiana; age, 38; Westfield Township, Sept. 13, 1849; removed to Center Township. Mrs. Thomas Kincaid (Catharine Dannee), Ohio; age, 41; settled

May, 1851. Mrs. P. F. Newton (Harriet Seely), Pennsylvania; age, 43; settled Nov. 12, 1847. Mrs. S. H. Robertson (Sabra Alexander), Indiana; age, 49; settled November, 1850. Mrs. J. W. Rogers (Sarah Jane Simons), born in New York April 14, 1830; settled in West Union Township Sept. 7, 1849. Jacob LyBrand, both in Philadelphia, Penn.; settled in West Union Township in September, 1849, from Wisconsin; removed to LyBrand, Allamakee County, in 1850; thence to St. Nicholas, Freeborn Co., Minn.; thence to Redwood Falls, Minn.; thence, in 1864, to West Union; thence to Alexandria, Douglas Co., Minn.; died —, 1875. Henry C. Lacy, Ohio; age, 45; West Union Township, May 31, 1851; farmer and surveyor; removed to Minnesota.

Voted, That all persons entitled to membership be requested to forward (their) names and data for record, to the Recording Secretary.

Thomas R. Talbot presented a journal of events by Capt. R. R. Richardson, deceased, which, by a vote of the Association, was placed among the archives of the Association. This was a journal of events in Mexico in 1842-3.

The first annual meeting of the Association was held Jan. 1, 1869, at the United States House, West Union, kept by J. D. Straw. At this meeting, the following additional names were reported and placed on the roll:

Remembrance Lippincott, West Virginia; age, 63; West Union Township, June 27, 1850; farmer. Eleanor (Davis) Lippincott, born in 1805, in West Virginia, and came with her husband. Humphrey Tibbetts, Ohio; age, 43; West Union Township, Oct. 25, 1849; blacksmith; removed Illyria Township. Sylvester Underwood, New York; age, 47; Pleasant Valley Township, Sept. 1, 1850; farmer. Sally Ann (Smith) Underwood, New York, in 1825; came September, 1850, and died —. Harriet (Sawyer) Underwood, New York; age, 35; came here single in 1849. Phineas T. Sturges, born in Pennsylvania; age, 38; West Union, June, 1851; merchant. Rachel (Irvin) Sturges, Pennsylvania; West Union, September, 1852. James George, England; age, 52; Dover Township, March, 1851; farmer. Sarah M. (Albright) George, Ohio; age, 48; came here in November, 1850. Alexander Winston, New York; age, 40; Fayette, June, 1851; wheelwright. Mrs. E. A. (Bent) Winston, Vermont; age, 40; Fayette, June, 1851. Elizabeth (Chenoweth) Kerr, Kentucky; age, 80; Dover Township, June, 1849. William Redfield, New York; age, 44; West Union, May, 1849; hardware merchant. Sarah (Adams) Redfield, Ohio; age, 38; West Union Township, 1849. William Wells, Ohio; age, 57; West Union Township, April 23, 1849; farmer. Eliza (Abbott) Wells, Ohio; age, 55; West Union, 1849. William Robinson, Ohio; age, 50; West Union Township, June, 1852; farmer; removed to Mills Co., Iowa, in 1869. Benjamin Dimond, Pennsylvania; age, 51; Pleasant Valley, May, 1849; millwright. Mary J. (Forbes) Dimond, Indiana; age, 42; came in 1849. F. S. Palmer, New York; age, 42; Clermont, April, 1850; merchant. E. (Agard) Palmer, Ohio; age, 42; came here in April, 1850. Samuel Conner, Ohio; age, 50; Pleasant Valley, July, 1848; farmer; Marilla (Nicholson) Conner, Pennsylvania; age, 42; came here in June, 1851. A. M. Quivey, New York; age, 62; West Union Township, April, 1851; farmer. E. (Ohmstead) Quivey, New York; age, 53; came in November, 1851. Jeremiah House, New York; age, 44; West Union, August, 1851; farmer; Nancy A. (Cobb) House, Canada; age, 35; West Union, August, 1851. Cornelius Lacy, New York; age, 67; West Union, July, 1851; farmer. William McClintock, New York; age, 47; West Union, June, 1851; lawyer. A. M. (Lacy) McClintock, Ohio; March 2, 1827; came here in June, 1851. Joseph

Nicoll, Ireland; age, 47; West Union, May 3, 1851; shoemaker. Jane (Robinson) Nicoll, Ireland; age, 47; came here May 3, 1851.

The following officers were elected for the year 1869: Horatio Warner, President; William Wells, Vice President; Wm. McClintock, Treasurer; John Webb, Chaplain; William Redfield, Aaron Brown, P. F. Newton, Executive Committee.

The Second Annual Meeting was held in Calom's Hall, Clermont, January 1, 1870, when the following were added to the roll: James B. Stephenson, Scotland; age, 66; Pleasant Valley Township, June 1, 1849; farmer. Trone Andersen, Norway; age, 40; Clermont, July, 1852; farmer. E. H. Dibble, New York; age 66; Clermont Township, May, 1852; farmer. Harriet (Tincom), New York; age; 55; settled May, 1852. David Wells, Ohio; age, 41; West Union Township, April 11, 1850; farmer; died January 2, 1876. Elvira (Chilton) Wells, Greene Co., Wis.; age, 37. Edwin Stedman, Ohio; age, 44; Clermont Township, October, 1850; merchant. Nancy B. (Hine) Stedman, Ohio; age, 42; came October, 1850; died February 15, 1872, at Pottsville. Andrew Martin, New York; age, 58; Clermont, June, 1850; farmer and mechanic; died February 22, 1871. Alzesta (Sawyer) Martin, Vermont; age, 48; came in June, 1850. William Edgar, Pennsylvania; age, 69; Dover Township, May, 1851; farmer; removed to West Union. Rebecca (Gray) Edgar, Pennsylvania; Dover, May, 1851.

The following officers were elected for the year 1870: President, Horatio Warner; Vice President, William Wells; Treasurer, Wm. McClintock; Chaplain, John Webb; Recording Secretary, J. W. Rogers; Corresponding Secretary, C. R. Bent; Executive Committee, Wm. Redfield, Aaron Brown, P. F. Newton.

The next meeting was at the United States House, West Union, December 31, 1870, when officers for 1871 were elected as follows: President, P. L. Hinkley; Vice President, Mrs. Athalia M. McClintock; Treasurer, Thomas Kincaid; Chaplain, John Webb; Secretary, J. W. Rogers; Executive Committee, M. C. Sperry, F. S. Palmer and Benjamin Dimond. The time of meeting was changed to the first Saturday in September, and the following names were enrolled: Edwin Smith, born January 13, 1812, in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; West Union, May 12, 1851; farmer. Mary (Riche) Smith, born November 14, 1819, in Franklin Co., Ind.; came with her husband. John Phillips, born in Greene Co., N. Y., June 4, 1807; West Union in September, 1850; farmer and carpenter; married, January 15, 1832, Mary Reeve, born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, November 16, 1812, who came here with her husband. Jacob K. Rosier, born in Harrison Co., Va., June 18, 1823; West Union, September, 1850; farmer; married, October 1, 1849, Susanna Chambers, who came here with her husband. George Smith, Virginia; age, 58; removed to Fayette Co., Iowa, April 22, 1849. Louisa (Drake) Smith, Ohio; came with her husband; died July 15, 1853. Royena (Butler) Smith, Ohio; age, 40; married November, 1854. Daniel Cook, born in New York in 1818; settled in Fayette County September 1, 1850; died October 10, 1854. Elizabeth Cook, Ohio; age, 49; came with her husband in 1850. Ambrose Dudley Davis, Indiana; age, 30; West Union, September, 1849. Eli Sherman, Fairfield Co., Conn.; age, 76; West Union, April, 1852; married, March, 1814, Mrs. Margaret (Lane) Pittinger; married second time in 1842, Mrs. Lucy (Austin) Zeak; Mr. Sherman taught school for many years of his life until 1859. Myron Peck, Allegany Co., N. Y.; age, 40; West Union, October 15, 1853; wagon maker. Melissa (Stafford) Peck, born April 1, 1838, at Auburn, Geauga Co., Ohio; settled

here June 6, 1851. Porter L. Hinkley, born March 9, 1820, in Geauga Co., Ohio; West Union, June 12, 1851; farmer; married, November 9, 1851, Miss Lucretia McCool, born in Lewisburg, Union Co., Penn., Aug. 9, 1824. Isaac F. Clark, born in Otsego Co., N. Y., April 24, 1829; West Union, April 1, 1853; mechanic; married February 4, 1849, Ada L. Cummings, born December 1, 1828, who came here with her husband.

The last meeting held by the Association was at the fair grounds in West Union September 2, 1871, when the following officers were elected: President, Thomas Kincaid; Vice President, P. L. Hinkley; Secretary, J. W. Rogers; Chaplain, John Webb; Executive Committee, M. C. Sperry, F. S. Palmer and B. Dimond. The following additional names were enrolled: Andrew Hensley, Kentucky; age, 68; moved to Southern Illinois in 1822; to Grant Co., Wis., in September, 1839; to Fayette County and made his claim in 1842, on which he settled in the Spring of 1844; farmer; married Susan Lewis in 1823; she died in 1837; married Sarah Lovell in 1839. Andrew J. Hensley, Missouri; son of A. Hensley; age, 38; Fayette County, 1844; married, in 1858, Loretta Smith, born in Winnebago Co., Ill., age, 30, who moved to this county in the Spring of 1846. Ella C. Clark, daughter of Isaac F. and Ada L. Clark; born in Cooperstown, N. Y.; age, 21; came to Fayette County April 1, 1853. Lucretia Brunson, daughter of H. S. Brunson; born September 29, 1850, in Fayette County. Louisa Hinkley, daughter of P. L. Hinkley; born in Fayette County January 29, 1853. Amanda Robertson, daughter of Samuel H. Robertson; born in Indiana May 27, 1848. Anna M. Clark, daughter of I. F. Clark; born in Fayette County December 5, 1851. Martha S. Calvin; born May 31, 1840; came to Elkader in 1847, and to Fayette County October, 1849; daughter of C. D. Carleton and wife of J. P. Calvin; died. Charlotte A. (Simmons) Brewer; age, 47; wife of John S. Brewer. Hettie (Brewer) Kinsey, daughter of J. S. and C. A. Brewer, wife of Mr. Kinsey, age, 24. Eli Abbott, born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 1, 1815; West Union, May, 1851. Eveline C. Abbott, Lorain Co., Ohio; age, 53; came with her husband. Jerome Boswell; born in July, 1815, in Knox Co., Ky.; Fayette County in 1851. Joshua G. Webb, born September 7, 1819, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; West Union, September, 1851. Lucinda (Ketchum) Webb, born July 4, 1822; came with her husband. Joseph Shipton, Lincolnshire, England; age, 44; Fayette County November, 1851; married, in 1855, Sarah Cumming. John C. McDowell, Ohio; age, 19; Fayette County, 1852. Miron C. Mead, McHenry Co., Ill.; age, 21; Clermont, 1851; son of A. A. Mead. Adaline Jones, wife (or widow) of Henry Jones; Utica, N. Y.; age, 42; Fayette County in 1851. Albert R. Sutherland, Union Co., Vt.; age, 28; Fayette County, October, 1853. Mary A. (House) Sutherland; age, 21; Fayette County, June, 1853. John S. Brewer, Seneca Co., N. Y.; age, 52; West Union, June, 1852; farmer. David F. Soward, Madison Co., Ohio; age, 48; Fayette County, June 24, 1851; Catherine (Hill) Soward; Sage Co., Ohio; age, 45. Frances A. Soward, daughter of D. F. and Catherine Soward; born in Logan Co., Ohio, March 31, 1848. Mary B. Soward, daughter of D. F. and C. Soward; born in Fayette County; age, 19. John McMillan, born in Huron Co., Ohio, December, 1822; Illyria, June 11, 1851; farmer. Henry H. Carmichael, Greene Co., Penn.; age, 48; Illyria, April 17, 1852; farmer. Nancy M. Carmichael, daughter of H. H. Carmichael; Indiana; age, 21. Morgan M. Carmichael, son of H. H. Carmichael; Indiana; age, 19. Ada Augusta Rogers, daughter of J. W. and Sarah J. Rogers; born in Monroe, Greene Co., Wis., February 25, 1849; came to West Union with her parents September 7,

1849. Oscar W. Rogers, son of G. W. and S. J. Rogers; born in West Union, Fayette Co., October 2, 1850, in the first house built in the town of West Union, on Lot —, Block 17; married, May 30, 1874, Mary F. Putnam. Anna A. Rogers, daughter of J. W. and S. J. Rogers; born in West Union January 2, 1852.

This is the last record of the Fayette County Historical Society, but it is to be hoped that it will be revived and will spread open its records, incidents and events, both of pioneer and recent times, and that it will be a Historical Society indeed.

THE FAYETTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Early in the Winter of 1854–5, a number of the leading citizens of Fayette County, among whom were Sylvester Underwood, P. L. Hinkley, J. W. Rogers, William McClintock, Lewis Davis and others, discussed the propriety and feasibility of organizing a County Agricultural Society. At last a call was issued for a meeting, on Saturday, March 3, 1855, at the Baptist Church in West Union, for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration, and, if decided to be practicable, to organize a society. At the time appointed, about sixty gentlemen were in attendance, indicating a deep interest in the project. R. A. Richardson was called to the Chair, and Oliver Somers appointed Secretary; P. L. Hinkley, George Murphy and John Gharky were appointed a committee to draft and report a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the prospective society. These indispensable documents were all prepared in anticipation, it seems, for they were promptly reported and read by Mr. Hinkley, and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

S. Underwood and E. Z. Stowe were nominated for President of the Society. Levi Fuller and C. A. Newcomb were appointed Tellers, who reported the result of the ballot to be, for Underwood 30 votes, and for Stowe 27. Mr. Underwood was declared elected. The following officers were then elected: Vice Presidents, J. B. Earll, of Auburn; P. L. Hinkley, West Union; Palmer F. Newton, of Fairfield; Samuel Holton, of Illyria; W. R. Flint, of Eden, and Curtis R. Bent, of Auburn; Recording Secretary, J. W. Rogers; Corresponding Secretary, C. A. Newcomb; Treasurer, Wm. McClintock; Directors, Morris B. Earll, of Auburn; J. N. House, of Eden; Thomas Turner, of Windsor; Lemuel Iliff, of Dover; Charles Sawyer, Clermont; Bliss W. Webb, Pleasant Valley; John McMillan, Illyria; Lewis Eaton, of Fairfield; E. L. Stowe, of West Union, and Martin Durham, of Westfield.

Jud. Jones and Dr. Levi Faller were appointed Essayists for the April meeting.

The first Fair was held Tuesday and Wednesday, October 2 and 3; the stock, agricultural implements, etc., being exhibited on the Public Square, and the Methodist Church was utilized for an exhibition hall. Among the exhibitors were B. Van Velzer, J. N. B. Elliott, Wm. S. Rush, J. W. Foster, Thomas Turner, John Dollarhide, Samuel Holton, J. B. Parker, J. S. Hollingshead, George Shafer, Lewis Davis, John Thorp and David Scott (who raised one hundred and sixty-one bushels and fourteen quarts of corn on one acre of land), Gabriel Long, Sampson & Cowle, boots and shoes, Oliver Somers, Horatio Warner, J. W. Rogers, S. Underwood, Mrs. and Miss Humphrey, Mrs. Lewis Berkey, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. McClintock and Mrs. Agnes Smith. Mrs. Smith furnished a large number of house plants for the Floral Hall.

P. T. Sturgis exhibited a fine span of matched ponies "harnessed to a carriage, which attracted considerable notice, but no premium was offered for such a rig."

Among the Judges on that occasion were John McMillan, James Kinyon, James Dorland, G. P. Stafford, H. B. Hoyt, J. S. Brewer, E. S. Linderman, George W. Neff, Henry F. Smith, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. E. M. Somers, Mrs. S. Byam, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Stowe and Mrs. Stedman.

An address was delivered by the President, S. Underwood, Esq., and the Fair was pronounced a magnificent success.

The records of the society, from the date of its organization to 1866, are not known to be in existence. Thomas Douglas was President in 1865. At the annual meeting, February 10, 1866, J. W. Rogers was elected President, William McClintock, Treasurer, and B. F. Conkey, Recording Secretary. William Ash was appointed a Committee on Fair Grounds and requested to raise funds by subscription, to build a building on the fair grounds. The first purchase of land for fair grounds had been made prior to this meeting, on the south side of Otter Creek, south of the town of West Union; but at this meeting H. B. Hoyt was appointed to solicit subscriptions to purchase land for the society, adjoining the fair ground.

At the special meeting, June 2, 1866, a committee, consisting of William McClintock, J. J. Welsh and H. B. Hoyt, were appointed to purchase sufficient ground to make the track one-third of a mile. Mr. Wells would sell land to the society for \$75 per acre.

For 1867, B. F. Conkey, President; S. S. Ainsworth, Secretary.

For 1868, J. W. Rogers, President; S. S. Ainsworth, Secretary.

For 1870, J. W. Rogers, President; J. W. Shannon, Secretary.

During this year, President Rogers was authorized to negotiate for and purchase two acres of ground adjoining the fair grounds, as an addition thereto, the price not to exceed \$50 per acre.

For 1871, President, P. L. Hinkley; Secretary, J. W. Shannon. A committee was appointed, consisting of P. L. Hinkley, James S. Wright and Myron Peck, to make plans and estimates for a suitable building on the fair ground, and in September, Hinkley, Wright and S. S. Ainsworth were appointed a committee to erect a suitable building for the exhibition of articles; the cost not to exceed \$100.

For 1872, President, H. B. Capwell; Secretary, B. F. Conkey. In October, William McClintock and D. M. Hoyt were appointed to negotiate with owners of land adjoining the fair ground, for the purpose of securing sufficient ground to make a half mile track, and bring east side of fair ground to Vine street.

For 1873, J. S. Brewer, President; J. J. Berkey, Secretary.

For 1874, same.

For 1875, same.

For 1876, D. W. Twitchell, President; W. E. Welsh, Secretary.

For 1877, D. W. Twitchell, President; C. B. Roberts, Secretary.

For 1878, J. J. Welsh, President; W. B. Herriman, J. B. Pember, Hiram Hoagland, Vice Presidents; C. B. Roberts, Secretary; James Stewart, Treasurer.

CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.

A description of the Brush Creek Creamery, owned by Walrath & Heminway, will answer as a general type of the system. The building is a wooden structure, 24x62 feet, one story high. The floor is about a foot below the sur-

face, and is cemented. In the first room are the churns and a chain pump, which furnishes plenty of good cold water. On the south side of the building is a platform to receive the cans from the farmer's wagons. The milk is emptied from the farmers' cans into a tin receptacle capable of holding about two barrels. This rests on a weighing platform. The weigher's desk is close by, and the weight is entered on the farmer's pass-book and on a tabulated sheet tacked to the desk. This sheet is ruled into columns, each customer having one. At the end of the month, the columns are footed up and each patron's due is paid therefrom. The milk is at present drawn from the tank into strainer-pails, but a pipe is to be substituted for this laborious method. In the west room the milk is set. At present the apparatus consists of five large vats, each long enough to hold seven pans, which are four feet long, two feet wide, and ten inches deep. The pans are being gradually supplanted, however, by pails having a depth of about twenty inches. A pipe from the pump conveys water around the pans, and in Summer, the temperature is kept down by the help of ice. The cream is removed just as it becomes noticeably sour, and churned in two revolving churns worked by horse power, which is also used for pumping. The buttermilk is conveyed to a cistern, whence it is pumped into the empty milk cans of the farmers, who carry it home to be fed to pigs. The butter is carefully washed to remove all traces of buttermilk, a proper proportion of Ashton salt being worked in, and the butter is then packed into tubs (previously soaked to remove the flavor of the wood), the cover nailed on, the package stenciled with the name of the firm, and to whom it is to be consigned. The butter made at this Creamery is sold in New York.

The Brush Creek Creamery, during the month of May last, received over 7,000 pounds daily, patrons delivering twice a day. The price paid for the milk (really for the cream only, as the sour milk is returned to the farmers) varies according to the season, from fifty cents to a dollar per hundred. The amount of butter varies from three and one-half to four and a half per cent., the latter proportion being reached in cold weather, when the cows are fed on grain. It falls off one per cent. when fed on grass only.

The Creamery above described, was built in the Spring of 1877, and cost, including apparatus, about \$1,200. It is superintended by Mr. Walrath, and constant care is given to every detail involving all the processes, cleanliness above all things, being the essential.

The other Creameries now operated in Fayette County are Maynard Creamery, — Snedigar, Secretary; E. B. Little, Putnam; Brayton & Castle, C. G. Wheeland & Son, J. A. Harris, Scott. There is also a large factory at Oelwein.

There are three Cheese Factories in Fayette County, the two largest at Clermont and West Union, both owned by the same company. The Clermont factory makes about 300 pounds of cheese per day. Mr. Melvin, one of the proprietors, has charge. At West Union, 7,000 pounds of milk are received daily.

The Home Dairy, O. L. & George Gilson, proprietors, is six miles south-east of West Union, in Illyria Township. This factory works up the milk of twenty cows into cheese, but makes butter in Winter and Spring.

The above statements indicate the present condition of the dairy industry in Fayette County, but it is almost certain that the number of factories will be doubled in 1879, especially when it is a notable fact that the butter made at creameries brings one-half better price than the best article made by farmers' wives.

FINE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of fine stock breeders was called at the office of C. R. Bent, in West Union, March 15, 1876, for the purpose of organizing the Fayette County Fine Stock Breeders' Association, auxiliary to the State Association. G. W. Brown, of Oelwein, was called to the chair and C. R. Bent elected Secretary.

J. K. Rosier, T. R. Talbot, H. Hoagland, William Kent, P. L. Hinkley and G. W. Brown were appointed to draft a Constitution, who reported the document, which was adopted and signed as follows: D. W. Twitchell, B. W. Slocum, Ephraim Robinson, J. P. Webster, Hiram Hoagland, J. K. Rosier, William Kent, J. J. Shaw, C. R. Bent, F. J. Carter, J. S. Brewer, T. R. Talbot, P. R. Ketchum, G. W. Brown, J. Irvin and G. F. Lyman.

The following officers were elected: President, G. W. Brown; Vice Presidents, T. R. Talbot, John Irving, William Kent, J. P. Webster, E. Robinson; Secretary, G. W. Lyman; Treasurer, C. R. Bent.

At the annual meeting held at Mr. Bent's office January 4, 1878, the following officers were elected, viz.: President, J. K. Rosier; Vice President, P. L. Champlin; Treasurer, C. R. Bent; Secretary, P. R. Ketchum. John Irvin and J. K. Rosier were appointed delegates to the State Association.

A resolution was passed, requesting the Board of Supervisors of Fayette County to submit to the voters of Fayette County the question of restraining stock from running at large, at the next general election.

The following preamble and resolution, presented by J. S. Brewer, was adopted, by one majority, after a lengthy discussion:

WHEREAS, The Fayette County Agricultural Society has shown an unfriendliness to fine stock breeding, and

WHEREAS, The Society has offered too great a proportion of the premiums to horse-trotting and horse racing, therefore

Resolved That the Fine Stock Breeders' Association will not exhibit their stock at the coming county fair in 1878.

The following, presented by D. W. Twitchell, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That horse-trotting and horse-racing at agricultural fairs is detrimental to the interests of Agricultural Societies, and drains their treasury.

FAYETTE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In May, 1868, Drs. Parker, Alexander, Armstrong and Robinson, of West Union, and Dr. Aldrich, of Fayette, were called to Wadena to treat a man whose gun had been discharged while his arm was over the muzzle, in the act of leaning; the result necessitating an amputation. After the operation had been performed, the physicians met at the hotel, when the idea occurred to them that they would organize a County Medical Society. They accordingly appointed a committee, consisting of Drs. Robinson and Parker, to draft By-laws and Regulations and to issue a call for a meeting of the physicians of the county. In answer to this call, a meeting was held at West Union December 23, 1868, and elected Dr. Robinson President *pro tem*. Their permanent organization was effected in May, 1869, and the first board of officers elected as follows: President, Dr. C. C. Parker; Vice President, Dr. S. E. Robinson; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. E. R. Zeigler; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. James Barr; Censors, Drs. Alexander and Chase. Present (1878) officers are: President, Dr. S. E. Robinson; Vice President, Dr. N. A. Drake; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. S. H. Drake; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. C. C. Parker; Censors, Drs. G. D. Darnell and D. Alexander. The Society, says the present Secretary, is in a fine, flourishing condition, and fully up to the standard of such organizations.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

This nearly forgotten company was organized in 1864, and in the first articles recorded, appear the names of C. H. Foote, L. C. Manzer and John Long as incorporators.

The first incorporation was June 4th, but on the 10th of the same month, new articles were adopted, with three additional names. It was clothed with power to take risks from fire, lightning and inland navigation. John Long was the moving spirit in working up business for the company, and under his management the company did an extensive and prosperous business.

March 27, 1869, the company was re-organized, under the name of Fayette Home Insurance Company, H. S. Brunson, John Webb, Elmer Allyn, Hiram Sweet and others, incorporators.

The re-organization was made necessary by the law passed by the Legislature during the preceding Winter, by the operation of which it was necessary to have at least \$25,000 of negotiable assets. About this time, Prof. Brush bought out the stock and interest of Long.

In the Fall of 1870, negotiations were opened between the Home Company and the Great Western of Chicago, for a transfer of the business and franchise of the former to the Chicago concern. This was accomplished about October 8, 1870, the Fayette Company re-insuring its risks for \$9,000 and taking a bond of the Great Western for \$25,000 for security for its duties under the contract. As a consideration to the stockholders of the Fayette branch, they received new stock in the Great Western, bearing the certification that 20 per cent. had been paid thereon, and also stating that the shares were non-assessable. D. C. Sperry was made Local Manager, Long re-appearing for a sufficient time to set the concern going under the new order of things.

Prof. Brush retired soon after the re-organization, a good deal of ill-feeling having grown up between him and others among the stockholders. At one time a law suit was in prospect, but more peaceful counsels prevailed. It is stated, however, that charges were preferred against Mr. Brush, and that he was cited to maintain his character at the Conference of the M. E. Church, which was held at Independence. It was broadly hinted among the ungodly that Brush would be silenced from preaching by the Conference. Rev. C. W. Copeland conducted Brush's defense with great ability, and he was not only triumphantly acquitted but was made Presiding Elder of the Charles City District.

The community of Fayette was profoundly interested as to the upshot of the matter, and, on the evening of the day on which the trial was held, quite a crowd gathered at the post office to get the news about the trial from the Independence stage driver. As soon as he arrived, he announced the result. A butcher of Fayette, who was a violent opposer of all secret societies and who was confidently expecting to hear that Brush had been expelled from the Church, exclaimed in his wrath over that gentleman's good luck, "It's Free Masonry that's at the bottom of it! If they bring charges against him again, the Masons among the preachers will make a Bishop of Brush!"

The great fire in Chicago, in 1871, worked destruction to the Great Western Insurance Company. It is probable that the concern had a very large line of risks in Chicago. Shortly after the fire, the officers called a meeting of the stockholders, which was attended by J. L. Paine, of Fayette, who was placed on the Executive Committee. That committee, on the strength of a "cooked" report, recommended that an assessment be made on the stock, that the losses be paid, and that new business be worked up. But the stockholders, notwith-

standing the statement that the prestige of rising, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of the Chicago fire, was worth a certain large sum in cash, did not "indulge in the illusions of hope" to the extent of responding by postal order or draft. But the suffering policy-holders got the concern into bankruptcy, where it was adjudged and decreed that the stock holders were liable for the unpaid 80 per cent. on their certificates, and the collection was enforced by U. S. Marshals, the stock-holders at Fayette not being forgotten, notwithstanding the non-assessable feature of the scrip.

Since paying the judgment and costs of the cases against them, the citizens of Fayette have not cared to invest their savings in insurance companies based on a fog.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first schools taught in Fayette County were private or subscription schools. Their accommodations, as may be readily supposed, were not good. Sometimes they were taught in small log houses erected for the purpose. Stoves and such heating apparatus as are in use now were unknown. A mud and stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth, with a fire-place wide enough and deep enough to take in a four-foot back log, and smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in Winter and a kind of conservatory in Summer. For windows, part of a log was cut out in either side, and may be a few panes of eight-by-ten glass set in, or, just as likely as not, the aperture would be covered over with greased paper. Writing benches were made of wide planks, or, maybe, puncheons resting on pins or arms driven into two-inch auger holes bored into the logs beneath the windows. Seats were made out of thick planks or puncheons; flooring was made out of the same kind of stuff. Everything was rude and plain; but many of America's greatest men have gone out of just such school houses to grapple with the world and make a name for themselves, and names that come to be an honor to their country. In other cases, private rooms and parts of private houses were utilized as school houses, but the furniture was just as plain.

But all these things are changed now. A log school house in Iowa is a rarity. Their places are filled with handsome frame or brick structures. The rude furniture has also given way and the old school books, the "Popular Reader," the "English Reader" (the finest literary compilation ever known in American schools), and "Webster's Elementary Spelling Book," are superseded by others of greater pretensions. The old spelling classes and spelling matches have followed the old school houses, until they are remembered only in name.

Of her school system, Iowa can justly boast. It has sent out a large number of representative men whose names are as familiar to the nation as they are in the histories of the counties and neighborhoods in which they once lived. While the State has extended such fostering care to the interests of education, the several counties have been no less zealous and watchful in the management of this vital interest; and Fayette County forms no exception to the rule. The school houses and their furnishings are in full keeping with the spirit of the law that provides for their maintenance and support. The teachers rank high among the other thousands of teachers in the State, and the several County Superintendents, since the office of Superintendent was made a part of the school system, have been chosen with especial reference to their fitness for the position.

The first Superintendent of Schools in Fayette was S. W. Cole, who held the office for several years. G. W. Fitch is the present incumbent, who says: "It is impossible to get anything like a correct record of the educational affairs of Fayette County previous to 1876."

The following summary for the years 1876 and 1877 is compiled from Mr. Fitch's reports:

	1876	1877
Number of district townships.....	12	12
Number of independent districts.....	75	67
Number of sub-districts.....	91	31
Number of ungraded schools.....	159	158
Number of graded schools.....	7	8
Average duration of schools—months.....	5.90	7.00
Number of male teachers.....	84	99
Number of female teachers.....	230	233
Average compensation per month to male teachers.....	\$39.75	\$32.32
Average compensation per month to female teachers.....	20.86	22.77
Number of male pupils between 5 and 21 years.....	4,487	4,592
Number of female pupils between 5 and 21 years.....	4,232	4,373
Number of pupils enrolled.....	4,830	6,998
Total average attendance.....	3,120	4,138
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$1.35	\$1.29
Number of frame school houses.....	138	136
Number of brick school houses.....	8	17
Number of stone school houses.....		9
Number of log school houses.....	2	
Value of school houses.....	\$97,415.00	\$100,445.00
Value of apparatus.....	950.00	1,675.00

SCHOOL HOUSE FUND—1877.

On hand at last report.....	\$4,454 99
Received from district tax.....	13,697 89
Received from other sources.....	1,561 06
Total debits.....	19,713 74
Paid for school houses and sites.....	9,531 24
Paid for libraries and apparatus.....	93 86
Paid on bonds and interest.....	4,125 05
On hand.....	5,963 59
Total credit.....	19,713 74

CONTINGENT FUND—1877.

On hand at last report.....	\$5,256 02
Received from district tax.....	12,226 40
Received from other sources.....	403 09
Total debit.....	17,885 51
Paid for rent of school houses.....	274 06
Paid for repairing school houses.....	5,046 40
Paid for fuel.....	3,320 62
Paid Secretaries.....	541 42
Paid Treasurers.....	513 51
Paid for records, dictionaries and apparatus.....	156 72
Paid for other purposes.....	3,420 61
On hand.....	4,612 07
Total credit.....	17,885 57

TEACHERS' FUND—1877.

On hand at last report.....	\$21,617 04
Received from district tax.....	30,839 57
Received from semi-annual apportionment.....	7,805 12
Received from other sources.....	922 19
Total debit.....	61,183 92
Paid teachers since last report.....	37,640 69
On hand.....	23,543 23
Total credit.....	61,183 92

As a contrast to the above showing, it is well to recall the fact that, in the Winter of 1846-7, the children of Andrew Hensley were sent to Eads'

Grove to school; and that, to visit their parents, in the lonely wilderness of Fayette County, they once or twice made their way on foot, through the snow, in sight of Indian camps, and past Jo. Hewitt's trading post. The trail they followed is now dotted every half mile with farm houses, with a dozen school houses, filled with the youth who have been born and reared in Iowa, and who are to succeed the pioneer family of Hensley, as useful, honored citizens of Fayette.

UPPER IOWA UNIVERSITY.

In another place, it will be noticed that Webster, the first white man to settle on the ground now occupied by Fayette, located about 1844 or 1845; and in 1854, the project of founding a college was under discussion by the handful of settlers who composed the population of Westfield and Fayette. But so it is. The covered wagon is the intermediate link between the Indian's tepee and the white settlers' frame dwelling; the log school house is midway between the council tent and the shapely pile that the Anglo-Saxon builds for church, for school or Court House. The contributions of the Robertsons and the Alexanders measured almost entirely the resources of the first subscription paper. The inception of the enterprise is to be dated from 1854. In the following year, the work began upon the foundation and the walls of the first story were laid. Mark that the population of Fayette County, at the end of 1855, could not have exceeded five thousand souls. In the Summer of 1855, the projectors of the enterprise agreed among themselves to place the intended school under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When Conference met, in September, the tender was made and accepted on behalf of the body of the Church. Conference appointed a Board of Trustees to care for the property, and the proverbial zeal of the Methodist Church is well exemplified in the transactions of the Trustees for the two subsequent years. Methodism and the enthusiasm of 1856 had joined hands to build a University near the banks of the Volga, six years after the Indian had left his tent poles to rot down in the groves along that stream, and the task was soon accomplished.

A history of Fayette and of the Upper Iowa University would not be complete without a mention of Robert Alexander, who settled in Westfield Township in June, 1849, and died at his home in Fayette November 29, 1862. Mr. Alexander was born near Knoxville, Tenn., May 20, 1794. He learned the hatter's trade at Nashville, and, in 1814, removed to Indiana. He remained in Indiana until 1832, when he enlisted and served through the Black Hawk war. He then returned to Lafayette, Ind., and, in 1836, removed to Parish Grove, where he kept a hotel until the year of his removal to Iowa. It seems to be a fact that the initiation of the project of founding a college at Fayette grew out of a conversation between Rev. H. S. Brunson and Mrs. Alexander, the gentleman suggesting to her that her youngest daughters should go to Mount Vernon to school. This led to family discussions between Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and the Robinsons, and it was thought among them that a school could be founded at Fayette.

When the first idea budded into form, Mr. Alexander subscribed the munificent sum of \$10,000, to which he added seven thousand more, and finally, to complete the building, when money could not be had, he deeded 4,000 acres of land to the college. Soon after the enterprise had been made successful, Mr. Alexander became interested in his spiritual welfare, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fayette, with which body he remained

connected until his death, surrounded "by all that should accompany old age—honor, love, obedience, troops of friends."

At the meeting, March 12, 1856, of the Trustees of Fayette Seminary, who had been appointed by the Iowa Annual Conference the previous Autumn, the following gentlemen were present: Ministers—H. S. Brunson, John Webb, L. S. Ashbaugh, H. W. Reed; Laymen—James E. Robertson, Perry Perkins, S. M. Leach, J. H. Maxson and Curtis R. Bent. The meeting was held at the house of James E. Robertson, and was organized by the election of Rev. H. S. Brunson, as President; J. H. Maxson, Secretary, and James E. Robertson, Treasurer; H. W. Reed, L. S. Ashbaugh and J. H. Maxson were chosen a committee to draft Articles of Incorporation, which were presented at the same meeting, adopted and ordered to be copied out for record. J. H. Maxson was appointed a committee to procure a deed of the seminary grounds, which was presented during the sitting, accepted and ordered to be filed for record. H. W. Reed, Jos. R. Cameron and A. J. Kynett were appointed a committee to procure a plan for the building, and the Building Committee was chosen, composed of H. S. Brunson, Jas. E. Robertson, J. H. Maxson, S. H. Robertson, C. R. Bent and J. S. Brewer. Rev. L. S. Ashbaugh was invited to act as soliciting agent, which position he accepted.

April 22d, the committee presented a plan for the building, which was adopted with a few slight changes. J. A. Griffith's proposition to erect the building for \$15,000 was accepted. The land belonging to the Davis estate was bought at this meeting, the Trustees giving their notes for the purchase money. It should be noted here that within six weeks after the Trustees had met and organized, the whole preliminary work had been accomplished—a commendable instance of Western enterprise.

July 9th, the Trustees decided to revise the Constitution of the organization. The details of the interior construction of the building were provided for. E. C. Byam was nominated for Financial Agent.

August 22d, two bids for the interior work of the building were presented, which were referred to the Building Committee, with power to act. It was stated that money to finish the building could be obtained at 25 per cent. interest, and the Building Committee was authorized to borrow \$4,000. William H. Poor was chosen Principal of the Seminary, David Poor selected as Steward, and a committee appointed to confer with them in regard to salaries. David Poor was requested to authorize his son to employ a teacher of languages, one for natural sciences, and a preceptress, and was instructed to advertise the time of opening the first term of school.

November 6th, it was ordered that the first term begin January 1, 1857. David Poor made his proposal to serve as Steward, perform the duties of Pastor of the Circuit, and add the labors of his wife at the Seminary, for \$400 a year and the board of himself and family, including rent and fuel. Wm. H. Poor agreed to act as Principal for \$550 a year and board. These offers were accepted, except that W. H. Poor was required to board himself. The Finance Committee reported the indebtedness of the institution to be \$31,683, and the assets, not including the building, to be \$19,738. The estimated expense for the first year's conduct of the school was \$4,512. Provision was made for issuing scholarships, to cost \$75.00, and to be perpetual. The house and lot purchased by E. C. Byam was taken off his hands and he was reimbursed for the amount he had paid, the property reverting to the corporation. Two scholarships were donated to Robert Alexander. The action of Dr. Poor, in purchasing a bell at a cost of \$452.60, was ratified, and an appropriation made for

that purpose. The price of board and tuition was fixed at \$50.00 per term, and music, painting and drawing were classed as extra studies. It was resolved at this meeting to have one-half of the building ready for use on the 1st of January following.

The Trustees did not quite succeed in opening the school January 1st, but they were ready on the 7th. Mr. Poor remained only during the first term, owing to the dismissal of his father from the position of Steward. Mrs. Brunson took the place left vacant by the Steward, and so continued to the close of the first term.

The difficulty in regard to Rev. Mr. Poor has become somewhat obscured by the lapse of twenty years. It seems to have originated first from the complaints of some of the students. Advantage was taken of the fact that one of Poor's younger boys was a little wild, and by such and other trivial pretexts, the Executive Committee were induced to depose him. William H. Poor is said to have been a young man of excellent character and a very capable instructor.

March 13, 1857, the Agent was instructed to stop the sale of scholarships. It was decided that the second term should begin May 28, 1857, and Dr. Parker, Levi Fuller and H. S. Brunson were delegated to provide a corps of teachers therefor. A committee was appointed to confer with Wm. H. Poor with regard to his remaining as Principal, who stated before the Trustees, that if his father was not employed as Steward, they could not expect to hire him, as he could not consent to stay in the institution.

July 8, 1857, Article I of Incorporation was altered to read: "This incorporation shall be called the Board of Trustees of Fayette Seminary of the Upper Iowa Conference." Article III was amended to read: "Said Seminary to be under the supervision of the Upper Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The Trustees were divided into classes, one-third to be elected annually and to hold for three years. J. E. Robertson then asked for an investigation of the reasons of removing Dr. Poor from the position of Steward. The next day, the Executive Committee presented written charges against him, upon which witnesses were examined, and the Trustees decided the charges to be fully sustained. A supplemental resolution was adopted, exculpating E. C. Byam from any censure growing out of the "Poor" case or any other matters connected with the institution. Levi Fuller was nominated for President of the Board, and John A. Griffith, Secretary, subject to approval by the Conference.

September 2d, the Agent reported that certain lands had been donated to the Trustees by S. H. Robertson, Robert Alexander and others, on condition that the same should be appropriated for the erection of college buildings and to the payment of outstanding debts. Also, that other lands would probably be donated. He had accepted these offers, and had caused the papers to be made out for the purpose. Samuel H. Robertson and Alexander were then requested to select a name for the proposed college.

December 23, L. H. Bugbee, Principal of the Seminary, gave an invitation to the Trustees to attend the public examination of classes, and an exhibition by the literary societies in the evening, which was accepted. The following day the Financial Agent tendered his resignation, owing to the hard times, which was accepted, and the accounts were placed in the Principal's hands. The name of the "Collegiate Institute" was adopted, and a classification of studies adopted, apparently from a printed circular. A resolution laudatory of the exercises witnessed the day before was spread on the minutes. L. H. Bugbee was con-

tinued as Principal at \$333.00 per term, and the other teachers were J. M. McKenzie, Misses S. M. Birdsall, E. A. Dayton and E. A. Carpenter. Rev. George Clifford (hard times notwithstanding) was chosen Agent. J. A. Griffith having tendered his resignation, Dr. C. C. Parker was elected Secretary.

July 14, 1858, L. H. Bugbee, Principal, made a report of the history, condition and prospects of the school, upon which the Trustees expressed themselves as well satisfied with his administration of affairs. New Articles of Incorporation were adopted, and the name of the institution changed to "Upper Iowa University," and the By-laws of the Trustees were fully revised. Dr. L. Fuller was elected President; Dr. Parker, Secretary, and James E. Robertson, Treasurer. The Faculty was then re-organized as follows: Rev. L. H. Bugbee, A. M., President and Professor of Belles Lettres and Mental Philosophy; Edwin S. Gilbert, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages; Rev. Moses Crow, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Christian Ethics; J. M. McKenzie, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences; C. C. Parker, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology; Miss Sarah M. Birdsall, Preceptress and Teacher of French. It was voted that the chair of Biblical Literature and Christian Ethics be called the Robertson Professorship, and the University Library be called the Alexandrian Library, in memory of Samuel H. Robertson and Robert Alexander, whose munificent gifts have been so essential to the prosperity of the institution.

February 8, 1859, it was resolved to hold regular inauguration services at the next commencement, the details to be arranged by President Bugbee and the Executive Committee.

July 19th, H. S. Brunson was elected President, the Secretary and Treasurer being continued.

January 19, 1860, President Bugbee, in his report, stated that about sixty-five students were in attendance. He also reported that the expenditures, since he had been in charge, exceeded the receipts by \$1,331.91. The sum of \$775 was pledged among the Trustees to apply toward liquidating this sum, and it was voted to request a public meeting of the citizens of Fayette to assist in raising the balance. It was then voted to apply to the Legislature for a charter. J. H. Maxson, J. E. Robertson and J. M. McKenzie were directed to plant trees around the college and to keep the grounds in order.

July 18, 1860, Misses Birdsall and Dorchester resigned their positions as teachers, owing to the insufficiency of pay. Rev. Wm. Brush, who was acting as President, was elected to that position. Rev. E. Skinner was chosen President of the Board, and Le Roy Templeton, Secretary.

June 25, 1862, it was reported to the Trustees that the Legislature had legalized the action of that body in changing the Articles of Incorporation. Dr. Levi Fuller was elected President of the Board; Rev. E. Skinner, Secretary; and S. H. Robertson, Treasurer. Resolutions commendatory of the Commencement Exercises were passed, and gratification expressed that the institution was growing in strength and importance.

June 24, 1863, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon Rev. I. K. Fuller. S. H. Drake was voted the degree of A. B., and Susie Sorin and Clara L. Warner were complimented with the title of B. S. A deputation of young ladies appeared before the Board, asking that room No. 4 be furnished for the use of the Aonian Society, which was granted. The Zethegathians were then allowed the use of Room No. 16.

June 21, 1864, President Brush reported an average attendance of 160 students. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon Rev. John Bow-

man. James S. Chase and Celia J. H. Drake, having completed the prescribed course, were declared B. S.

At the meeting in October it was resolved to give gratuitous tuition to indigent soldiers and their children.

June 28, 1865, Rev. H. S. Brunson again became President of the Board; L. W. Waterbury, Secretary, and S. H. Robertson, Treasurer. Mary A. Higby was voted the degree of A. B., and Sarah A. Preston and Lucy A. Talbot that of B. S.

April 17, 1866, it was resolved by the Trustees to make an effort to endow the Institution with a fund of at least \$100,000.

June 27th, the Institution was reported out of debt. The government was criticised as being too lax, and a change was recommended. The degree of B. A. was bestowed upon Frank M. Robertson, and that of B. S. on Miss I. A. Sherman, Mary E. Preston and L. Hattie S. Aldrich.

March 1, 1867, it was stated to the Trustees that the endowment had reached the sum of \$26,324, which, at the meeting of June 25th, had increased to \$34,933.95. At the meeting in August, the degree of A. M. was conferred on Mr. Nightingale and Miss Higby.

June 26, 1867, President Brush was requested to resign, to which that gentleman made answer, that as he had received no assurances of being re-im-bursed for money advanced and liabilities incurred, he declined to comply with the request. This matter remained in *statu quo* till June, 1868, when a full settlement was had with Mr. Brush, showing the institution to be indebted to him in the amount of \$1,167.03, and a long dispute was thus ended. Rev. J. N. Stowers succeeded to the Presidency, a position he held for about one year.

In June, 1869, the degree of A. M., in regular course, was conferred upon Rev. F. M. Robertson, Rev. J. L. Paine, Prof. B. McLaine, and Prof. Albert Schindelmesser, of Lawrence University, Wisconsin. Carrie Robertson and Nellie Aldrich were voted the degree of B. S.

June 23, 1870, the resignation of President Stowers was accepted. The degree of B. S. was voted Miss Manda Robertson. Prof. McLaine was called upon to discharge the duties of President for one year, and was succeeded by Rev. R. Norton, a gentleman of the highest personal worth and of great erudition, who remained two years.

Rev. J. W. Bissell, after an interregnum of one year, was elected President in 1874, a position he still holds, having proved an admirable officer and always zealous for the welfare and prosperity of the institution.

The information to be gleaned from such catalogues as have been preserved is as follows: In the college year of 1857-8, the number of students was 114; the following year, 174. The catalogue of 1865 indicates that 10 had graduated, and that there were 39 pursuing the collegiate courses. James E. Clough, a graduate, was a missionary in India. F. M. Robertson, then a Senior, is now a talented minister in the M. E. Church, and V. A. Ballou, a Freshman, is a well-known publisher in Western Iowa. In the year 1867-8, there were 19 in the college classes, and, in the Preparatory Department, 223. In 1873-4, the college course included 32 students, and the preparatory classes 173. The catalogue of 1875-6 shows 30 students in the collegiate course.

The graduates of Upper Iowa University are: James E. Clough, J. L. Paine, S. H. Drake, Susie S. Holmes, Clara L. Warner, James S. Chase, Celia J. H. Drake, Mary A. Higbey, Sarah E. Burch, Lucy A. Talbot, Frank M. Robertson, Hattie S. Aldrich, Mary E. P. Cooke, J. Addie Sherman, Carrie E. Robertson, Nellie M. Aldrich, Manda Robertson, Vinie R. Clough,

Lucretia Brunson, John C. Magee, William W. Robinson, Sarah B. Scobey, L. Ella Lee, John O'B. Scobey, John C. Burch, Sarah E. Buckley, Robert G. Young, George A. Matthews, Antoinette B. Smith, John N. Blodgett, Solon C. Brunson, B. W. Newbery, William J. Robinson, C. R. A. Scobey, G. P. Linn, Addison C. Churchill, Edith S. Shoemaker.

An Alumni Association was formed in 1874, and its first reunion was at Commencement, 1875, the exercises being addresses by W. W. Robinson, J. C. Burch, S. H. Drake and J. C. Magee, and the poem read by Hattie Aldrich Feuling. The present officers of the Alumni Association are: G. A. Matthews, President; A. C. Churchill, Vice President; C. R. A. Scobey, Secretary; Mrs. A. J. Duncan, Treasurer.

The college edifice, as completed, is one hundred feet long and forty-four wide, three stories high, and built of a light drab stone, quarried in the vicinity. The entrances are from the east, west and south. The chapel is at the north end, and on this floor are the laboratory, Steward's rooms and a suite of rooms for one of the professors. On the second floor are the recitation rooms, library, museum, parlor, etc. The third floor contains the society halls, studio, etc. The campus contains twelve acres on the beautifully sloping summit rising in the southwestern part of the town. It is now shaded by deciduous trees, planted by S. H. Robertson and others about fifteen years ago.

The museum of the University is an excellent one, and contains a plentiful collection of specimens illustrating the sciences of mineralogy and geology, as well as numerous forms of extant marine life. The apparatus includes everything necessary for exemplifying physics and chemistry, and included with the rest is a fine microscope. The "Alexandrian" Library is opened daily to the students; it contains 1,000 volumes.

The Commercial Department was organized in 1867, under Prof. H. E. Hurd, and has ever since proved a valuable adjunct to the Institution. In 1872, a Telegraphic Department was added.

The Faculty is now composed of Rev. J. W. Bissell, A. M., President and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Science; E. Tarbet, A. M., Professor of English, French, German and Greek; T. B. Duncan, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Latin, and Principal of Normal Department; H. E. Hurd, M. A., Principal of Commercial Department; Abbie Mills, A. M., Professor of Painting and Drawing; W. N. Burrett, Professor of Instrumental and Vocal Music; Della W. Mack, Assistant in English; J. G. Henderson, Assistant in Mathematics.

A leading event in the commencement week of 1878—June 15–20—was the conferring of the Master's degree on five graduates of 1875—Rev. S. C. Brunson, Dyersville; Rev. J. N. Blodgett, Cottage; Rev. W. J. Robinson, Chelsea; B. W. Newberry, Strawberry Point; C. R. A. Scobey, Farley. Master's orations were delivered on that day by Messrs. Newberry, Blodgett and Brunson.

PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY.

The early records of this organization, the oldest of the College societies, are gone, but the recollections of some of the oldest students recall the names of J. L. Payne, L. W. Waterbury, Phin. Hulbert, George Kipple, Capt. Warner, James Preston and Adam Fussell as among the first members. It was organized in 1859, under the Presidency of Rev. Mr. Bugbee, and mainly through the influence of J. L. Payne, then a student. The records extant begin in 1865, with C. A. Rounds as President, followed by W. F. Boyce. January 5,

1866, a public session was held, having been first advertised in the town papers and at McGregor also, to which the other societies were invited to attend. Among those who were members at that time were Messrs. Van Butler, Boyce, Gibbs, McKenzie, Matthews, Fitch, Rounds, Elliott, Sprague and Merriam. Soon after, Messrs. Stubbs, Berry, Spears, Plumptre, Morley, Hulse, Jamison, Bezola, Miller and McCarty came in to swell the membership and increase the value of the meetings. The first meetings were held in the chapel, and thence transferred to the present museum. While situated in this room, the Society had a difficulty with President Brush, who ordered them to vacate, which they were not disposed to do, but the young men, after some demur, agreed to go, being allowed the room now occupied by them. December 7, 1866, the first Chaplain was elected; P. R. Woods was President, and B. W. Lacy, Secretary. An ancient custom with the Society was to contribute a sum which was expended for provisions for a "love feast," and these semi-occasional festivities would last till nearly day-light, the time being filled up mainly with speeches by the more voluble members. September 6, 1867, the Society came to order with Thomas L. Thompson and B. W. Lacy in attendance, the latter sitting as President and Secretary. A full set of exercises was worked through, however, but the boys felt a little envious of the other society, as a dozen Zeths filed past their locked door. Attracted by the eloquent tones, some of their rivals knocked and craved admission, but the requests were courteously declined, as the Philos had just gone into executive session. Among the members in 1869 and 1870, were Messrs. Scott, Lee, Smith, Conner, Fitch, Jones, Adams, Post and Scobey. In 1873, the Philos furnished both the young men graduating, and, in 1875, it furnished the whole graduating class, save one.

The present officers are W. H. Stewart, President; C. A. Husband, Secretary; F. Richardson, Corresponding Secretary; F. L. Montgomery, Treasurer; D. M. Parker and C. Colegrove, Critics; C. L. Parker, Prosecuting Attorney; J. G. Henderson, Chaplain.

THE ZETHEGATHIAN SOCIETY

was organized on the evening of April 12, 1861, with J. R. Baker as temporary Chairman, and A. Thornebrue, Secretary. J. R. Baker was then elected President; C. Sweney, Vice President; J. W. Rich, Secretary, and A. Patterson, Treasurer. The remaining members were F. M. Duncan, J. Aspey, James Butler, W. J. Wood and W. M. Patterson, to whom were added during the next month, Sylvester Harwood, I. Wood, J. W. Albright, J. E. Kent, F. M. Jaques and H. M. Flanders. The question, "Resolved, That man is happier in possession than in pursuit," was discussed at the succeeding meeting. January 30, 1862, the society voted to challenge the Philomatheans for a debate, which occurred February 14, and was lost by the challengers. May 20, 1864, the members were entertained by the Aonian Society. June 17, N. S. Harwood, F. M. Robertson, Alex. Bryson, Joshua Holmes, C. Doane, Wm. Torode, Wm. Quigley and A. Mallory having enlisted, the society passed resolutions of regret for their departure, followed by patriotic sentiments. September 24, 1868, met to arrange for attending the funeral of Francis E. Burch, a member who had just deceased. April 20, 1870, it was stated to the assembled Zeths. that President Stowers had forbidden the Aonians to accept their invitation to visit the Zethegathian hall that evening. It was resolved to appoint a conference committee to ascertain if the young ladies were willing to brave the President's prohibition. The answer was returned that they were waiting to be escorted, whereupon G. P. Scobey and J. A. Anderson withdrew to escort the Aonians, but the proces-

sion was halted on the stairway by President Stowers, and all the eloquence of the Zeths. availed not to change his inexorable order. The ladies retired, and the discussion between the students and the head of the college was continued, but the young men ascertained it to be an insoluble equation, and ended the rebellion by discussing a political question. September 8, 1871, four members were voted to be enemies of the society, and were expelled. At the same meeting, \$7.20 was raised to relieve the grasp of the Sheriff on the society's property. Another member was expelled with hisses, at the next meeting. March 10, 1873, the society agreed to unite with the other bodies in publishing a college paper, and J. C. Burch and J. O. B. Scobey were chosen as the society's editors.

The officers of the Zethgathian Society for the term now closing are J. H. Cavin, President; W. H. Troy, Jr., Secretary; P. B. Fussell, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian; — Bomin, Treasurer. The society has 124 volumes in its library.

THE AONIAN SOCIETY

was organized about the same time with the Philomathean Society, by the young ladies of the college, and has always had a prosperous existence, but as the records of the society have been lost within the past two years, it is impossible to do more than to record a mention of the society's name.

THE LADY PROFESSORSHIP ASSOCIATION

was formed November 27, 1873, and officers elected the following evening. Mrs. S. W. Ingham was chosen President; Mrs. J. E. Boyce and Mrs. J. W. Bissell, Vice Presidents; Lucretia Brunson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Abbie Wells, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. L. S. Strong, Treasurer. The other members were Mrs. E. Burch, Mrs. N. Keasey, Mrs. E. Scobey, Miss A. Mills and Mrs. S. P. Burch. The object is indicated by the name of the society. In June, 1874, the society had already raised pledges to the amount of \$1,102, and three years later this sum had been increased to \$1,784, besides which the society has contributed annually from \$150 to \$200 a year toward the salary of one of the lady teachers. The present officers are Mrs. A. Hamlin, President; Miss E. Torbet, Secretary; Mrs. A. J. Duncan, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. L. S. Strong, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAVES.

In the Fall of 1848, Lorenzo Dutton, Maj. Henry Jones and Wm. W. Bailey, while ascending the little creek that rises in Section 34, Township 95 north, Range 8 (Dover), came to a wall of rock forming the end of the gorge and rising above their heads, half way to the top of the adjacent bluffs. The rocky wall retreats inwardly, and on passing under the edge of the overhanging rock, discovered a cave, which has ever since borne the appellation of "Dutton's Cave." Ever since its discovery, the spot has been much visited, and picnic parties from Clermont and West Union frequently assemble here. Teams can be driven close to the edge of the gorge. On descending the well-nigh perpendicular bank to a depth of over fifty feet, the visitor discovers a prattling spring on either hand, rising near the entrance of the cave. On the left is a crevice, terminating in a point about ten feet above the observer's head. Near the center are the entrances, one leading through several rooms, one of

them covered below with water of an unknown depth, and two where small stalactites are formed. This series of rooms has been penetrated to a distance of 600 feet. At the right, by descending gradually a short distance, the explorer comes to a small room, terminating in a point far above his head, and which has been styled, not inappropriately, "steeple cavern." It is difficult to conceive of a spot more romantic than this gorge, the cave and the bustling little stream that heads here, surrounded by leafy trees, the ground carpeted with grass, besprinkled with flowers and so easily accessible.

Another cave, known as "Soward's Cave," has also much local repute. This is situated about three-fourths of a mile northwest of the "Dutton Cave." These caves are quite frequent in the high bluffs that skirt the Turkey, and it may be, when fully explored, some one of them will be found of considerable extent.

AN INDIAN SURPRISE.

In 1839 or '40, a war party of Musquakas (Sacs and Foxes), under the lead of one of the sons of Keokuk, passed Moreland's Colony, in Delaware County, on their way to Fayette County, whither they declared they were going to surprise a camp of Winnebagoes on the Sac Bottom. It is said that they succeeded—that the Winnebagoes were encamped near the ancient burial ground of the Sacs, on the east bank of Turkey River, above Elgin; that the Winnebago chief was absent with his braves on a hunting expedition, and the treacherous Sacs surprised the camp, killed about twenty-five old men, squaws and children, and captured two of the absent chief's children.

AN ANCIENT MAP,

published at Hartford in 1826, describes the territory now embraced in the boundaries of Iowa as being "a vast wilderness, consisting chiefly of immense plains, almost destitute of woods except in the neighborhood of streams. It is traversed by numerous herds of buffalo and wild horses, and by a few roving tribes of Indians." No white settlements are named in what is now Iowa, except "Dubuque's Lead Mines," Fort Madison and Fort St. Louis. On the Turkey River, below where Elkader is now situated, a Fox village is designated, and in the north is a Sioux village. In the center of the State are located the Fox Indians, and north of the center are the Ioways.

ALTITUDES.

The altitude of any point in Fayette County above the sea may be easily approximated from the ascertained altitude of the following localities, taken from the engineer's survey of the Davenport & St. Paul Railway: Summit one mile west of Strawberry Point, 1,200 feet; water in Volga, at Fayette, 972 feet; summit between Volga and Turkey Rivers, on Section 21, Township 94 north, Range 9 west, 1204 feet; Crane Creek, Section 36, Township 95 north, Range 10 west, 995 feet; Little Turkey, Section 14, Township 95, Range 10, 1,046 feet; summit between Little and Big Turkey, 1,261 feet.

HOOVER AND HIS BEAR.

In 1849, Mr. Jacob Hoover settled on Section 32, Township 95, Range 8, about three miles north of West Union. He brought with him a love for hunting and a rifle, carrying 100 balls to the pound, a light weight weapon, as his friends East told him there was no game here larger than squirrels, for which he thought his rifle of ample caliber.

He found, however, larger game than squirrels—deer numerous, and prairie wolves, wildcats, coons, etc.—and naturally, was often enticed into the hunt, and often brought home his game, won with his little rifle.

The following sketch of an encounter with a large bear, in which Mr. Hoover had a narrow escape, was written by J. W. Rogers, and published in the *West Union Gazette*, in 1873:

In February, 1850, in the morning, Mr. Hoover shot and wounded a deer, which he followed, but failed to get. About 10 o'clock A. M., returning toward home, in company with two of his boys, and leading a horse, he saw about half a mile from the present residence of Asher Simar, on Section 28, Township 95, Range 8, in the bushes, at a distance, what he supposed was a black ox, belonging to a neighbor, and spoke of it to the boys. They at once, with their sharper eyes, saw that it was not an ox, but some other large black animal, such as they had never seen. A closer look by the father showed that it was a bear, which seemed to be reaching up, as if eating the buds from the bushes.

Bruin, overhearing the talk or scenting danger, started off southwest, crossing the present road leading from Mr. Hoover's place to West Union, about a half mile south of his house. Mr. Hoover sent his boys home, put another bullet in his rifle, mounted his horse and kindly offered to accompany Bruin on his toilsome and lonely journey, the direction indicating fifteen miles or more, to timber on the Upper Volga, the snow being knee deep to the hunter, and the weather rather cold.

Under such circumstances, it was very kind in our friend Hoover, and the sequel will show that Bruin duly appreciated the courtesy.

A small dog also volunteered, and urged Bruin to stop and be introduced to the mounted escort, and succeeded so well (making the bear turn frequently around to argue the question of etiquette), a stern shot was obtained at a fifty-yards range with evident effect, as the game stopped, spun around several times like a top, trying to reach an enemy at his rear. This was about 200 yards west of where Mr. William Kent now lives—Section 32, Township 95, Range 8. The bear soon traveled on again, our hunter loading his rifle, mounting and pursuing. In about half a mile, the bear left blood on the snow. He was overtaken on the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 94, Range 8, on the Fuson place; and here Mr. Hoover dismounted and got a fair side shot, behind the fore legs, at ten steps, when the bear dropped, but rose at once, went some 200 yards southwest, where it lay down, rolled over and over again, howling, evidently in great pain, for some five minutes, when he got up and traveled on in a southwest course. Loading his rifle again, Mr. Hoover followed and found the bear in the ravine about half a mile southeast of the brick house since built by Mr. Rosier (on the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 94, Range 8) and about a mile and a half north of West Union, lying upon his belly, head toward him. Highly elated and flattered by the evident inclination of the bear to permit a more intimate acquaintance, convinced by the courteous *bearing* of the bear that he meant to do the fair thing, and was dying, as any well bred bear ought to be under such circumstances, he rode up beside him and began a friendly discourse in this wise: "Well, sir, you are my meat now, *sure*; it is about over with you, old fellow, and you are *my game*; a fine one you are, too; a lively chase you have led me, but you are mine now"—and how much longer he might have complimented his game is uncertain; but the bear raising his head inch by inch, until he looked up at the horseman, when, in an instant, before he could divine or avoid his action, the bear was on his hind feet, his right arm swept around the body of our hunter, knocking the rifle out of his hand, and the eloquent speech was stopped right there. For a few moments the tableau—a horseman, disarmed; a bear, rampant, beside and against the horse and facing the rider, his right arm around and tightly holding him there—was presented, disturbed only by blows from the fists of Mr. Hoover in the face of the bear, which, in half a minute, tenderly took Mr. Hoover from the horse, laid him on the ground on his back, put his other paw around him and, moment by moment, squeezed him in a closer grasp, but not attempting to bite. As the great arms tightened and tightened in that affectionate embrace, Mr. Hoover found it difficult to breathe, and he began to reason on the changed aspect of affairs thus: "Well, I guess it is doubtful now which is the other's meat; my case does not look as fair as it did; the argument and weight of evidence seems to be against me now, and in your favor, old fellow; things look rather misty;" and his sight began to grow dim and his breath came and went only in labored gasps, and he became nearly unconscious.

All this time, the dog had been attacking the bear at the side and rear, but now jumped on his head, which caused Bruin to raise his head and look toward his assailant, in doing which he rolled off of Mr. Hoover so as to free him from his right and upper paw. By exerting all his strength our hunter succeeded in rolling off from the bear's left paw (which lay under him) to the distance of a few feet.

The bear rolled upon his belly again, and lay there with his head on his paws, or on the snow between them. After lying several minutes, to regain a little breath and strength, with his feet not two feet from the head of the bear, Mr. Hoover, by moving a little, reached his rifle, worked it around into position, across his feet, with the muzzle near Bruin's ear, and fired—a third and effectual shot—the game rolling over dead.

Lying on the snow five to ten minutes, before he could rise, still troubled to breathe, Mr. Hoover got up, and, satisfying himself that the game was dead, led up his horse (which had stood by, refusing to leave), mounted from the carcass of the bear, rode home, returned with a team and sled, accompanied by his wife and boys, rolled the bear on the sled and hauled him home, arriving just before night. He being too sick to aid, Mr. Stephen Bailey and the boys skinned the bear, finding in the thigh a large slug of lead, surrounded by a lump of calloused flesh as large as his two fists, the result, apparently, of an old musket-shot wound. The bear was very large, old and poor; his estimated weight, if fat, 1,200 pounds.

The skin was so large that two men were rolled up in it and entirely covered. The writer recollects of seeing one of the feet of this bear, which was of enormous size.

Mr. Hoover, as a result of his encounter, vomited a quart of blood that night, and for a long time felt its effects; and, having time for calm reflection, aided by his *experience*, he came to the firm conclusion that he should never again argue the question of *meat* in that way, nor get so close to his audience should he ever deliver another lecture to 1,000 pounds of live bear. But, said he, "I never told the old woman how the bear and I had it, for many years after, *for I was afraid she would not let me hunt any more.*"

A LOST CHILD.

(The following truthful and amusing sketch was furnished to the historian by a young lady of West Union Township too late for insertion in its proper place:)

One gloomy Saturday morning in the Spring of 1852, a lad named Abraham House, living with his parents on Section 2, Town 94, Range 8, strayed away from home into the timber. Of his wanderings through the woods nothing is known; but when evening came, he did not come home. The news spread rapidly, and soon friends and neighbors gathered around the sorrowful family to comfort them and drop the tear of sympathy over the imaginary fate of the boy. One member of the family went to West Union, and solicited the aid of the citizens in the search.

During the night, a few men were searching for him, while the women at home were wringing their hands and weeping. One was particularly noticed, who was sadly repeating: "This is a mournful occasion; this is a mournful occasion."

But as the bright and pleasant Sunday morning dawned, renewed hope came to the hearts of the stricken ones. All the inhabitants of the quiet village of West Union started *en masse* to help in the search.

Coming to the residence of Mr. House, they formed a long procession from the Clermont to the Elgin roads. For about two hours, the search continued, when Judge Woodle met a gentleman about six feet in height, with no look of pain or trouble upon his countenance, who had the appearance of a hunter. He was walking leisurely along, when he noticed the throng of men, and on his inquiring the trouble, the Judge replied: "We are looking for one House, who is lost." The hunter answered, "Well, I suppose I'm the chap." Soon the shout of "Found! found!" pierced the morning air, and echoed along the road and through the timber. All rushed as quickly as possible to the spot, expecting to see, lying in a bloody, mangled heap, the form of a child who had met with some savage monster of the wood, and came to a sudden, terrible death. Imagine their astonishment, when they saw a youth, seventeen or eighteen years old, who had wandered from home and friends the night before, and found shelter with a family named Peters, living on Otter Creek.

Those who had aided in the search, after being hospitably entertained at the house of House, returned to their homes, greatly amused with their search for the "lost child."

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

The last appearance of Winnesheik in the vicinity of Fayette County was in the Winter of 1860-61, when he camped with some twenty followers near

Janesville, Bremer County, about four months. He was deposed from his position shortly after reaching Crow Wing, and being dissatisfied with his lowered rank, persuaded his own band to follow him to Kansas. Late in February, 1861, the Winnebagoes in Minnesota, hearing of his whereabouts, sent a messenger bearing a request that he should return and resume his former position at the head of the nation. To this he consented, and returned to his people in May of that year.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The introduction of this Order into Fayette County dates from November 22, 1872, when Jefferson Grange was established, followed in a year or two by fourteen others, as follows: Long Grove, No. 738, Maynard; Star of Smithfield, No. 739, Smithfield; Waucoma, No. 819, Waucoma; Hope, No. 866, Harmony, No. 960, Maynard; Center, No. 962, Randalia; Hurricane, No. 966, Fayette; Bethel, No. 1053, Bethel Township; Hawkeye, No. 1083, West Union; Oriental, No. 1089, Windsor Township; Union, No. 1165, West Union; Spring Valley, No. 1570, West Union; Eden, No. 1630, Eden; Rolling Green, No. 1571, West Union.

At present, two of the fifteen are practically dormant.

FIRE INSURANCE.

At the meeting of the County Council, in April, 1874, steps were taken by that body to organize a Farmers' Insurance Company. Nine Directors were appointed, by whom the formation of the company was completed in January, 1875, under the title of "Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association." The Board has restricted the amount of insurance in any one risk to \$3,000, and no policy is to exceed two-thirds of the value of the property.

The only loss that the Association has yet met with was in October, 1876—a loss of \$300.

The Association has now about 200 policies in force, insuring about \$200,000 worth of property.

Andrew Ainsworth, of Fairfield Township, is President; J. M. Lewis, of Randalia, Secretary; J. C. Parker, of Eden, Treasurer.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The "Mutual Aid Association" of the Patrons of Husbandry of Fayette County was organized March 31, 1876, at Randalia, with P. L. Champlin as President; G. W. Chamberlin, Vice President; James Graham, Secretary; J. C. Parker, Treasurer. The Association is based on the same principles underlying other co-operative insurance associations, an admission fee being charged, and the members being assessed in the event of any death among the number.

The number of insured at the present time is quite small. One death has occurred. By recent action of the officers, the Association has decided to admit any one to membership, whether a Patron or not, provided he can pass the usual medical examination. It is believed that this action will have a stimulating effect on the growth of the organization.

The place of meeting of the Association is at Randalia. The officers first elected still retain their positions, with the exception of Mr. Chamberlin, Vice President, who has been succeeded by I. S. Coates.

OELWEIN ELEVATOR COMPANY.

This association was organized and incorporated in February, 1874, with a capital of about \$4,000, in \$20 shares. The company built the elevator during the same year and did the business themselves for about twelve months, since which time the property has been rented, and pays 10 per cent. on the investment. John Secord is President of the corporation; William Codling, Vice President; P. L. Champlin, Secretary; M. L. Higby, Treasurer; Thomas Hanson, B. E. Hough, John McRae, Directors.

THE PATRONS' JOINT STOCK COMPANY

is composed of members of the Order in the vicinity of Eden. This company has a general store at Eden, which is doing a successful business. The capital has recently been increased, in order that the store can be kept supplied according to the needs of the community. The company was organized in 1874.

THE REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

Mr. J. B. Sperry, now a respected citizen of Fayette, was in the employ of Rev. Mr. Lowry, in the Spring of 1848, and was by that gentleman persuaded to enlist in Capt. Morgan's volunteer company of dragoons, then doing garrison duty at Fort Atkinson. As stated elsewhere, J. C. McKenney was First Lieutenant of the company. David S. Wilson, now Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, was Second Lieutenant. These particulars, and those which follow, are furnished by Mr. Sperry.

The preparations were completed about June 1, 1848, and the Indians on the Reserve were summoned to meet south of the Fort to commence the march. They were very much dissatisfied with the prospect, and held a great council, presided over by Winnesheik, to deliberate on the situation. The resolution agreed upon was that they would not go. When this determination was communicated to Capt. Morgan, he sent a detachment from the fort, with a twelve-pound cannon, to an eminence south of the Indian camp. A battle was momentarily expected by the soldiers, but the Winnebagoes concluded to yield, and agreed to go.

The march began June 8, 1848. No event of importance occurred until the troops and Indians reached Wabashaw Prairie, near the Mississippi. Here, Winnesheik fell in with a Sioux chief, Wabashaw, who was a relative of the former. The Sioux chieftain proposed to Winnesheik to settle down by him with his whole tribe, and offered to sell him a tract of land some thirty miles square. Winnesheik and his tribe, 2,900 in number, eagerly fell in with the offer, and made up their minds to go no further. Capt. Morgan and Rev. Mr. Lowry, to avoid bloodshed, sent out couriers to the neighboring Sioux chiefs, and also to the commanding officer at Fort Snelling—to the former to have them assemble and disapprove of Wabashaw's real estate speculation, and to the latter for more troops. The nobility of the Sioux gathered at the camp with great celerity, and indignantly put a veto on Wabashaw's proposed sale, reminding him, at the same time, that he had exceeded his power. About the same time, the detachment from Fort Snelling arrived on the steamer War Eagle, with two field pieces—and just in time, for Little Hill's band, the best educated and the most troublesome body in the nation, had just decamped and were well started back to their old camping place on the Turkey. A squadron of Capt. Morgan's company followed, caught up with them and drove them back to Wabashaw Prairie. As many as possible were then persuaded to embark on the

War Eagle, and forwarded to Fort Snelling. The boat made two or three trips before the "sons of the forest," squaws and papooses, were debarked under the guns of the fort, nearly two months having been consumed in removing them thus far.

The subsequent part of the journey to Long Prairie was comparatively uneventful, and when the Indians and their energetic Agent reached their new reservation, the volunteer dragoons returned to Iowa to be mustered out, Mr. Sperry among the rest. This gentleman returned to Fayette County to become one among the very few pioneers of this county who yet remain to assist the historian in preserving the event that marks the transfer of its groves, streams and fertile prairies to the dominion of the pale face.

WEST UNION—TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

Much of the early history of West Union has been necessarily included in the general history of the county, as it was the first town in the county and was selected as the county seat. The township, as created by the County Commissioners of Fayette County in 1850, is identical with Congressional Township No. 94, north of Range 8 west, but it included a portion of Township 94, Range 7, and Township 95, Range 8, as erected by the Commissioners of Clayton County in 1849.

The surface is rolling, with steep bluffs along the Otter Creek in the eastern central portion. The soil is a deep, rich loam, clayey in the northern and eastern portions, and somewhat sandy in the southwest, bearing both wet and dry weather remarkably well, and seldom failing to reward the industrious farmer with fair harvests.

About one-third of the area of the township is covered with timber, mostly on the eastern part. The prevailing varieties are white and red oak, maple, elm, linn or basswood, butternut, hickory, black walnut, box elder, with an occasional pine and cedar. Several very fine and valuable sugar maple groves graced the forests in early times, but most of them have fallen before the woodman's axe to furnish fuel and lumber. A fine one yet remains on the farm of Mr. Jacob Hoyer, about a mile east of the town of West Union.

The township is watered by Otter Creek through the center, from west to east, while excellent springs of pure living water are numerous. Good water is generally obtained from wells at various depths from fifteen to forty feet, and above rock, except in a few instances.

The township was a portion of the Winnebago Reserve until 1848. A favorite camping ground of the Indians was on Section 16, west of the north branch of Otter Creek, on the present farm of Mr. J. Messingham, formerly H. W. Muse's place, and south of the present residence of Mr. J. C. Montgomery (formerly the home of Jacob Cory, W. C. Ashby, D. W. Hall and B. H. Sampson, successively). Small hunting parties of the Indians encamped there several times after the township was settled by the whites, and as late as the Winter of 1857-8, and their lodge poles could be seen there for many years afterward.

The first to locate on this township were Lorenzo Dutton, Henry Jones and Charles M. Jones, who selected a spot for a home on what was afterward Section 3, in July, and Mr. Thomas J. Smith, who arrived about the same time. Smith is believed to have built the first cabin in the township, about the 15th to the 20th of August, 1848, on the farm now owned by Remembrance Lippincott, about a mile east of town. Mr. William Wells and Gabriel Long were here at

the time, and helped to cut the logs and to make the "shakes" for the roof. Mr. Dutton and the Joneses returned to their location and built a cabin in September following. David Smith settled on Section 16, in the Fall of 1848, and Morris B. Earll and Jacob Cory on Section 16. Henry F. Smith located near them, on Section 9. Jacob F. and Henry Smith (sons of Henry F. Smith), spent the Winter of 1848-9 here. Absalom Butler settled here in April, 1849; George Smith, April 22; William Wells, April 23; William Redfield, Franklin Bishop and Stephen Bailey in May; Solomon Bishop and Gabriel Long, July 4; Jacob W. Rogers, with his wife and daughter Ada, and Jacob LyBrand, September 7; Humphrey Tibbetts, October 25; William Felch and his two sons, Cephas and Richard, probably in October or November, 1849; Matthew Wells, Spring of 1850; Joseph W. Foster, July 4; John Phillips and Daniel Cook, September, 1850; David Wells, Dr. J. N. B. Elliott, 1850; William McClintock, Henry C. Lacy, Phineas F. Sturgis, Thomas Woodle, Joseph H. Stafford, David Stafford, Edwin Smith, Porter L. Hinkley, in the Spring of 1851; J. G. Webb, September, 1851; John S. Brewer, Charles McDowell and others came in 1852; Isaac F. Clark, Myron Peck, John Gharky and others, 1853. Among other early settlers, the dates of whose settlement cannot now be ascertained, were James Carl, William Kilroy, Jonathan Ferrell, Jonathan Cruzan, Eli Root, William Root (1849 or 1850), Thomas Ritchie, George Stansbury, Elisha Van Dorn, Friend Dayton, H. S. Brunson, Joseph Deford, George W. Neff, Nicholas Butler, Willis T. Bunton, William Barnhouse, John Salts-giver.

The town of West Union was laid out in the Fall of 1849, and re-surveyed in 1850 (see general history). The site of the town was known as "Knob Prairie," and was named "West Union," by William Wells, at the pioneer 4th of July celebration, 1849. The first survey was done by Erastus A. Light, assisted by Thomas R. Talbot.

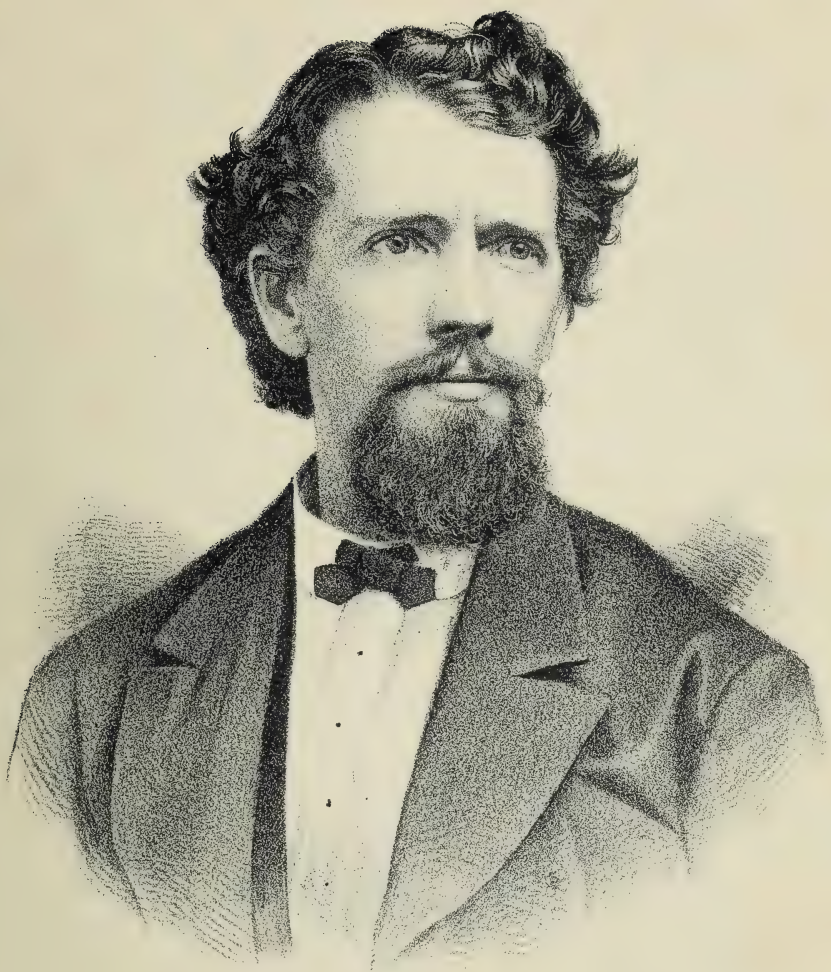
The first township elections are recorded elsewhere.

The first house on the town plat was built by J. W. Rogers in 1849. Mr. Rogers was appointed Postmaster in January, 1850, and William McCloud carried the mail once a week between Elkader and Fort Atkinson, via West Union. Mr. Rogers' house being the first in the future city, he, of course, became the first hotel keeper, as strangers visiting this region insisted on stopping with him, refusing to go on if it was near meal or bedtime, as there was not another house in sight.

The first store was opened by LyBrand & Rogers in September, 1849, in a part of the dwelling house of William Wells, near the center of Section 17, and perhaps two rods southeast of the present residence of Mrs. Eliza, widow of William Wells. They kept a general stock of merchandise, which was removed to the house of Mr. Rogers about January, 1850, where the firm "kept store" until Mr. LyBrand removed to LyBrand, Allamakee County.

Daniel Cook built a small store and stocked it in the Summer of 1850, and commenced work on a hotel building, on the corner of the southeast corner of Vine and Elm streets, in the Fall of the same year.

The first law suit was before Henry F. Smith, Justice of the Peace, in 1851. George Stansbury had sold some dressed hogs to Daniel Cook. Cook, in turn, had sold one-half of one of them to M. V. Burdick, who had discovered a suspicious spot on the neck of the dead animal, and returned it to Cook as being "diseased meat." Cook wanted Stansbury to take it back; but he refused, stoutly alleging that the meat was good. Cook thereupon commenced suit, which was duly tried before Justice Smith, and created considerable excitement



C. H. Talmadge
EDITOR "GAZETTE"
WEST UNION

in the little hamlet. The Justice decided that there was "no cause of action." It was afterward discovered that the hog had been killed by a gun shot, and the suspicious spot that had caused this trouble was occasioned by the bullet, which lodged in the neck of the animal.

THE FIRST HOTEL.

In the Spring of 1851, Daniel Cook, who had commenced a hotel building the previous Autumn, sold to J. H. & D. Stafford, who erected the Stafford Hotel, known as such until it was purchased by S. W. Cole, and by him called the "West Union House." Chauncy Leverich was building another hotel on the southwest corner of Vine and Walnut streets, where the Descent House now stands. At the same time Leverich had purchased the land of William Wells, upon condition that he should have the house up and enclosed by the 4th of July, 1851. Mr. J. B. Hough, of Clermont, who helped build the "Leverich House," says that they raised the frame of that a few hours before the Stafford Hotel was raised; that there was considerable rivalry between the workmen on the two buildings, to see which would get their frame up first. The Stafford Hotel was finished and opened first, however (see general history).

A COMICAL RACE.

During the Summer of 1851, Daniel Cook had a bear chained near his store, which was near the back end of the building now known as the Stewart House, but known as the "Dayton House" in 1854. He was fattening the animal in anticipation of a grand Christmas shooting match. The boys and young men used to tease this bear by throwing sticks, etc., at him, and it was intensely amusing to them to see the bear start for them and be brought up "all standing" when he reached the end of his chain. One day "Phin." Sturgis was amusing himself at the bear's expense in this manner, and had roused the anger of Bruin by poking sticks at him, until the animal started for his tormentor. "Phin" ran the usual distance and turned, expecting to see the usual performance when the bear reached the end of his chain; but much to his surprise and terror, Bruin *didn't stop*. In some way the chain was broken loose from the post, and "Phin" found that he would have to "git" pretty lively if he wanted to escape a bear hug. He wasn't disposed to laugh now. There were no houses then on the east side of Vine street, and it was an exciting race. Sturgis says: "I did my level best, and made splendid time, but the bear was close behind me when I reached the building on the corner where the Hobson boys have their job printing office now, and I had begun to think my time had come. But I suddenly dodged around the corner of the house; and the bear, too fat to turn so quickly, kept right along to the timber." The bear was found in the timber the next day, tangled up with his chain, re-captured and returned to his imprisonment; but Sturgis says he had no desire to meddle with him any more. The shooting match came off according to the programme, and bear steaks were served to the guests at the grand Christmas ball at the Stafford Hotel.

The first white child born in the town was Oscar W. Rogers, son of Jacob W. and Sarah Jane Rogers, October 2, 1849.

The first religious meeting was held in 1849, at the house of Henry F. Smith, Esq., which stood near the present site of George N. Rosier's barn. Rev. John Hinman was the clergyman, but the precise date is lost.

The first church was built by the Methodist society in 1853, on Lot 15, Block 19, in West Union.

MILLS.

In 1851-2, Gabriel Long and Joshua Wells built a steam saw-mill on Block 19, West Union. The mechanical and engineering work was done by Norman Churchill, of Monroe, Wis. The old frame is still standing near the brick flouring-mill, the building of which was commenced by Wm. Redfield, Maxson & Co., in 1855. In April of that year, says the *Pioneer*, "A large portion of the material is already on the ground to build the steam flouring-mill of Redfield, Maxson & Co." This mill was located on Block 19, just north of the saw-mill. It was built of brick, and was not completed until 1857. It was never very successful, and has been silent now for some years.

In the Spring of 1852, Mr. Wanzer, of Clayton County, arrived at West Union, with the exciting information that he had traced two thieves with a span of stolen horses to the vicinity of the town, and that the rogues were still in the vicinity. The people of the town had strong suspicion that Leverich was in league with the band of outlaws then infesting the county, and concluded that he might hold communication with the thieves during the night. Upon the supposition that they were concealed somewhere in the Turkey River timber, a line of sentries was established between the suspected point and the town. The night passed, and no discoveries were made; but it was afterward learned that the rascals were at Lost Grove that night, and that they received a supply of food from West Union at that place. Leverich, if it was him, was too sharp for them; and, although strongly suspected, was never fully detected in any unlawful act.

One day in September, 1852, a messenger came riding in hot haste into West Union with the startling announcement that fifteen hundred Indians were advancing upon the town to exterminate its inhabitants; that all the settlers to the west had been ruthlessly murdered and scalped, and their cabins burned, and that unquestionably the merciless savages would hurl themselves upon the town during the following night. Immediately the wildest excitement prevailed. There was "hurrying to and fro;" a meeting was called, and the brave citizens of West Union decided not to run, but to make a determined and vigorous defense. William McClintock was elected Commander-in-Chief, and Friend Dayton was dispatched post haste to Elkader for a supply of ammunition, as there was none in town. The people were requested to bring out all the arms they had, and succeeded in finding one rifle, one army musket and one single-barreled fowling-piece. The Commander-in-Chief shook his head dubiously when he reflected that these composed the entire armament of the place, that they had no powder, and that in a few hours fifteen hundred red devils might be screeching their terrible war-whoop in the peaceful streets of the town. He and his brave but unarmed supporters were intensely relieved, however, when they learned soon after that there was not an Indian within 150 miles of Fayette County.

In 1852, in the Fall, Judge Woodlee, Rev. H. S. Brunson and Rev. John Webb opened a store on Vine street, and employed Phineas F. Sturgis as accountant and salesman. Their store was known to the early settlers as "The Arcade."

M. V. Burdick says that the firm adopted the word "handsomely" for cost mark; that he deciphered it, that he would let them know it, and sent a note without signature as follows:

Beware, ye men of the Arcade,
I will not let you doubt;
Though "*handsomely*" your cost mark's made,
'Tis "*handsomely*" found out.

Burdick was not successful in disguising his chirography, as his friends recognized his propensity for rhyming, for the next time he entered the store Mr. Sturgis very complacently handed him the note, and, with a merry twinkle of the eye, asked him if "he had ever seen that before."

"The Arcade" was on the west side of Vine street, a small wooden building still standing, a short distance north of the Bank Building, over the door of which may yet be seen the old sign of "Woodle & Brunson."

The first paper in West Union is not included in the list of newspapers of the county. It was not printed, appeared semi-occasionally and was called *The Gleaner*. Nobody knew who published it, and it made unmerciful thrusts at random. "Everybody," says Mr. Burdick, "was hit, but nobody knew who it was that hit him." Burdick says the following card in *The Gleaner* "didn't cost him a cent:"

M. V. BURDICK,
Attorney at Law.

Clients taken in and done for; victims fleeced in the tenderest and most approved style. Office, on Judge Woodle's desk. Residence, in Dr. J. N. B. Elliott's—back side of his house.

The first paper printed in West Union, and the first in the county, was the *Fayette County Pioneer*, the first number of which was issued October 23, 1853, by John Gharky, who cherished a just pride in an "untamable pen," and who endeavored to make the *Pioneer* conform to his ideal. He is said to have been a warm-hearted, generous man, with his roughest side out.

THE RAID ON THE BLACK WARRIOR, WEST UNION.

In 1854, there was a saloon called "the Black Warrior," located probably on Lot 3, Block 13, on south side of Elm Street, kept by a Mr. Padden and a partner whose name is forgotten. The baleful influences of the place were so keenly felt that the ladies of the town determined that it must and should be suppressed. Accordingly, on the 29th of June of that year, they assembled to the number of fifteen or twenty, proceeded to the saloon and requested the proprietor to quit the business that was making so much mischief and trouble in the community. Mr. Padden declined to give an answer until he could consult with his partner, who, he said, was at Auburn. His partner was sent for, but the ladies were impatient. They thought that Padden was only dallying to gain time, and they decided to adopt decided measures. One of the rear windows was boarded up; these boards were removed and the "Black Warrior" was in possession of its enemies. Several barrels, half barrels, demijohns, etc., were quickly emptied of their contents. While the work of destruction was going on, Padden made an attempt to replace the boards on the window and thus imprison the crusaders within, but, says a prominent citizen, "I was standing close by, and he couldn't make the boards fit." This event caused a great deal of excitement and ill-feeling, and numerous threats were made of retaliation; houses were to be painted black, etc., but fortunately these threats were unfulfilled. It was an element in the following election, however, and the "Black Warrior" and its friends succeeded in tying Elder Webb with Gabriel Long, as their candidate for County Judge, who then "drew lots" with Webb and "wore the ermine."

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The doctors were J. N. B. Elliott, J. H. Stafford, J. Cruzan, Levi Fuller and J. H. Hart. The attorneys, William McClintock, C. A. Newcomb and Jacob W. Rogers. M. V. Burdick had just left. The attorneys all did a land

office business. Davis & Minford, Tibbetts, Piper and L. B. Dershan were the blacksmiths of the town. At the close of 1854, Philip Herzog sold his interest in the red Empire Cabinet and Chair Factory, on the east side of the square, to W. T. Perry, who, with Nathaniel C. Smith, Herzog's partner, enlarged the business. E. L. Sherman and John A. Grover were the harness makers and saddlers. Brewer & Peck, wagon makers. Webber came in 1855. Henry Wohrenberg was tailor, the first in town. S. D. Rowland dressed deer skins, which were plenty and cheap. Occasionally an elk was brought to the West Union market. Sampson & Cowles were shoemakers, employing three or four journeymen.

In the Fall of 1854, George W. Snell arrived in town with a traveling daguerrean car, stopped on the public square and remained some time. D. B. Hanan was taking likenesses in a room in Hale's Hotel.

During the Winter of 1854-5, five families lived in Matthew Wells' house, on the west side of Vine street, afterward owned by Milo McGlathery. Corn sold for 35 cents a bushel; pork, 3 to 4 cents a pound; hickory, maple and ash wood sold for \$2 a cord, and oak, walnut, basswood, etc., at \$1.75. Fifty cents a cord was paid for chopping wood, and laborers received \$1 a day.

In the Fall of 1854, William Wells made a sale of lots in his addition to West Union. Dr. Fuller bought two for \$90, and C. A. Newcomb two for \$85. April 20, 1855, F. Dayton sold at auction sixteen lots in Block 17. Henry Smith bought one on which was a house, for \$110. Twelve of the lots sold at prices ranging from \$33 to \$67.

In January, 1875, the *Fayette County Union* published an interesting communication from John Gharky, the first editor in Fayette County, entitled "Twenty Years Ago," from which the historian compiles the following interesting statements in relation to West Union in 1854-5:

The principal dry goods merchants at West Union at that time were Densmore & Co., the "Co." being Charles Chadwick, L. C. Noble and B. T. Reeves; Henry C. Lacy & Co. in their "Crystal Palace," and Charles A. Cottrell, successor of the lamented Daniel Cook. Berkey & Winet were almost exclusively in the grocery trade, in which their principal rivals were Somers & Webster, who occupied their noted "Black Warrior."

In May, 1854, Dr. Levi Fuller and H. Chandler established the Pioneer Hardware Store. This was the first hardware store in the town, and in the Fall of the same year was owned by J. H. Hart & Co.

There were four public houses in the Fall of 1854, viz.: The West Union Hotel, Job Arnold, proprietor, which was the first tavern first occupied by David Stafford, by his widow, "Aunt Lucinda," after his death, and then by S. W. Cole. The Irvin House, on Lot 1, Block 13, where the Descent House now stands. This house was built by Chauncy Leverich, and opened as a hotel by him; bought by — Irvin, and kept as the Irvin House by his sons James and John. The Dayton House, on Lot 5, Block 13, Elm street, east of the West Union House, built by Friend Dayton and kept by him; and the United States House, on Lot 5, Block 11, Vine street, built by Job Arnold as a storehouse, purchased, enlarged and opened as a hotel by Samuel Hale.

On Christmas evening, Dec. 25, 1854, a grand ball was given at the Irvin House. A general invitation was extended, a splendid supper prepared and a merry time was had. The Irvins were good providers, their wives superior cooks, and that house, says Gharky, "set an excellent table." Cotillion parties were quite common. Society was not artificially graded then, and at these parties silk and calico, broadcloth and bluejeans, mingled together on the same broad level.

Henry Jones and Luke Camp were independent surveyors. Jud. Jones was schoolmaster, occupying the Baptist Church, teaching phonetics, and giving general satisfaction.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During 1854, great improvements were made in the new town. Samuel Hale, C. A. Newcomb and D. J. Marvin erected six houses; and the following named persons one building each, viz.: A. J. Clark, William Minford, H. S. Brunson, A. Gruver, N. Pease, Joshua Wells, Levi Fuller, Gideon Stafford, Gabriel Long, S. Bailey, H. Wonnemberg (the first tailor), M. Rowe, William Gibson, U. L. Stowe, Darius Hanan (the first daguerrean artist), J. R. Smith, J. Nickel, George R. Slayton, E. Luce, Berkey & Winet, D. H. Hall, C. W. Corey, Stephen Reeves, S. M. Phillips, A. C. South, H. Chandler, Friend Dayton, Somers & Webster, Sam. Malone, R. A. Bishop (the first baker), and Mr. Neffin, making a total of thirty-seven.

June 1, 1854, D. P. Foster, familiarly called "Palm" for short, a son of Joseph W. Foster, took the contract to carry the mail to and from McGregor twice a week.

July 10, 1854, Orton's Circus performed to crowded seats—the first exhibition of the kind in West Union.

August 3, 1854, the first regular camp-meeting commenced a short distance west of town. The *Pioneer* of that date remarks: "The first large out-of-doors meeting in Fayette County was held at a large rock in Pleasant Valley Township as far back as 1850, if not further." It was in 1849, in West Union Township.

On the last Friday night in December, 1855, the Methodist parsonage was consumed by fire. The minister's library was very much damaged.

January 17, 1856, the boiler for the steam flouring-mill arrived; and on the 29th of the same month, a dumb man preached in the Methodist Church. Subject, "Abraham Sacrificing Isaac." Rev. Mr. Dollarhide assisted.

DEATH BY POISON.

On Tuesday night, May 31, 1859, Lewis Nash, aged some 9 or 10 years, a son of Lyman Nash, died suddenly at the house of Dr. Stafford in this place, from the effects of eating wild parsnips, it is supposed. In the course of the preceding afternoon, he and two or three other boys dug and ate what they supposed to be artichokes, but which proved to be the poisonous plant above mentioned. The other boys were sick, but recovered.

There were 170 Good Templars in West Union in February, 1867.

RAILWAY MEETING.

A railway meeting was held at the Court House on Thursday evening, January 9, 1868. Joseph Hobson was Chairman and J. W. Shannon, Secretary. William McClintock, Esq., stated the object of the meeting to be to decide upon the necessity of sending some one to Des Moines to assist our legislative delegation in protecting our interests in relation to the land grant.

Addresses were made by Judge McClintock, Joseph Hobson, S. S. Ainsworth and Richard Earle.

Judge McClintock was invited to go to Des Moines for the object above suggested.

The local finance committee was instructed to make an effort to raise the necessary funds, and report to Judge McClintock.

S. S. Ainsworth, I. F. Clark and J. F. Babcock were appointed a committee to circulate petitions.

On Sunday, July 18, 1875, the pulpit of the M. E. Church at West Union was occupied by Mrs. Mary C. Nind and Mrs. Lucy E. Prescott. In the evening, Mrs. Prescott delivered a short address on the organization, progress and object of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. At the close of her address, several ladies, deeply imbued with the importance of attending to the spiritual wants of the heathen on the opposite side of this wonderful little planet, gave their names for membership, and on Monday afternoon a Branch Society was organized by the election of officers as follows :

President, Mrs. L. W. Waterbury ; Vice Presidents, Mrs. C. Miller, Mrs. Tyrrell and Mrs. Joseph Hobson ; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Jennie Lacy ; Assistant, Miss Fannie Hobson ; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. Armstrong ; Treasurer, Mrs. Myron Peck ; Literary Committee, Mrs. Wm. Fuller, Mrs. A. C. Jones, Miss Julia Capwell, Miss Julia Slitor.

March 23, 1878, Frank Reed, a journeyman cooper, committed suicide at the United States House, West Union, by taking laudanum. He was an unmarried man, and came to Fayette County from Sterling, Illinois.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in West Union was a log structure, built in the Summer of 1850, on the north end of Lot 1, Block 15, on the east side of the town. Some authorities state that J. S. Pence taught the first school in this building in the Winter of 1851-52, but there is strong evidence that James Boale taught first in the log school house, six months, for \$100. Mr. Boale was examined for the position by J. W. Rogers, in his field near the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 16, Township 94 north, Range 8 west, a little southeast of the school house, with hoe in hand, standing beside a crooked rail fence with "all out-doors" for a room and all creation for an audience, if they chose to attend. Mr. Boale stood on the other side of the fence, passed a short and satisfactory examination, and gave good satisfaction.

The log school house was used for religious purposes as well as for schools for some years, until churches were built and the school district had outgrown its dimensions. Then the churches were used for school houses ; but, until 1858, the author can find no record of schools or school districts.

May 3, 1858, the electors of School District Township of West Union assembled at the Court House and elected S. S. Ainsworth, President ; E. L. Hackett, Vice President D. G. Hoffman, Secretary, and H. N. Hawkins, Treasurer of the District. There were nine sub-districts at that time, and on the 14th of May, the Board of Directors met at the office of S. S. Ainsworth, in West Union. There were present : S. S. Ainsworth, President ; E. L. Hackett, Vice President ; D. G. Hoffman, Secretary ; John Gharky, District No. 1 ; William M. Eldridge, No. 2 ; D. B. Smith, No. 3 ; A. Butler, No. 4 ; Isaac Hitch, No. 5 ; George Neff, No. 6 ; F. Smith, No. 7 ; Lewis Davis, No. 8, and Samuel Harper, No. 9. At this meeting, it was resolved to submit the question of levying a tax of two mills for "Teacher's Fund" and two mills for "School House Fund" to the legal voters of the district ; also, whether the Board should be authorized to borrow \$5,000 for procuring sites and building school houses.

The Director of Sub-district No. 1 was authorized to organize two schools in that district, and Messrs. Gharky, Ainsworth and Hoffman appointed to employ teachers therefor.

On the 26th day of May, 1858, William Wells donated to No. 1 an acre of ground lying southwest of Wells' donation, on consideration that a school house should be built thereon; but the district selected another site, and the land was "deeded back" to Mr. Wells.

Miss Quackenbush, Miss Sleiter and Mr. Carpenter were teachers in No. 1 in 1858, and Miss Morton taught in No. 4.

It would seem that at that time there was no school house in No. 1, for on the 16th of October, 1858, the Board paid rent for the Baptist Church and for Ormond's Hall, probably for school purposes, and the United Brethren Church was used as a school house in the Summer of that year.

In 1859, there appear to have been but seven sub-districts, and three schools were authorized in No. 1. This year, the Baptist Church and Brick Church (U. B.) were used for school houses in No. 1, and D. W. Hammond and wife and Miss M. E. Hackett were the teachers. Miss Hawley, teacher in No. 2; Miss Farrer, No. 3; W. T. Mitchell, No. 4; S. B. Potter, No. 5; Emma Hale, No. 6; James L. Campbell in No. 7.

In the Spring of 1860, Sub-district No. 1 drops out of the township district records, and the inference is that No. 1 was erected into an independent district at that time. In 1861, there were only six sub-districts and No. 7 was made No. 1.

An agreement between the Independent District of West Union and Township District, entered into on the 19th of December, 1863, stipulates that thereafter Sections 16, 17 and 18, south half of Sections 7, 8 and 9, west half of Section 15, northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 22, north half of northeast quarter of Section 21, northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21, and north half of Sections 19 and 20, should constitute the independent district.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the township district in March, 1878, the following teachers were paid, viz.: Emma House, No. 1; C. G. Graham, No. 2; Dell Abbott, No. 3; J. E. Robertson, No. 4; Louise Crowe, No. 5; J. F. Cornish, No. 6; Carrie Harrison, No. 7.

The Board for 1878 is constituted as follows: Wm. Alcorn, No. 1; M. N. Trout, No. 2; J. F. Smith, Jr., No. 3; Charles Hoyer, No. 4; John W. Stewart, No. 5; B. F. Conkey, No. 6; J. G. Nefzgar, No. 7; John A. Knox, No. 8; John W. Stewart, President; Morris Merritt, Secretary.

The Independent School District, of West Union, was organized, probably, in the Spring of 1860, but the early records are lost. It is said that at the first meeting, when a Board of Directors was chosen, the district voted to borrow money to build a school house, and for three years were voting taxes and rescinding them; but at last, in May, 1863, a contract was made with David Winrott and Lewis Brown to build a school house on Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7, Block 4, plat of Union, on the north side of Elm street, for \$2,900. The house was to be 30x50 feet, two stories, with a vestibule 10x30 in front, and, as the district was "short," the contractors were allowed a year in which to complete it. They commenced work in May, 1863, and the building was ready for occupancy in April, 1864. The first teachers in the new building were E. B. Wakeman, Principal; Mrs. R. R. Wakeman, Miss Jennie E. Hines and Addie M. Close. The term commenced April 25 and ended July 18, 1864.

In 1869 or '70, an addition was made to the school house of another building about the same size of the first, built by Evans Camp.

School Board of 1878—G. H. Thomas, President; L. L. Ainsworth, Joseph Hobson, D. M. Hoyt, H. B. Hoyt and William McClintock, Directors; S. B. Zeigler, Treasurer; J. D. Neff, Secretary. Teachers 1878—B. R. Anderson, Principal; Hiram C. Bishop, Louise Hinkley, Hattie Thornton, Ida Noble and Cassie Quivey.

FAYETTE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF WEST UNION.

The following gentlemen, subscribers to the capital stock of the Fayette County National Bank, viz.: David Bell, Dover; C. R. Bent, Lewis Berkey, George Blunt, Joseph Hobson, H. B. Hoyt, Myron Peck, William Redfield, L. W. Waterbury, E. A. Whitney, S. B. Zeigler, of West Union; William Larrabee, B. H. Hinkley, of Clermont; D. B. Herriman, Wadena, and J. K. Rosier, of Dover, met at the office of Joseph Hobson, in West Union, on Monday, June 24, 1872, and organized, by the election of a Board of Directors as follows: David Bell, George Blunt, D. B. Herriman, Joseph Hobson, H. B. Hoyt, William Larrabee, Myron Peck, E. A. Whitney and S. B. Zeigler. President, Joseph Hobson; Vice President, S. B. Zeigler; Cashier, E. A. Whitney; Teller, E. B. Shaw.

The capital stock was \$50,000. The amount of stock subscribed for was \$59,500, and a redistribution of stock was made so as to include all applicants, and, as far as possible, allow each to have the amount of stock he desired.

The Fayette County Bank was merged into the National Bank, the assets of the former being transferred by the proprietor, S. B. Zeigler, to the latter on Monday, August 5, 1872.

The officers of 1878 are: Directors, Joseph Hobson, S. B. Zeigler, Edward A. Whitney, H. B. Hoyt, Myron Peck, William Larrabee, L. W. Waterbury, B. H. Hinkley and Wm. R. Morley; President, Joseph Hobson; S. B. Zeigler, Vice President; E. A. Whitney, Cashier; Ephraim B. Shaw, Assistant Cashier. Capital stock, \$100,000; surplus, \$10,000.

Connected with this institution is the

FAYETTE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,

with the following officers: Directors, Curtis R. Bent, J. Hobson, John Owens, L. W. Waterbury, B. H. Hinkley, H. B. Hoyt, Myron Peck, E. A. Whitney and S. B. Zeigler; President, S. B. Zeigler; Vice President, Joseph Hobson; Treasurer, E. A. Whitney; Assistant Treasurer, E. B. Shaw.

POLITICAL RECORD.

The township of West Union was first organized in 1849, under the jurisdiction of Clayton County, but there are no records to be found to show its early political record. It is seldom that a township can be found with complete and continuous records from its first organization.

West Union was incorporated under the general laws of the State, and the first election was held April 26, 1866. H. N. Hawkins was elected Mayor; S. F. Clark, Recorder; John S. Sampson, Charles Chadwick, Henry Rickel, Myron Peck and James S. Wright, Trustees. The first action of the Town Council was the passage of an ordinance fixing the time of meeting on the first Monday in each month.

Ordinance No. 2 provided for the election of a Marshal and Treasurer, and for the appointment of said officers until the next general election, in 1877. Ordinance No. 4 provided for the levy of seven mills on the dollar on all taxa-

ble property in the incorporate town of West Union. Ordinance No. 5 authorized the Mayor and Recorder to borrow money for the use of the town, not to exceed \$700 in amount, at 10 per cent. interest. Ordinance No. 7 provided for the payment of each attendance at each session, \$1.50 to each member of the Council, except the Treasurer, who received "the sum of two per cent. on all moneys paid out by him," and the Clerk received (in addition to the \$1.50) ten cents per hundred words for all writing done in connection with his duties as Town Recorder. J. J. Welsh was appointed Marshal, and J. J. Berkey Treasurer. Dr. W. A. Chase was appointed Health Officer.

May 16, 1866, a committee was appointed to inquire into the practicability of building a calaboose for the town. June 18, 1866, J. Bell was appointed Street Commissioner.

For 1867, Mayor, S. B. Zeigler; Recorder, S. S. Seely; Trustees, H. Wimber, L. Dershan, Noah Phillips, George L. Noble and B. Herserman; Treasurer, J. J. Berkey.

For 1868, Mayor, S. B. Zeigler; Recorder, S. S. Seely; Treasurer, J. J. Berkey; Trustees, Myron Peck, L. W. Waterbury, H. J. Ingersoll, Samuel Holton and S. Beattie; J. J. Berkey appointed Recorder, October 12th, to fill vacancy.

For 1869, Mayor, S. B. Zeigler; Recorder, James S. Wright; Treasurer, J. J. Berkey; Trustees, L. W. Waterbury, S. Beattie, D. W. Redfield, S. Holton and M. Peck. February, 1870, the town appropriated \$200 for the purchase of four fire extinguishers.

For 1870, Mayor, S. B. Zeigler; Recorder, A. B. Ecker; Treasurer, C. H. Talmadge; Trustees, J. S. Sampson, H. Wimber, E. N. Phillips, Samuel Holton, Samuel Beattie.

For 1871, Mayor, S. B. Ziegler; Recorder, A. B. Ecker; Treasurer, L. W. Waterbury; Trustees, C. T. Nefzger, Myron Peck, E. H. Kinyon, A. H. Fox, John Rapp.

April 3, 1871, C. T. Nefzger was appointed to confer with William Wells in regard to getting a deed of the graveyard to the incorporate town of West Union. Deed was made and delivered to the Town Council Oct. 23, 1871.

For 1872, Mayor, P. L. Hinkley; Recorder, William Cowle; Treasurer, L. W. Waterbury; Trustees, John Rapp, John S. Sampson, C. T. Nefzger, H. B. Hoyt, Henry Wimber. August 9, I. F. Clark was appointed Recorder, *vice* William Cowle, resigned.

For 1873, Mayor, J. J. Berkey; Recorder, Wm. E. Welsh; Treasurer, L. W. Waterbury; Trustees, John Rapp, George Ogsbury, Silas Beattie, I. F. Clark, Wm. Gruver. April 11, 1873, a resolution was passed directing the Mayor to "make, execute and deliver to the Board of Supervisors of Fayette County, Iowa, a quit-claim of the public square, known as the Court House Square, in West Union, Iowa, in behalf of said town, whenever said Board of Supervisors shall appropriate the sum of \$5,000 for the building of a Court House on said public square, and shall enter into a written contract with responsible parties for the building of the Court House thereon."

For 1874, Mayor, J. J. Berkey; Recorder, E. B. Shaw; Treasurer, L. W. Waterbury; Trustees, A. H. Fox, George Ogsbury, John S. Sampson, John Owens, John Cook.

For 1875, Mayor, Henry Rickel; Recorder, P. L. Hinkley; Treasurer, L. W. Waterbury; Trustees, John Owens, Geo. H. Thomas, John S. Sampson, John Cook, Milo McGlathery.

Feb. 1, 1877, the Council issued bonds for the purchase of fire extinguishing apparatus, to the amount of \$2,300.

For 1876, Mayor, H. Rickel; Recorder, J. H. Donald; Treasurer, L. W. Waterbury; Trustees, G. H. Thomas, John Owens, E. B. Shaw, A. Gunsalus, John Cook.

For 1877, Mayor, George Ogsbury; Recorder, John H. Donald; Treasurer, John S. Sampson; Trustees, James Stewart, O. E. Taylor, C. McMaster and H. C. Gunsalus.

For 1878, Mayor, George Ogsbury; Recorder, John H. Donald; Treasurer, A. K. White; Trustees, W. N. Hodgkinson, W. C. McMaster, B. W. Finch, James Stewart and O. E. Taylor.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1850, the Otter Creek Mission was re-organized, with Rev. H. S. Brunson as Presiding Elder, and Rev. S. H. Greenup and Rev. E. Howard, Pastors. West Union was taken up as an appointment, and a class organized, consisting in part of Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, Mrs. Lucinda Stafford, Jos. W. Foster and wife, Mrs. Ellen Cruzan, with G. P. Slayton as Leader, and Rev. J. B. Hollingshead and Rev. Elisha Hartsough as Local Preachers. The first Quarterly Conference was held two miles east of West Union, on a big rock. The first place of worship in West Union was the old log school house; but in 1853, with Rev. Jos. R. Cameron as Pastor, a frame church was commenced, and finally completed through the energy and liberality of Dr. Fuller, C. R. Bent, J. S. Brewer and others. Here a Sabbath school was organized, with J. S. Brewer as Superintendent. The society continued to prosper under the pastorates of Rev. L. S. Ashbaugh, Rev. Isaac Newton and Rev. J. M. Rankin, until 1859, when the appointment known on the circuit as West Union was organized into a station. This was with many fears of inability to support a Pastor, but was finally ventured upon when Dr. Fuller became responsible for the Pastor's salary. At the next Annual Conference, Rev. G. Clifford was appointed as the first Pastor of West Union Station. The first parsonage was bought in 1855, during the pastorate of Rev. L. S. Ashbaugh. This was burned in 1859, during its occupancy by Rev. J. M. Rankin. The present parsonage was purchased, and has been improved from time to time, until it has become a very comfortable house for the Pastor.

The present church was commenced in 1866, and carried forward to completion during the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Fawcett, and at a cost of \$8,000.00. The building was dedicated in the presence of an over-crowded assemblage, Jan. 5th, 1868, Rev. Dr. Raymond, of the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., preaching the sermon. The music was under the direction of Prof. Mark Jones. Dr. Fuller, in behalf of the Trustees, presented the church for dedication, but before this was done, the indebtedness remaining, some \$2,500, was pledged on the spot.

The society now numbers 225, divided into eight classes, under the sub-pastoral care of C. R. Bent, R. Sampson, Wm. Edgar, J. S. Brewer, Jane Sampson, H. Rickel, John Riley and Devitt Neff. The Board of Stewards consists of C. R. Bent, A. E. Rich, H. Rickel, P. Clark, D. W. Clement, W. H. Huyck, R. Sampson and J. S. Brewer. Trustees—Dr. L. Fuller, Jos. Hobson, M. Peck, J. H. Donald, C. T. Nefzger, P. Barnhart, J. J. Berkey, Wm. Ash and E. Kramer.

The Sabbath school, under the superintendence of D. W. Clement, numbers one hundred and fifty.

The following Pastors have served the church since its organization in 1850: Revs. S. H. Greenup and E. Howard, 1852; Rev. Jos. R. Cameron, 1854;

Rev. L. S. Ashbaugh, 1856; Rev. Isaac Newton, 1858; Rev. J. M. Rankin, 1859; Rev. Geo. Clifford, 1861; Rev. B. Webster, 1862; Rev. R. Swearingen, 1864; Rev. W. Smith, 1865; Rev. H. S. Church, 1866; Rev. W. Fawcett, 1868; Rev. R. N. Earhart, 1870; Rev. W. P. Watkins, 1872; Rev. M. H. Smith, 1874; Rev. J. R. Berry, 1875; Rev. J. B. Casebeer, 1877; Rev. D. Sheffer. Ladies' Aid Society—Mrs. Jane Sampson, President; Mrs. H. Rickel, Vice President; Mrs. Jennie Bushnell, Secretary; Mrs. Dr. Darnell, Treasurer; Mrs. M. Peck, Mrs. Wm. Heiseman, Mrs. M. C. Sheffer, Mrs. Benj. Heiseman, Mrs. W. H. Huyck and Mrs. D. W. Clements, Directors. Women's Foreign Missionary Society—Mrs. M. C. Seffer, President; Mrs. Wm. Cox, Vice President; Mrs. Jane Sampson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Martha Jones, Secretary and Treasurer.

Regular Baptist Church.—At a meeting of the Regular Baptist Brethren residing in West Union, at the house of Hon. Thomas Woodle, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1852, Elder Thomas Ritchie, of Stroudsburg, Penn., and Elder Calvin D. Farnsworth, of Colesburg, Iowa, were requested to sit as an Advisory Council with them.

The meeting was opened by prayer. Elder Thomas Ritchie was called to the chair, and Friend Dayton was elected Clerk. The Council decided to recognize them as a "Regular Baptist Church of Christ."

The next day, 24th, the Recognition Sermon was delivered by Rev. C. D. Farnsworth, the Charge by Rev. Mr. Ritchie, and Right Hand of Fellowship by Mr. Farnsworth.

The original members were Lorenzo Dutton, Malinda Dutton, Francis Skelton, Martha Burdick, Livona Burdick, Friend Dayton, Sarah Ann Dayton, Baltus Dayton, Reuben Dayton, Thomas Woodle and Rachel Woodle.

November 15, 1852, the little church again assembled at the house of Thos. Woodle. At this meeting, Lorenzo Dutton was Moderator; Francis Skelton was elected Church Clerk, and Friend Dayton, Deacon.

March 18, 1853, Elder J. Arnold was engaged to preach one-fourth of the time for six months.

May 19, 1853, the church resolved to purchase a "lot of ground in West Union, in order to build a small house of worship on it, and that the dimensions of said house shall not exceed 20x26 feet."

Job Arnold, Friend Dayton and L. Dutton were elected Trustees of the church, and were authorized to act as a Building Committee, and to circulate subscription papers to raise funds with which to build.

In September, Mr. Arnold resigned as Trustee, and D. H. Hall was elected in his place. Elder George Scott was engaged as Pastor, for one year, his salary to be \$100.

Like most other societies, this little church thought it could not build a house of worship without incurring a debt; and in November, 1853, Thomas Woodle was authorized to negotiate a loan from the American Baptist Home Mission Board, to "pay for the house of worship that the church is building." This church was built on the west side of Walnut street, on Lot 18, Block 13, West Union, and was completed and dedicated. It is now occupied by W. N. Pierce, as a carpenter shop.

March 18, 1854, Dayton, Hall and Dutton were appointed a committee to report suitable persons for Sabbath school officers. About this time, the church labored with Brother Arnold, received his confession and was satisfied.

April 1, Brothers Woodle and Byam were elected Superintendents of the Sabbath School; M. V. Burdick, Secretary, and I. F. Clark, Librarian. In

July, Elder Scott was called to continue his labors, and E. C. Byam was granted a license to preach.

The records do not show when the house was finished or dedicated; but August 5, 1854, the church voted to "expend what money there is in the treasury to repair the damage occasioned by the late storm."

December 10, 1854, Elder Scott resigned.

July 21, 1855, Brother A. G. Emery was licensed to preach, and invited to supply the church with preaching until a minister could be procured.

Rev. J. H. Parmalee occupied the pulpit in 1856; and during the year, an effort was made to enlarge the church building.

Rev. Myron Newill became Pastor of the church July, 1858; he resigned April 3, 1859; and August 20, Alonzo Abernethy was licensed to preach. The next Pastor was Rev. John Williams.

The society was incorporated in 1861, Benjamin Morse, A. B. Collins, James Bell, A. E. Walls, A. Greshbacher and S. W. Cole being the incorporators.

Rev. Mr. Hill was Pastor in 1864.

February 3, 1866, the Trustees reported that they had sold the meeting house to the Lutheran Church, for \$250; and asked what they should do with the money.

Elder Starr was Pastor in 1867-8.

In May, 1867, the church commenced the work of building a new church edifice, on Lot 6, Block 5, corner of Main and Vine streets, which was completed, and dedicated January 6, 1870, by Rev. N. F. Ravlin, of Chicago. Deacon B. Morse reported the whole cost of the building to be \$5,695.40.

Rev. R. F. Powers was Pastor for a few months early in 1869, followed, in March, 1870, by Rev. C. G. B. Jackson, and remained two years.

In August, 1872, Rev. Thomas Ure became Pastor, and continued until February, 1874.

The church was destitute of a Pastor until February, 1875, when Rev. J. C. Douglass assumed the pastorate for six months, leaving the pulpit in August.

Until August, 1876, the church was supplied occasionally, but at that time, Rev. M. H. Perry, the present Pastor, entered the pulpit.

The present church officers are B. Morse, W. A. Whitney and F. Y. Whitmore. Deacon Morse has been Deacon of this church for nearly twenty years. Ansel A. Johnson, Clerk; F. Y. Whitmore, Treasurer; W. A. Whitney, D. Merritt and James S. Kent, Trustees.

Not one of the original members are now members of the church. Present membership, about sixty-eight.

Presbyterian Church.—For many years the Presbyterian element in and around West Union had no church of their order. The first attempt to plant a Presbyterian Church was made by the United Presbyterians; but this failed. Some time after this, a petition to the Presbytery of Dubuque, in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, was presented, asking for the organization of a church in West Union. The following extract is made from the records of the Presbytery of Dubuque, at a meeting held at Littleton, Iowa, April 25, 1867:

A petition signed by twenty-five persons, of whom nineteen are church members, was presented, asking for the organization of a church of our order at West Union, in Fayette County, Iowa. Mr. Jesse Philips, of that place, was heard by the Presbytery on behalf of the petitioners. It was therefore resolved that the request be granted, and that a committee of three be appointed to organize a church at West Union, if the way be clear, at their earliest convenience. Revs. J. McKean and J. D. Caldwell and Elder S. F. Glenn were appointed said committee.

This committee met in West Union, June 19, 1867. A sermon was preached by Rev. J. D. Caldwell, and was followed immediately by the organization of the church. Only eleven persons joined at this meeting. These original members were the following: Nathan Shaw, Eleanor Shaw, Lovica J. Bell, Elizabeth H. Shaw, Rebecca A. Shaw, Wm. Selder, S. A. Selder, Jesse Philips, Nancy A. Philips, E. M. Campbell and Mary J. Irvin.

Nathan Shaw and Jesse Philips were elected as Ruling Elders, and immediately ordained and installed, with appropriate ceremonies.

But the church was as yet without either a house to worship in or a Pastor to direct their devotions. In the Autumn, however, the latter want was supplied. Rev. J. W. Dickey was called from Ohio, to take charge of the newly formed church. This proved the beginning of a long pastorate. Mr. Dickey was not, however, regularly installed, until November 5, 1868.

From the Spring of 1868 to the Fall of 1869, the old Methodist Episcopal Church was used. This was purchased by the Presbyterian society and occupied for three months, but was finally deserted, and services were held in the Court House, till January, 1871.

In the meantime the society had been busy building a church edifice worthy of the worship of God. The Building Committee was composed of Messrs. E. B. Shaw and L. Fuller, M. D., who superintended the work. The result was a very good brick structure, with commodious and comfortable appointments. It is well suited in every way for the purpose designed, and is exceedingly neat and tasteful in appearance. The cost of this house was only \$4,500.

This house was dedicated with appropriate services, January, 1871. The sermon was preached by Rev. D. Russell, of Manchester. From that time, the church has had a name to live. It has had a home, and around that home have gathered many pleasant memories.

The pastoral relations of the Rev. J. W. Dickey with this people, which had been so long maintained, were finally severed, April 18, 1876, at a meeting of the Presbytery held in Dubuque. Thus the critical period of the church's history—the formation and moulding of its character—was in the hands of this servant of God. For nine years he held the reins and guided the church successfully, as long experience had taught him. The church owes much to the faithful labors of this, its first and, so far, only Pastor duly installed.

Rev. Mr. Dickey was succeeded by Rev. D. Russell, who had charge for one year, but was never installed. He served from May, 1876, to May, 1877. The prosperity of the church still continued, and many were attracted to the preaching of Mr. Russell.

He was followed by Rev. W. O. Ruston, immediately, who is at present in charge of the church, though not as yet installed as Pastor.

One hundred and thirty-seven have, in these ten years of church life, been received into membership. Of this number, 32 have died or been dismissed to other churches, leaving 105 as the present membership.

Christian Church.—This church was organized in the Winter of 1853–4, but had no church until the next year (1855). Their first Pastor was Rev. E. Griffin. In 1865, the church was incorporated, with the following Trustees John Ecker, William McCleery and Lorenzo Dutton. In 1871, the society ceased to hold meetings. The church was then let to the German Lutheran Society and S. S. Ainsworth, who kept a private school in it; and upon information being given to the Assessor of that fact, he at once levied tax, and there being no one to pay said tax, it was sold in default thereof and bid in by David Winrott. Mr. A. B. Ecker, however, in 1874, made oath before the Board of

Supervisors that it was church property, whereupon the tax was remitted to Mr. Winrott. Its last Pastor was Rev. Mr. Anderson.

Seventh Day Adventists.—The germ of this Society dates from a tent meeting held at Fayette in August, 1867, the services being conducted by Elders D. T. Bordeau and George R. Butler. At this time, the only professors of this faith in Fayette were D. R. Seeley and his wife, Ellen A. At this meeting, the accessions were Nason Hoyt and Byron Hoyt, of West Union, and Paulina Lippincott. Since that time, occasional services have been held by Elders Butler, C. A. Washburn and E. W. Farnsworth. The Society has eleven members, including Fayette. The Elders are Elisha Brigs, of Fayette, and Nason Hoyt, of West Union.

The church has petitioned the Conference to hold the annual tent meeting for 1878 at Fayette.

MASONIC.

West Union Lodge, U. D.—The earliest Masonic records of West Union Lodge have been mutilated. Eight or ten pages have been torn out, and it is impossible now to determine the precise date when the lodge was organized U. D. The first meeting of record was March 28, 1855, and several prominent citizens of West Union were raised. It is probable that the Lodge was organized in 1853-4, probably in 1852. The original members, so far as can be ascertained, were Charles A. Cottrell, J. B. Hollingshead, John Dorland, James F. Dorland, William Hollingshead, J. B. Hough, O. Somers, — Chamberlain and, presumably, C. A. Newcomb. Bro. Hough states that Charles A. Cottrell was the first W. M.; J. B. Hollingshead, S. W.; John Dorland, J. W.; O. Somers, Secretary; J. B. Hough, S. D.; John Williamson (from Elkader, who aided in organizing the Lodge), J. D.; J. F. Dorland, Tyler.

West Union Lodge, No. 69.—The charter of this Lodge bears date of June 5, 1856, with C. A. Cottrell, W. M.; J. B. Hollingshead, S. W.; John Dorland, J. W., and others of the Lodge, U. D., as charter members. The first officers under the charter were elected July 1, 1856, as follows: Henry Jones, W. M.; L. C. Noble, S. W.; John Dorland, J. W.; James F. Dorland, Treasurer; O. Somers, Secretary.

Masters from organization to 1878—C. A. Cottrell, to July, 1856; Henry Jones, July, 1856-7; George Ogsbury, 1857-8; Thomas Cincaid, 1858-9; E. R. White, 1859-60; Robert Evans, 1860-1; George Ogsbury, 1861-5; William Cowle, 1865-70; L. L. Ainsworth, 1870-1; S. B. Zeigler, 1871-2; William Cowle, 1872-4; S. E. Robinson, 1874-5; James S. Wright, 1875.

Secretaries—O. Somers to 1857; Judson Hale, 1857-8; S. S. Seeley, 1858-9; John S. Sampson, 1859-60; S. B. Zeigler, 1860-1; William Cowle, 1862-4; Joseph Hobson, 1864-5; Mark Gilbert, 1865-6; C. H. Miller, 1866-9; H. B. Hoyt, 1869-70; C. H. Talmadge, 1870-4; A. N. Hobson, 1874-5; W. N. Hodgkenson, 1875-6-7; C. H. Talmadge, 1877.

Officers of 1878—J. S. Wright, W. M.; A. C. Gunsalus, S. W.; G. D. Darnell, J. W.; John S. Sampson, Treasurer; C. H. Talmadge, Secretary; S. S. Sanford, S. D.; J. P. Parrott, J. D.; D. Vermilya, S. S.; L. B. Dershan, J. S.; Thomas Cox, Tiler.

Membership in 1878, sixty-two.

I. O. OF O. F.

Round Grove Lodge, I. O. of O. F., was organized July 26, 1852, by D. D. G. M. Thos. B. Dripps, assisted by B. H. Fox, with the following charter members: Wm. McClintock, Clark Newcomb, Edwin Montgomery, Joseph H.

Dripps, A. W. Dripps. The following first officers were elected: N. G., Wm. McClintock; V. G., L. R. Miller; R. S., Joseph N. Dripps; Treasurer, Edwin Montgomery. The following gentlemen were admitted at the first meeting: M. V. Burdick, H. S. Brunson, Thos. Woodle, George A. Cook, John Cook and P. L. Hinkley. Like many other organizations and associations that fell during the last war, Round Grove Lodge succumbed to the inevitable, and surrendered its charter about 1864. However, in 1871, upon petition of Wm. McClintock, D. M. Hoyt, D. Winrott, S. B. Zeigler, R. Gilbert and L. B. Dershan, the charter was returned and the re-organization effected by Orlando McCraney, G. M. of the State, Nov. 27, 1871, when the following officers were elected: N. G., H. Rickel; V. G., H. A. Stowe; R. S., Mark Gilbert; Treasurer, S. B. Zeigler; F. Y. Whitmore, V. G.; and W. A. Chase, R. S., to fill vacancy. Its N. G.'s have been: in 1872, F. Y. Whitmore; 1873, D. Winrott and F. Y. Whitmore; 1874, James Whillis and L. M. Whitney; 1875, M. M. Deppe and P. L. Hinkley; 1876, S. Holton and D. F. Bushnell; 1877, D. W. Clements and G. L. Abbott; 1878, J. Holmes. V. G.'s: 1872, D. Winrott; 1873, D. W. Redfield and James Whillis; 1874, L. M. Whitney and M. M. Deppe; 1875, James Stewart and S. Holton; 1876, D. F. Bushnell and D. W. Clements; 1877, A. E. Winrott and James Holmes; 1878, S. R. Haines. R. S.'s: 1872, L. M. Whitney; 1873, A. E. Winrott and W. A. Chase; 1874, M. M. Deppe and James Stewart; 1875, E. H. Kinyon and D. F. Bushnell; 1876, D. W. Clements and A. E. Winrott; 1877, M. Peck and S. R. Haines; 1878, T. D. Reeder. Treasurers: 1872 till July, '74, Samuel Holton; July, 1875, E. H. Kinyon; July, 1876, James Holmes; July, 1877, M. Peck, till July, 1878, present incumbent.

West Union Encampment.—Organized in 1873; its charter is dated Oct. 22, 1873, and bears the following names: F. Y. Whitmore, W. H. Chase, A. E. Rich, D. Winrott, D. M. Hoyt, J. L. Davis, O. P. Miller, L. M. Whitney, D. W. Redfield. The following officers were elected: C. P., F. Y. Whitmore; H. P., O. P. Miller; S. W., David Winrott; J. W., John L. Davis; L., L. M. Whitney; Treasurer, D. M. Hoyt. Present officers are: C. P., F. Y. Whitmore; H. P., David Winrott; S., M. M. Deppe; S. W., Thos. Cox; J. W., T. D. Reeder; Treasurer, David Winrott.

A. O. OF U. W.

West Union Lodge, No. 25, was instituted April 19, 1875, with fifteen charter members, as follows: B. Morse, C. M. Lockwood, J. D. Neff, C. H. Talmadge, H. C. Warner, A. G. Schermerhorn, James Stewart, A. S. Barnes, H. A. Holmes, W. N. Hodgkinson, C. A. Dorland, Geo. Ogsbury, S. E. Robinson, A. E. Winrott and J. J. Welsh. The first officers were: Geo. Ogsbury, P. M. W.; B. Morse, M. W.; H. A. Holmes, G. F.; A. G. Schermerhorn, O.; H. C. Warner, Recorder; J. D. Neff, Financier; S. E. Robinson, Receiver; A. E. Winrott, W.; C. M. Lockwood, G.; James Stewart, A. S. Barnes and C. A. Dorland, Trustees. Present officers: J. H. Lakin, P. M. W.; Mark Gilbert, M. W.; A. C. Gunsalus, Foreman; Chas. Woodard, Overseer; C. M. Lockwood, Recorder; F. Y. Whitmore, Financier; Wm. Huyck, Receiver; C. W. Hodgkinson, Guide; G. W. Gilbert, I. W.; Charles Winrott, O. W. Present membership about fifty.

I. O. OF G. T.

West Union Lodge, No. 126, was organized in 1858, and the following were the only officers that can now be ascertained: P. W. C., H. N. Hawkins; W.

C., S. W. Cole; W. V., Margaret Parrott. Its charter members were I. F. Clark, A. L. Clark, S. W. Cole, M. H. Cole, Benj. Morse, Margaret Parrott, Louis Brown, Catherine Brown, H. N. Hawkins, Henry Reber, Henry Rickel, W. W. Gardner, C. R. Bent, A. C. Jones, H. W. Morse, P. L. Hinkley and Lucretia Hinkley. After a desperate struggle for life, the Lodge finally succumbed and yielded up its charter in the Winter of 1868 and '9.

West Union Lodge, No. 671.—This Lodge was organized July 20, 1874, at the office of the *Fayette County Union*, with the following charter members: Henry Rickel, Frank McClintock, B. Morse, Frank Clark, George Harper, Theo. Freer, H. B. Warner, John Sampson, Mrs. Susan Rickel, Mrs. Freer, Lillian M. Rickel and Mrs. Sarah E. Morse. The Lodge was organized by Amos Jones, G. W. C. T., of Iowa. First officers were: C. P., B. Morse; W. V. T., Mrs. S. Rickel; W. R. S., Frank McClintock; W. F. S., H. C. Warner; W. T., George Harper; W. M., John Sampson; W. G., Frank Clark. Its last officers were: W. C. T., Ella Whitney; W. V. T., Lizzie Mulligan; W. S., Allie Green; W. F. S., Lula Morse; W. T., L. Gilbert; W. C., Augusta Jordan; W. M., C. A. Johnson; W. I. G., Frank Blank. This lodge met with the same fate as the first, and surrendered its charter in March, 1877.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Early in the centennial year (1876), the Town Council, appreciating the necessity of some organized means of protection in the event of fire, issued a call for a meeting of citizens at Mayor Rickel's office, for the purpose of organizing a fire department. Accordingly, about sixty interested citizens met and elected the following officers: Chief of Department, John Cook; Secretary, L. M. Whitney; Treasurer, J. A. Hoyt. The Mayor and John Cook then went to Chicago and purchased a chemical engine and hook and ladder wagon of the Babcock Manufacturing Company, and the following officers were appointed to man the respective machines: Engine: Foreman, D. Winrott; 1st Ass't Foreman, W. E. Welsh. Hook and Ladder Wagon: Foreman, James Green; 1st Ass't Foreman, Frank Crane. This virtually made two companies, and but one organization, and the next year the leading spirits, recognizing the importance of two organizations, effected a dissolution of the old organization at a meeting held August 24, and notified the Town Council to that effect. Thereupon, the Council appointed a committee of six charter members, three from each division, as an organizing committee, and the following is the result of their labors:

Engine Company, No. 1.—Organized Dec. 19, 1877. The following officers elected: Foreman, L. M. Whitney; First Assistant Foreman, W. M. McNally; Secretary, F. Hobson; Treasurer, M. L. Smith. They are the present officers.

West Union Hook and Ladder Company.—Organized Dec. 12, 1877. The following officers elected on the 27th: Foreman, B. H. Holmes; First Assistant Foreman, D. O. Smith; Second Assistant Foreman, E. Sibert; Secretary, G. H. German; Treasurer, A. C. Gunsalus. They are the present officers. The town built them an engine house in 1876, and in May, 1878, raised it up and added a fine hall. They are now, after passing through various vicissitudes, in a prosperous and harmonious condition.

WESTFIELD AND FAYETTE.

(Westfield Township.)

The town of Westfield, in the northeast quarter of Section 29, Town 93, Range 8, was laid out by Robert Alexander, and the plat filed for record July 18, 1851.

The town of Fayette, in the northwest quarter of Section 28, Town 93, Range 8, was laid out by Samuel H. Robertson, in January, 1855.

The first birth to record where Fayette is now situated was that of Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Robertson, which transpired October 25, 1850.

Westfield is the elder brother of Fayette, not only in age, but in business. Robert Alexander began the erection of a saw-mill here in 1850, and, in the following year, the plat was laid out and recorded. The village grew rapidly during 1852 and 1853.

The next year, Sutton & Axtell built and started a store at Westfield, and, in 1855, Isaac Templeton and his son, Leroy, started a flouring-mill.

It was not till the following year that anything was done at Fayette. In that year, Maxon & Griffith and Budlong & Norton opened stores. It was during this year that a tremendous advantage was given to Fayette by the commencement of work on Fayette Seminary, the walls of which were laid to the top of the first story before Winter set in. During the same year, the "Stock" (now Fayette) House was begun by the Volgar Hotel Stock Company, H. Budlong Secretary. This corporation had a nominal capital of \$4,000.

A well-nigh tragic accident occurred at the Seminary building in the Fall of 1856. Charles West and his brother, Stephen, were engaged on the carpenter work of the building, and were standing on a scaffold on a level with the cornice, which gave way. Charles caught on the staging, lower down, which also gave way with him, and he fell heavily to the ground. He was picked up senseless, with two ribs broken. Stephen caught with one arm on the cornice, and was pulled up by James Persey to a safe footing on the wall.

June 10, 1857, the difference between the Volga Hotel Stock Company and Alfred Lasher was arbitrated by William Bonine, B. B. Allen and Thomas Harper, who awarded \$200 to Lasher.

In June, 1858, Joshua Young Bragdon was drowned in the Volga River, at the dam of Hathorn's mill, which was then in process of construction a mile or two below Fayette. He and Charles Clark were trying, with a small boat, to take a saw-log over the partly constructed dam in order to convey it to Marvin's mill below. The water being high and very rapid, the boat was capsized, and Bragdon, though an expert swimmer, lost his life. A few persons were inclined to blame Clark, believing that he either purposely or wantonly allowed him to perish when he might have rescued him. But Clark demanded a Coroner's inquest, which exonerated him, the body being found a day or two afterward. Bragdon was a single man, and had recently come from the town of Wiscasset, in the State of Maine, where he had an excellent reputation. During his life, he had expressed a desire, in case of sudden death, to be buried by the Masons, of which order he and some of his relatives were active members. There being then no lodge at Fayette, the few Masons residing there preferred his request to the Lodge at West Union, which, though also small in numbers, turned out with all their force, John Ogsbury being Master of Ceremonies, and interred the body, with all the rites of that Order, in the cemetery at Fayette.

That there was a bowling Alley in Fayette in January, 1859, kept by Thomas J. Venum, is of record, for he was charged with allowing gambling for money on his premises, and the evidence on the examination tending to establish the charge, he was committed to jail at Elkader, having declined to furnish the moderate bail of \$50.

August 13, 1861, E. C. Howe brought action before Justice W. B. Lakin against E. R. W. Emmons, claiming \$7.30 "as plaintiff's proportion of the amount of gold dust deposited with defendant by J. F. Hayward, joint owner with plaintiff." The action was not sustained, and the costs were taxed to plaintiff. Howe then sued Hayward directly, claiming \$2.92 for plaintiff's share of gold dust, "obtained at Pike's Peak, and deposited by defendant with E. R. W. Emmons." Defendant did not appear, but subsequently paid the judgment and thirty-five cents toward the costs.

August 8, 1862, the house occupied by Horace and Mary King was set on fire, and an infant child of the Kings was smothered to death in the flames. Foster Mitchell held the inquest over the remains, the jurors being H. B. Budlong, James E. Robertson and William Burch. The witnesses examined were Stephen Luse, Rosetta Luse, E. Adams, Eliza Kent, Horace King, Catherine Parker, Samuel Luse and James Bolster.

The first newspaper published at Fayette was established in the Winter of 1866-7.

The death of Mrs. Polly Waterbury occurred July 22, 1867, at the age of 80 years.

A shocking suicide occurred at Fayette Oct. 2, 1870. A young student named James A. Doremus was found early in the morning sitting at a table in the students' hall of Lambs' Hotel, leaning forward, with his head turned over toward his left arm, quite dead. A revolver on the table before him revealed the whole story. Doremus had fallen into wild courses and had spent his money faster than his mother thought was proper. Some young women had encouraged him in his prodigal habits, and when his resources were exhausted they cast him off. A letter was found, addressed to his mother, in which he upbraided her for not letting him have more money. Doremus had been a student in the University, and was at this time studying bookkeeping under Prof. Hurd. An inquest was begun by A. W. Callender, J. P., who transferred the case to Coronor Armstrong, of West Union. The jurors were H. M. Burch, J. E. Aldrich and John Webb. A singular circumstance in connection, is the fact that both Prof Hurd and Mr. Lamb passed through the room where Doremus sat dead, and did not notice him while going to their rooms.

The death of Lafayette Harris occurred Dec. 27, 1870, by a fall of dirt from the embankment on the railway grade, about one and a half miles south of Fayette.

The second great epoch in the history of Fayette was the arrival of the first railway train Sept. 16, 1873, an event long-hoped-for and long-deferred. The completion of the Davenport & St. Paul Road to this place, has done much to stimulate the growth of the town ever since, which being the temporary terminus, Fayette thereby derives an additional advantage.

The death of David Waterbury occurred March 15th, 1875, at the ripe age of 91. He had been a resident of Fayette for eighteen years.

April 1, 1877, occurred the death of Elizabeth, widow of Robert Alexander, at the ripe age of 80 years 3 months and 26 days. Mrs. Alexander, whose maiden name was Criste, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana. She was married April 25, 1816, and in 1849, removed with her husband to Fay-

ette County. The need of educating her daughters suggested to her the feasibility of establishing a school at Fayette, which she had seen grow up to a town of some importance, and at her suggestion the effort for the purpose was made, which was in due time crowned with complete success. Mrs. Alexander was the mother of three sons and seven daughters. Her illness was of brief duration, lasting but eight days. The last winter of her life was spent in active Christian labors, and of her it may be said she was truly a mother in Israel.

POLITICAL RECORD.

The first meeting of the Town Council of Fayette was held April 21, 1874. Present: Charles Hoyt, Mayor; C. W. Sperry, Recorder; Trustees, R. Gaynor, E. R. Emmons, A. Fussell, E. Gregory and G. F. Lyman. Messrs. Hoyt, Sperry and Fussell were appointed a committee to draft rules of order and ordinances.

April 30th, H. Barnes was appointed Marshal; E. C. Howe, Street Commissioner, and C. W. Sperry, Treasurer. May 4th, rules of order were adopted, and at this meeting a petition from many ladies of the town was presented, asking the Council not to grant any saloon licenses, accompanied by an oral address from Miss Mills, which was responded to by the Mayor. May 13th, the Council provided for borrowing money. May 20th, H. Barnes was authorized to construct a pound. June 2d, an ordinance licensing the sale of ale, wine and beer was passed, Messrs. Fussell, Gaynor, Gregory and Sperry voting for the measure, and Messrs. Emmons, Hoyt and Lyman against it. June 7th, petitions for the construction of sidewalks on Main and King streets were presented, which was ordered to be done; but this action was modified June 27th. October 6th, a resolution was adopted to let all sidewalks, not constructed within thirty days thereafter, to be let to the lowest bidder. October 26th, a tax was levied of eight mills on the dollar. Nov. 10th, H. Barnes resigned the office of Marshal, and Harrison Allyn was appointed to fill the vacancy. J. H. Lakin was appointed Assessor.

In March, 1875, the Council elected was, Charles Hoyt, Mayor; Charles Sperry, Recorder, and the Trustees were J. E. Robertson, C. E. Hulbert, R. Hunt, G. F. Lyman and W. A. Hoyt. William Burch was Street Commissioner, and O. Crissy, Marshal.

August 4th, a tax of seven mills was levied for general purposes. February 5, 1876, H. W. Waterbury was appointed Assessor. February 29, resolved to bring action against the owners of lots, along which sidewalks had been built, for the cost of construction.

At the election in March, H. S. Brunson was chosen Mayor; J. H. Boyce, Recorder; J. E. Robertson, M. Montgomery, P. B. Whitney, Thomas Hunt and W. A. Hoyt, Trustees. J. E. Budd was appointed Marshal, and William Burch, Street Commissioner.

May 23d, the Council resolved to employ counsel to defend the town in the litigation then pending to dissolve the incorporation. October 4th, a general tax of five mills on the dollar was levied.

The Council, elected in March, 1877, was composed of H. S. Brunson, Mayor; Charles A. Lyman, Recorder, and J. E. Robertson, P. B. Whitney, William Burch, R. Hunt and A. N. Goodrich, Trustees. G. P. Scobey was chosen Treasurer; William Stanley, Marshal, and Warner Aylsworth, Street Commissioner.

July 28th, the Marshal was instructed to patrol the streets at night till further orders, tramps being numerous. September 4th, a three-mill tax for general purposes was levied.

At the election in March, 1878, D. E. Fussell was chosen Mayor; N. Anderson, Recorder; G. F. Lyman, R. Hunt, A. N. Goodrich, J. E. Budd and P. B. Whitney, Trustees. John Wear was appointed Marshal.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Among those who have been teachers in the Fayette public schools since 1862 are recorded the names of Miss C. E. Robertson, Alcinie Boardman, Miss M. E. Babcock, S. M. Doud, Miss C. Alexander, N. S. Harwood, S. H. Drake, Jane A. Cole, Mary Griffith, Louisa Eaton, L. C. Clark, Mrs. N. D. Hulbert, Eliza Willsie, Miss Gibbs, Miss L. Strayer, William McNeil, Ella Redpath, Kate Wilcox, B. W. Lacy, C. W. Clark, J. C. Magee, Lucretia Brunson, L. M. Butler, George Gregory, J. W. Callender, Miss S. S. Rafter, Maxey Patterson, D. L. Bugbee, Sarah E. Preston, Nellie Aldrich, Lucretia Parsons, W. H. Miller, Emma S. Potter, M. J. Goodrich, Mattie E. Boyce, Nettie Barnard, Miss Palmer.

The school building was begun in 1866 and completed the following year, at a cost of about \$4,000.

The Board in 1876 were Allen Holmes, President; Amos Matthews, C. E. Hurlbert, W. A. Hoyt, Daniel Davis and J. E. Budd. Mr. Kropfner and Misses Rice, Appelman and Woodard were teachers during the school year 1876-7.

At the election in March, 1877, Allen Holmes and Thomas Fowells were elected Directors. On the same day, a five-mill tax was levied for school house purposes, which was expended, during the following Summer, in repairing the building thoroughly, putting in new seats and fencing the grounds, the cost of the improvements being about \$1,000. The teachers for the school year 1877-8 are Mr. Kropfner and Misses Rice, Woodard, Scobey and Holmes.

At the election in March, 1878, J. E. Budd and D. Schoonmaker were chosen Directors. W. F. Boyce is Secretary, a position he has held for two years.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first sermon preached by a Methodist Episcopal minister in the vicinity of Fayette was on the 9th of January, 1850, by Rev. John Hindman, who was in charge of the Otter Creek Mission, at the old Wilcox house, then occupied by James E. Robertson. The evening he preached, he organized a class, composed of James E. Robertson, Jane Robertson, Elizabeth Desire and Hannah Alexander, with Mr. Robertson as Leader. The class met regularly each Sabbath thereafter for prayers and Scripture reading, and Rev. Mr. Hindman came every fourth Friday to preach. At his second visit, Mrs. Phebe Messenger joined the class on probation. The following April, Mr. Robertson moved to where Fayette is now located, and in the following Fall, Rev. William Greenup succeeded as their Pastor. It may be stated here that Rev. John Bowman was succeeded as Presiding Elder of the Dubuque Conference, at the same time, by Rev. H. W. Reed.

In the Fall of 1851, the name of Otter Creek Mission was changed to Turkey River Circuit, and Rev. Mr. Greenup was continued. The same Fall, S. H. and Sabra Robertson and Cyrus E. and Rhoda Price joined the little class on the "Mullican bottom." Mrs. Messenger removed to Quasqueton Circuit in the Spring of 1852; and, about the same time, the place of holding meetings was changed to the school house near by. That Fall, Rev. J. Cameron began to preach to the little band, whose numbers had been increased in

June by the accession of N. N. and Diana Sykes, Mary J. Walker and F. M. Robertson. The Circuit was re-christened West Union Circuit in 1853, and Rev. Isaac Newton took charge. Mr. and Mrs. Price transferred their membership to Lima, but their place was soon supplied by Mr. and Mrs. Demott. In the Spring of 1854, Jesse and Ann Bogue, Benjamin N. Johnson and E. Hartsough joined, and in August, Eliza Churchill and John and Eliza Knight enrolled themselves.

In the Fall of 1854, the Upper Iowa District was formed, and Rev. H. S. Brunson appointed Presiding Elder. Rev. L. S. Ashbaugh was assigned to West Union Circuit. In November, Abigail Hiller and Charles B. Reed placed their names on the class-roll, and Nathan Boyce in December. In the Spring of 1855, the accessions were J. A., Sarah and Levi L. Griffith, Sarah Cummins, J. H. and Clarinda Maxon, Moses, Martha and Mary A. Davis, William Miller, John and Jane Spatcher, E. A. Hall and M. C. Hollock. July 1st, following, Mary and Fidelia Griffith, Malcena Maxon, Henry S. Plumb, John B. and Mary Wilson increased the list. Benjamin Johnson and the Sykeses withdrew, leaving the class numbering 37. In the Fall, Rev. J. M. Rankin rode the circuit, H. S. Brunson, P. E. Cortez, Sylvia and J. L. Paine, William and Elizabeth Benge, Samuel and Rebecca Hughes and Dr. and Mrs. Parker joined; the Knights and C. B. Reed withdrew without certificates, but Sarah Cummins withdrew, taking her letter. Moses Davis was the first death occurring in the infant church. In 1856, 38 persons joined, and 1, William Miller, withdrew. This year, Fayette Circuit was established, with Rev. David Poor, Rev. S. H. Halbert and others as supply.

About January 1, 1857, the meetings, which had become weekly long since, were transferred to the chapel of the Seminary building. Soon after, a great revival took place, and among the converts were Robert Alexander, C. E. Hulbert and wife, J. B. Persey, A. Fussell, D. G. Parsons and many others, swelling the society to over one hundred. The following Autumn, Rev. James Watts became Pastor of the circuit, and the membership at Fayette became reduced by the formation of new societies.

About the close of the year 1857, a house and lot were purchased for a parsonage, and church Trustees were chosen, who gave their individual notes for the property. When the paper fell due, the Trustees were compelled to pay for the property, which caused serious difficulty and the loss of the property to the society.

Fayette was made a station in 1858, supplied by Rev. A. B. Kendig, who was followed by S. A. Lee, J. Webb, S. M. Bronson and P. E. Brown—the latter in 1865–6. During his pastorate, another parsonage was bought, at a cost of \$800, and two lots for a church edifice, costing \$325. Rev. James Anderson was the next Pastor, under whose ministrations another great revival took place, conducted by Rev. C. N. Stowers. Numerous accessions were also secured, in 1868, by D. N. Holmes, Pastor. Among those who have succeeded have been Rev. Messrs. Brocksome, S. W. Ingham and R. W. Perbles, who is now in charge.

The church edifice was begun in the Spring of 1876. The Building Committee were H. S. Brunson, Robert Gaynor, Adam Fussell, J. B. Sperry, J. E. Robertson and A. Winston. It was dedicated January 7, 1877, Rev. B. F. Ives, of New York State, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The cost, including furnace and bell, was about \$7,800. The present membership of the church is about 220. The Trustees are H. S. Brunson, J. E. Boyce, Robert Gaynor, Adam Fussell, J. B. Sperry, J. E. Robertson, Z. D. Scobey, E. B. Chamberlain and C. E. Hulbert.

A. Fussell is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; T. B. Hunt, Assistant; John Winston, Librarian; D. M. Parker, Secretary and Treasurer. The usual number of pupils is about 175. There are 300 volumes in the library.

Ladies' Working Band.—Mrs. C. C. Parker, President; Mrs. Robert Gaynor, Treasurer.

Ladies' Foreign Mission Society.—Mrs. Sarah E. Duncan, President; Mrs. Keasey, Secretary; Mrs. Z. D. Scobey, Treasurer.

First Congregational Church.—This Society was organized December 1, 1855, two and a half miles southwest of Fayette, in the house then occupied by N. N. Sykes, now used as a wood-house by Mr. J. B. Rogers. At this meeting were present N. N. and Diana Sykes, Mrs. Lucina Currier, B. N. Johnson and O. S. Campbell. There were attending, to organize the church, Rev. S. D. Helms, Rev. J. Lampson and Rev. Mr. Ramsey, the latter a missionary among the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians. Rev. S. D. Helms ministered to the infant church for about one year, followed by Rev. S. Abbott, Rev. T. N. Skinner and Rev. J. J. Hill, the latter beginning his labors Nov. 1, 1864, and continuing two years. In 1858, a considerable awakening was felt in the community, and the membership was largely increased. The meetings were held at the houses of various members until 1859, when the meetings began to be held permanently at Fayette. Charles Hoyt was chosen as the first Clerk, and B. N. Johnson was the first Deacon, but the date of their election cannot be ascertained. The succession of ministers after Rev. Mr. Hill includes the names of Rev. T. J. Closson, Rev. W. S. Potwin, Rev. E. C. Moulton and Rev. William Leavett, who is now in charge.

Dec. 25, 1865, T. N. Skinner exhibited charges against his Pastor, Rev. J. J. Hill, but they were not sustained by the other members, who declared themselves to be fully satisfied with Rev. Mr. Hill's explanation.

April 21, 1866, the society passed a resolution of thanks to the Ladies' Benevolent Society, of New London, Conn., for a new and valuable set of communion service.

The first move toward building a church was made on Saturday, July 14th, 1866, when B. N. Johnson and Charles Hoyt were chosen a committee to see if they could purchase Lots 13 and 14 in Block 3, as a site for a church edifice, at a cost not exceeding one hundred dollars.

May 22, 1869, articles of incorporation were adopted, and Charles Hoyt, H. W. Waterbury and F. M. Aylsworth were elected Trustees. The paper was signed by A. F. Stilwell, A. M. Currier, S. E. Waterbury, D. L. Bugbee, H. W. Waterbury, B. Stewart, A. E. Metzger and F. M. Aylsworth. At this meeting, \$740 was pledged for the purpose of building a church.

June 5th, it is recorded, "Show for church building gloomy," but on the 20th, the committee reported that they had purchased Lot 3, Block 23, and in view of the amount so far pledged, and what might be reasonably expected, it was safe to begin work immediately. The report was adopted by a unanimous rising vote. The matter was then referred to a building committee composed of C. Hoyt, H. W. Waterbury and F. M. Aylsworth. July 10th, the plan of the church was modified by the vote to have it built 30x50 feet.

It is stated that the project stalled for several months. H. W. Waterbury received quite a little sum in contributions from traveling salesmen, which was a considerable help. During the period occupied by the erection of the church, the places of meeting were shifted from school house to school house, but on the 8th of October, 1871, the church building was dedicated, the offering sermon being preached by Rev. J. Guernsey. The edifice cost \$2,150, the society

having received aid to the amount of \$400. The bell was the donation of Dexter A. Knowlton, of Freeport, Ill.

The present Trustees of the church are H. W. Waterbury, W. A. Hoyt, G. F. Lyman. The Deacons are B. N. Johnson and F. M. Aylsworth. Their membership is about seventy.

C. A. Lyman is Superintendent of the Sabbath School; S. E. Waterbury, Assistant; Horton Fussell, Librarian.

Mrs. Leavett is President of the Ladies' Aid Society; Mrs. A. E. Winrott, Secretary; Mrs. Schoonmaker, Treasurer. This Society deserves very great credit for the assistance rendered in finishing and furnishing the church.

St. Paul's Church.—The Episcopal society at Fayette was organized at the residence of Rev. J. Rambo, on the 9th of April, 1864, at which time articles of association were adopted, and the society fully incorporated. The Vestrymen chosen were Samuel Crawford, C. W. Lorode, Thomas Fowells, D. Alexander, D. Vines, I. W. Comstock and Foster Mitchell. Messrs. Crawford and Fowells were chosen Wardens, and D. Alexander, Secretary. The other incorporators were R. Gaynor, B. Rambold, E. Hayward, Jr., and Fleming Jones. The project of building a church had been decided upon, for Messrs. Crawford and Fowells were appointed a committee to solicit funds for the purpose. June 26th, Messrs. Vines, Rector and Alexander were chosen a building committee. Oct. 22d, thanks were tendered to the ladies, who had raised \$61 by a festival, and placed the amount at the disposal of the church. The construction of the church was begun. The society made no progress for four years, for, Oct. 19, 1868, D. Vines, Wm. Morris and John S. Cook were appointed as building committee. Rev. J. Allen was ministering over the parish, and he was requested to continue his services, the society agreeing to support him to the best of their ability. April 25, 1870, another building committee, composed of D. Vines, D. Alexander and George Burden, were chosen. April 17, 1876, Daniel Davis and J. J. Caward were elected delegates to the Diocesan Convention, to be held at Des Moines, in May. June 8, 1877, A. N. Goodrich, D. Vines and Daniel Davis were elected building committee, to remain until the work should be done.

It is designed to complete the church during the present year, the building being now enclosed and the stained glass ready to be put in. The cost will be not far from one thousand dollars. The size of the building is 24x40 feet. The society has a bell, presented some years ago by Jay Cooke.

The present Vestry are D. Vines, Daniel Davis, Joseph Grannis, A. N. Goodrich, E. A. Lichenstein, T. Fowells and D. Alexander.

Rev. S. E. Gaynor, of Davenport, holds occasional services.

Rev. Dr. Alexander is President of the Ladies' Aid Society; Mrs. Home, Vice President; Mrs. Mott, Secretary and Treasurer.

Catholic Church.—Services according to the ritual of the Catholic Church are held at Duncan's Hall every fourth Sabbath, by Father Sullivan, of Clermont. The society was organized about eighteen years ago, by Rev. Mr. O'Byrne, of Elkader, who used to hold services once in two months. For a year or two before that time, priests, when passing through Fayette, would gather the Catholic believers for worship. Since its organization, those who have preached to the congregation have been Fathers Nagle, Smith, O'Carl and Quigley. The society owns two lots in Westfield, purchased years ago, with the intention of building thereon, but a different locality is now being considered. The membership includes twenty-five families.

Pleiades Lodge, No. 248, A., F. & A. M.—This Lodge was organized U. D. June 2, 1869, with ten members, as follows: Thomas Fowells, W. M.; Wm. Morris, S. W.; M. C. Sperry, J. W. The other members were John Rhoades, Samuel Hendrickson, J. W. Hawn, Hiram Brooks, William Brooks, William Brush and J. L. White.

The Lodge was chartered in June, 1870, constituted by William Cowle, of West Union, acting as D. G. M., and the officers chosen for the year 1870-71 were: Thomas Fowells, W. M.; Wm. Morris, S. W.; M. C. Sperry, J. W.; John Rhoades, Treasurer; John Sanburn, Secretary; S. Hendrickson, S. D.; Finley Smith, J. D.; James P. Percy and James L. Grannis, Stewards; Robert Patterson, Tiler.

Thirty additions were made during the first year. The whole number who have belonged to the Lodge is ninety, and the present membership is fifty-four.

The officers for 1878-9 are: James P. Percy, W. M.; John D. Dooley, S. W.; Joseph L. Grannis, J. W.; John Rhoades, Treasurer; George W. Parsons, Secretary; Wm. L. Phelps, S. D.; James L. Marvin, J. D.; George Robertson and Elijah Gregory, Stewards; D. Vines, Chaplain; Erastus Hammond, Tiler.

The deaths have been: William Brooks, in 1870, and Henry Burch, in 1873.

Lodge meets Saturday evenings, on or before full moon. Hall over Bank of Fayette.

Ansel Humphreys Chapter, No. 80, R. A. M., was instituted in 1875, chartered October 4, 1876, and constituted November 1st, by A. W. Daugherty, Deputy G. H. P. The first officers under the charter were: D. A. P. Burgess, M. E. H. P.; Samuel Hendrickson, E. K.; A. N. Goodrich, E. S.; Daniel Davis, Treasurer; Geo. W. Parsons, Secretary; A. W. Crans, C. H.; Thomas Fowells, P. S.; W. C. Sanford, R. A. C.; Geo. Comstock, G. M. 3d V.; John Rhoades, G. M. 2d V.; E. Gregory, G. M. 1st V.; R. Patterson, Sent.

The present officers are: J. S. Anderson, M. E. H. P.; D. A. P. Burgess, E. K.; S. Hendrickson, E. S.; Daniel Davis, Treasurer; George W. Parsons, Secretary; Thomas Fowells, C. H.; A. N. C. Goodrich, P. S.; W. Sanford, R. A. C.; Geo. Comstock, G. M. 3d V.; John Rhoades, G. M. 2d V.; E. Gregory, G. M. 1st V.; R. Patterson, Sent.

The Chapter meets on the first Wednesday evening of each month.

A. O. OF U. W.

Fayette Lodge, No. 80, was instituted August 7, 1876, by W. H. Burford, D. G. M., assisted by several members of the order from West Union. The following were elected and installed as officers: John S. Anderson, P. M. W.; Ezra C. Moulton, M. W.; Thomas Fowell, G. F.; Scott E. Waterbury, O.; William A. Hoyt, Recorder; James J. Caward, Financier; William C. Sanford, Receiver; Charles A. Lyman, Guide; Charles W. Sperry, I. W.; Henry A. Everts, O. W. Members: Adolphus W. Crans, George L. Helms, Alex. Minston, Richard Minston, William A. Roa.

The officers now are: A. Winston, M. W.; George Robertson, G. F.; W. A. Hoyt, O.; A. E. Winrott, Rec.; C. W. Sperry, Fin.; C. A. Lyman, Rec.; A. C. Hamilton, I. W.; J. J. Coward, O. W.

The present membership is sixteen.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The Rechabite Band was organized January 4, 1878. This is a temperance organization, requiring its members to wear a badge of red and blue rib-

bon. The officers for the first year are: A. N. Goodrich, Moderator; W. L. Potter, Recorder; S. E. Waterbury, R. Z. Lattimer and A. E. Winrott, Directors. The Band has over 800 members enrolled.

The Fayette Cemetery Association was formed in 1864, the members being D. Alexander, H. W. Waterbury, Wm. Burch, John A. Griffith, I. W. Comstock, S. H. Robertson and E. Gregory. D. Alexander was chosen President; H. W. Waterbury, Secretary; E. Gregory, Treasurer, and Ed. Cavanaugh, Sexton.

The first interment had been previously made, it being that of Martha Alexander, followed by the burials of J. Buffington, Mrs. Fulmer and son, Mrs. George Walker, Mrs. I. Templeton, Mrs. W. A. Boughey, Miss Davis and Moses Davis—all in 1855.

H. W. Waterbury is still Secretary.

DAVENPORT & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

W. C. Sanford is Station Master. Over fifty car loads of ice were shipped from Fayette Station in the Winter of 1876-7, for which purpose the track was completed to the Volga. To show the business done at this station, the following items are transcribed from the company's books, for 1877: Live hogs, fifty cars; dressed hogs, five cars; cattle, thirty-five cars; sheep, seven cars; wheat, forty-five cars; oats, six cars; barley, eleven cars; butter and eggs, five cars; grass seed, one car; hides and pelts, seven cars. Of lumber, fifty-two cars were received in 1877.

The water tank has a capacity of 1,800 barrels. In the basement of this building is placed the station battery, containing seventy jars.

The rock cut near the river is over fifty feet in depth.

APIARY.

S. Hammond is managing an apiary at Fayette, having nearly 100 swarms of bees. His building, erected in 1875, is ten-sided, and has a diameter of twenty-seven feet.

The capacity of the Volga, as a water power, is almost unlimited, its fall being so rapid that dams could be erected every mile of its course. One of the most eligible situations on the river, for manufacturing purposes, is just below Fayette, and should be turned to account speedily.

L I M A .

(*Westfield Township.*)

Originally called "Lightville," laid out as "Volga City," and name changed to Lima by act of the Legislature. The first to locate here were Erastus A. Light and Harvey Light; hence the name Lightville. The Lights built a saw-mill on the Volga at this point in 1849-50.

A. J. Hensley built a flouring-mill at this place in 1852, who not long after sold the property to P. H. Durfey & Son. This structure is twenty-six by forty feet, two stories high, with stone basement. A saw-mill is also kept running. The property reverted to Mr. Hensley in the year 1878.

An iron bridge recently spanned the Volga at this point, but was swept away by the flood of June 1, 1878. The structure, when replaced, will be 100 feet long. Each approach is about fifty feet long.

A Congregational Church was organized at this place by Rev. S. D. Helms in 1857, the members being Winslow Stearns and wife, S. D. Helms and wife,

and Ebenezer Hyde, wife and daughter Esther. The church gained in numbers with the settlement of the neighborhood. The different Pastors have been S. D. Helms, Rev. Mr. Hill, Rev. W. S. Potwin and Rev. E. C. Moulton. There are now about twenty members. Winslow Stearns is Deacon.

A church of United Brethren was organized at Lima many years ago, but has been for some time disbanded.

The Superintendent of the Lima Union Sabbath School is Mr. Richmond. It has just been organized.

ALBANY.

(Westfield Township.)

This village is the outgrowth of Lima, and commenced its existence as a village in 1854. Albert Albertson and Edwin Smith, proprietors.

Mr. Albert Albertson, who removed from Stephenson County, Ill., built a saw-mill at this place and opened a large store in 1854. He sold his property in the Fall of 1855 to Richard Earle, who in 1865 built a flouring-mill, thirty by thirty-six feet, three stories high, including basement. The dam is one of the best on the river, being 160 feet long, ten feet high, and twenty-seven on base, built of heavy timber filled in with stone, making it very strong.

The school house at Albany is the best in Westfield Township outside of Fayette, it having cost over \$1,000. The first school taught in this building was in the Spring and Summer of 1877, by Miss Phillips, of West Union.

The business of Albany, besides its milling interest, is represented by a general store, kept by S. Nefsgar, and E. Matsell, blacksmith, who succeeded George Dow about two years ago. There is a tailor shop also, kept by J. B. Oelberg.

The first house on the ground occupied by Albany was built by Sidney Hopkins in 1850.

The first child born was Sidney Hopkins, Jr., and the first marriage was Mr. McGray to Miss L. Albertson.

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.

As stated elsewhere, the first settler in this township was Franklin Wilcox, who built a cabin in Section 32 in the Fall of 1840.

In 1844, James Beatty bought a cabin near the present residence of James E. Robertson, which had been erected by Madison Brown. He owned the claim about a year, when he sold to Lorenzo Mulliken, who remained until 1847. Horace Bemis worked for him or with him, it is not certain which, during the Winter of 1845 and till the Spring of 1847, when he rented the place. Mulliken had meantime secured the contract for carrying the mail from Dubuque to Quasqueton, but died of consumption during the same Summer. In the general history will be found further details regarding the other early settlers and their adventures. Bemis bought the Mulliken estate, owned it two years, and then sold it to Robert Alexander, who transferred it to its present owner, James E. Robertson. Isaac Webster, who wintered with Beatty in 1844-45, improved the ground now covered by Fayette, raising a crop of oats the Summer of 1844.

The Fall of 1849 and the Spring of 1850 brought a considerable increase by immigration to the population of this part of Fayette County.

In the Fall of 1850, a village was platted near the east line of Westfield Township and named Volga City, but the owners of the plat, finding that a town had just been established in Clayton County with the same name, changed the name of their village to Lima. This place was a competitor with West Union for the county seat; her business men, the Lights, Mr. Lacy and Mr. Hopkins, working for the interest of their town with great energy. But the fates and West Union were too much for these enterprising men by a considerable majority, and the town soon began to lose its temporary importance.

The first religious service ever held in Westfield Township of which record remains, was at the house occupied by Jas. E. Robertson, the services being conducted by Rev. John Hinman, a Methodist. The date was Jan. 9, 1850.

S. H. Robertson, a brother of J. E., settled in the Fall of 1850, occupying the "Continental House" (the Wilcox cabin), in Township 92, Range 8, during the following Winter. In the Spring of 1851, he purchased land on the bottom near by and erected a cabin.

Madison Brown built a cabin one mile below Fayette some time prior to 1849, but abandoned it. This was occupied in 1850 by Clark Newcomb.

In 1850, Robert Alexander built a saw-mill at what is now known as Westfield, and during the same year Erastus A. Light built another saw-mill at Lima. He purchased a small pair of buhrs for grinding corn, which was a great convenience to settlers in the vicinity.

The first school house in the township was built at Lima in 1850, and a school was taught in the building, the following Winter, by E. H. Light.

C. Lacy started a store in Volga City, in 1851, and D. H. Miller started in the same business during the following year.

The second school house in the township was built where Fayette now stands, in 1853, the first school being taught by Lucy Newcomb, in the Winter following.

Her immediate successors were Desdemona Dunham, J. L. Paine and R. Mulnix. Among others, Joseph Hobson is remembered as having taught three or four years later.

The first election in Westfield Township was in April, 1851, held at the house of Stephen Ludlow. The election in August following was at Clark Newcomb's.

It is related that whisky flowed freely at the first election, the candidates passing the jug with the greatest activity. Among those mentioned who did not drink were Aaron Brown, afterward Colonel of the Third Iowa and subsequently Register of the State Land Office, S. H. and J. E. Robertson. The local chronicler adds that not one of the trio got an office at that election.

The first case spread on the docket of F. Mitchell, Justice of the Peace, is that of Mansel H. Root *vs.* William W. Anderson, in which a garnishee was taken on John R. Smith, who, on the 17th of October, 1855, admitted himself to be indebted to Anderson in the amount of \$23.07. Defendant not appearing, he was defaulted; and January 5, 1856, Root receipted for \$17.82, the difference having been consumed by costs.

October 17, 1855, Lucretia Hendrickson took the oath of office as Deputy in Cornhill post office; and Samuel Holmes was sworn as Postmaster at Westfield on the 22d.

The next case is the State against Richard Quinn, cited before Justice G. W. Walker, charged with assault and battery on the person of John Dooley, with a knife, "saying he intended to take his life, and did inflict one wound upon the person of John Dooley." A change of venue was taken to Justice

Mitchell, who fined the pugnacious Quinn \$20.00, but while in the custody of Constable Z. Bryan the prisoner "escaped and absconded."

One of the earliest cases arising in Westfield Township was before Andrew Hensley, J. P., who fixed the hour of defendant's appearance at 11 o'clock at night instead of the same hour in the forenoon. The defendant noticed that Hensley had made a mistake, writing "A. M." for "P. M.," and he construed the summons literally, finding everybody in bed as he expected. Hensley had the previous forenoon defaulted the defendant, who lived over in Illyria Township, but on his showing Hensley his mistake about the date, His Honor judiciously presented him with a hive of bees to keep the blunder to himself, which he did—for a while.

June 22, 1857, Martha Farrer, the teacher in District No. 13, received an order for \$33.00, signed by Richard Earle and Whitfield W. Morrison. Payment was refused, whereupon Martha brought suit on the order, and for the further sum of \$60.00, claimed to be due her, before A. Wheatley, Justice. A trial was had, in which the district undertook to prove a violation of contract. It is to be presumed, however, that Martha won her cause, for she has left on the back of the order her attestation that she received \$14.25. She obtained the rest by garnishment from the County Treasurer, an allowable proceeding at that time. Among the papers pertaining to the case is a rejoinder from Earle, denying that the district had violated its part of the contract. Another paper, in the handwriting of L. L. Ainsworth and sworn to before Justice Wheatley, is as follows:

STATE OF IOWA, FAYETTE COUNTY, ss.: L. L. Ainsworth, being duly sworn, deposeth and says that he is attorney for defendant in the cause now pending before Andrew Wheatley, a Justice of the Peace in and for Fayette County, Iowa, wherein Martha Farrer is plaintiff, and School District No. 13 in Westfield Township, Fayette County, Iowa, is defendant. That said suit was returnable on the 10th day of November, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M. That at thirty minutes before 11 of said day, S. S. Ainsworth, attorney for the plaintiff in said suit, at the village of Albany in said Fayette County, compared time with this deponent, and that the time of the two [affiant] agreed with that of said S. S. Ainsworth, and that said S. S. Ainsworth agreed not to do anything in said case until 12 o'clock by their times, and that such should be the understanding between them. And further says that S. S. Ainsworth did wilfully and wrongfully, and with intent to wrong said defendant, as he verily believes, proceed in said cause and obtain an undue advantage over said defendant. He therefore asks leave to file an answer in said case, without costs.

It was a very unbarrister-like proceeding on S. S.'s part, no doubt; but as he was endeavoring to obtain justice for a young lady, his offense may now be safely condoned. Five of the jurors who gave Martha the verdict were A. Gill, D. Crist, J. B. Finch, A. Rice and C. Landers.

EDUCATIONAL.

Among those who were school officers of Westfield Township in 1856, as indicated by their appearance before Justice Walker to be sworn in, were Erwin Ash, Charles Hoyt, Clark Newcomb, Henry N. Sutton, Leroy Templeton, John H. Maxon, James E. Robertson, John H. Borrine, Charles Reed, William Bonine, John Brooks and Chauncey Brooks.

The school property in Sub-District No. 1 was appraised at \$120 by Stephen D. Helms, Andrew Wheatley and F. G. Walbridge; Sub-District No. 7 was not in such comfortable circumstances for F. G. Walbridge, Conrad Sheela and Edward Cave returned the school property as valued at \$50.

The report of the Secretary of the Township District of Westfield, to the Spring meeting of 1859, is in all respects a first rate document. District No. 1 had expended \$159.44 for maintaining school, of which \$144 was for teachers'

wages. The attendance of pupils was 61, and the number of weeks taught, 32. No. 2 expended \$131 for teachers' wages; number of weeks of school, 28; attendance, 51. No. 3, teachers' wages, \$257; weeks taught, 44; attendance 165. No. 4, teachers' wages, \$98; weeks taught, 20; attendance, 102. No. 5, teachers' wages, \$160; weeks taught, 32; attendance, 50. No. 6, teachers' wages, \$80; weeks taught, 16; attendance, 27. No. 7, teachers' wages, \$104; weeks taught, 32; attendance, 65. No. 8, teachers' wages, \$167.75; weeks taught, 28; attendance, 30. The valuation of the township is noted at \$321,028.

Most of the teachers' registers for the year 1858 are preserved. F. A. Mitchell was the teacher in No. 3. "Got the itch," is noted against one pupil, and of another is registered, "turned him out on account of the itch." Another "brought no books, and was requested to purchase, or not come." Late in January (Friday), Mr. Mitchell says, "no school on Friday of this week on account of burning of house," which is also recorded of the following Monday. On the back of the return is a list of the text books used. There were three kinds of readers, "and every kind of primer known." There were seven different arithmetics, four geographies and three grammars—enough to drive a teacher of 1878 to distraction. The compensation of teachers in 1858, was not princely, the salaries ranging from \$2.25 to \$7.50 per week, but in the case of the smaller sum, a further sum was drawn by other parties for the teacher's board.

The Directors of the various Districts for 1858 were S. D. Helms, No. 1; Richard Earle, No. 2; D. Vines, No. 3; C. Sheela, No. 4; Henry Hopkins, No. 5; J. L. White, No. 6; Levi Ross, No. 7; T. J. Dewey, No. 8 (all of Center). Dr. D. Alexander was President of the Board, C. Newcomb, Vice President, and F. G. Walbridge, Secretary. June 2, a special meeting of the voters was held, at which power was given the Board to levy a two-mill tax for teachers' fund, two mills for school house fund, and to borrow \$3,000 for school house construction. In April, 1859, the Board limited the wages of female teachers to \$12 per month, and of male teachers to \$18. October 6, 1860, Harlan Township was voted \$45 as a fair pro rata of school taxes collected from the inhabitants of that township. May 10, 1862, the Board organized under the new law, by electing John Thorp as President; H. W. Burch, Secretary, and Edwin Cave, Treasurer. January 23, 1863, the sum of \$126 was voted to Center, as indemnification for taxes collected from the people of the new township. April 20, a five-mill tax was levied in District No. 3, for the purpose of building a school house. The Sub-Districts were allowed \$100 each for school purposes, with the understanding that they were each to have six months' school. May 2, 1863, the Board settled with Fayette Independent District, paying the latter \$119.55 in full of all claims. The site for school house in District No. 3 was located December 26. April 13, 1864, five mills for school house purposes was levied on Districts No. 6, 3, 4 and 5. The sum of \$120 was allowed to each school for teachers' pay.

A farmer named Campbell, living in Westfield Township, a few rods north of the Tegarden spring, lost his life by a falling tree in November, 1863. He had chopped off the tree, which caught him as it fell, breaking his neck.

October 4, 1864, Sarah Elizabeth Clark was taken before Justice Mitchell on the information that she had committed assault and battery upon the body of Olive Matilda Foster. Sarah waived the assistance of counsel, and pleaded not guilty. During the proceedings, the defense asked the court to keep Olive Matilda in another part of the room from herself and friends, upon which a

lively argument arose. His Honor, says the docket, "remarked that they need not consume any more time on the motion, as his mind was made up to deny the motion;" upon which Harvey Sisson said, "Yes, I think your opinion was made up in this case beforehand, and would advise defendant to take a change of venue," or words to that effect. Whereupon the court informed Harvey Sisson "he was fined for contempt of court for the amount of five dollars, and judgment is hereby rendered against Harvey Sisson as aforesaid, for five dollars, and costs taxed at one dollar." The case was concluded on the 6th, a fine of five dollars being inflicted on Sarah Elizabeth, who paid both fine and costs on the 28th of the same month.

The Trustees elected in April, 1857, were S. Hendrickson, John Thorpe and L. Templeton; J. H. Maxon, Clerk. The number of votes polled was 209. At the August election, 280 votes were cast, and in October following, 177.

March 15, 1858, Charles Hoyt and Silas Lamb, Trustees of Westfield Precinct, met at the house of J. H. Maxon, Clerk, and divided the precinct, which was then composed of nine Congressional Townships, into sixteen Road Districts. No provision was made, however, for Townships 91, 92 and 93, Range 10, or for Township 91, Range 9.

The Trustees for 1859 were D. Vines, George Brier, J. Thorpe; Clerk, F. G. Walbridge. Trustees in 1860, H. Marvin, T. Harper, S. Hughes; Clerk, David Sperry. During this year, several guide boards were set up in the Epps Road District. The vote on removing the county seat at the Fall election stood: Fayette, 276; West Union, 28. In 1861, the Trustees were John Burch, Edwin Cave and H. Marvin; Clerk, M. R. Lyons. In 1862, Edwin Cave, Hiram Marvin and Lyman Shaffer, Trustees; M. R. Lyon, Clerk. During this year, the marital relations existing between the pugnacious Mary King and her husband were suspended on account of the flight of the latter. The Trustees, as appears of record, recognized her as in needy circumstances, and provided for her relief.

Trustees in 1864, M. E. Hubbell, P. S. Crowell, Lyman Shaffer; Clerk, H. M. Burch. In 1865, P. D. Gardner, R. Earle, H. M. Burch, Trustees; E. H. Adams, Clerk. 1866, H. M. Burch, J. B. Kingsbury, R. Earle, Trustees, E. H. Adams, Clerk. 1867, P. T. Crowell, E. Gregory, S. Lamb, Trustees; S. E. Waterbury, Clerk. 1868, S. Lamb, E. Gregory, W. Stearns, Trustees; D. L. Bugbee, Clerk. 1869, E. Gregory, S. Lamb, T. R. Talbott, Trustees; D. L. Bugbee, Clerk. May 21, 1870, the question of voting a tax in aid of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad was carried by a vote of 222 to 131. The Trustees in 1870 were Allen Holmes, Charles W. Wright and William Morris; Clerk, W. V. Allen.

The township has always been heavily Republican.

January 1, 1877, the Board of Supervisors, on the petition of the citizens of Westfield Township, praying for a division of the township from the incorporation of Fayette, ordered that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. On the 8th, the Board made Albany the polling place.

The causes assigned for this action on the part of the people outside was the undue preponderance Fayette had obtained in politics and other matters, this separation enabling them to hold separate caucuses, gave them representation in county conventions from which they had for years been to a great extent debarred.

The enormous flood of June 1, 1878, deserves a word of mention here. The water is said to have been a foot higher than in any previous freshet in twenty years. Damage was done to the flouring mill at Westfield, requiring three

weeks for repairs. The space between the race and the mill at Albany, owned by Richard Earle & Son, was gashed out to a depth level with the channel, owing to the gate having been left open. At Lima, the dam was taken out bodily, and the iron wagon bridge swept off the abutments. At Fayette, a party of emigrants were driven out of their wagon, which was carried off by the water, but caught in a wire fence, the box, however, floating farther down stream.

ELGIN AND LUTRA.

(Pleasant Valley Township.)

About the year 1837, a party from Clayton County, consisting of Chancy S. Edson and William Grant, with their workmen, came to the beautiful valley in which the town of Elgin is now located, and commenced to build a mill on Otter Creek, near its confluence with Turkey River; but, says Mr. Samuel Connor, "it chanced to be on the Indian reservation, and, on complaint of trespass by the Indians, the agent informed the parties that they would have to decamp, which they immediately did, leaving their timber on the banks, with the dam completed about half way across the "run." Soon after this, the Indians set fire to the dam and shanty, and thus destroyed the first civil work done in the county. Eleven years after this event, the Indians were removed, and Mr. Samuel Connor, hearing that the land had come into possession of the Government, and having lost his wife, resolved to come to Iowa and make a new home. Accordingly, in the Spring of 1848, in company with Thomas Smith, Simeon B. Forbes and Jacob Ashby, he started on a tour of investigation. Meantime, A. E. Wanzer had made a claim at the mouth of Otter Creek, including Section 14, and had sent William McElwee to watch it for him. In due time, the party reached the house of Mr. Wanzer and were hospitably entertained. In the course of conversation, they informed him that they desired to settle, and asked him in regard to the surrounding country. In answer, he proposed to go with them and show them his claim. They accepted, and they all started for Pleasant Valley. Mr. Connor was delighted with the prospect, immediately bought his claim and started back to Wisconsin after his effects; Forbes going to Section 15, west of Connor; Smith, to West Union Township, and Ashby to Clayton County, where he died in May, 1878. Mr. Connor returned and commenced work July 6, 1848, and erected a log house on the northeast one-quarter of the southeast one-quarter of Section 14, being the first house in the township. The same year, Connor and Forbes broke prairie on Section 22. During the following Winter, Mr. Connor cut and hauled timber for a saw-mill. In May, 1849, Mr. Benjamin Dimond and family arrived, entered into partnership with Mr. Connor, and together they erected the saw-mill on Otter Creek, a short distance above the site the Clayton County party had chosen, and completed it in August.

Connor & Dimond's mill was the first in the township, and one of the first, if not the first, in Fayette County. It is still standing and in operation, being now owned by C. Sneider, and the machinery runs as smoothly as if it had been built but yesterday. The first log sawed in this mill was for Jacob Garber, from Clayton, who said he wanted some lumber for a "cow hov'l," the only words of English he could speak. This mill supplied the lumber for the mill at Clermont, and also furnished parties on the Yellow River.

SHIN BONE VALLEY.

In 1849, Mr. Forbes wrote a letter to his brother-in-law, William Wells, at "Knob Prairie." The answer was returned, addressed to "Shin Bone Valley," and it is said that the settlement was known by this name until the town was laid out and called Elgin; but the name, probably, had a deeper significance and an earlier origin. Long before this region was occupied by white settlers, even before this tract was ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, this beautiful valley had been a favorite resort of the Indians, and was known to trappers and traders as the "Sac Bottom." A short distance above Connor & Dimond's mill, on the east side of the Turkey River, on Sections 10 and 3, was an immense Indian burial ground. Mr. Connor states that when he first came to the country there were thousands of graves thickly dotting the bottom in that locality. The Sacs had probably buried their dead here for many years before they made way for the Winnebagoes, and the latter continued the custom. The graves were not very deep, and bones might be seen protruding from the soil. It is very probable that the euphonious name "Shin Bone Valley" may have been given to this locality in consequence, as it was emphatically a "bone valley." For years after the whites first occupied the country, the Indians returned annually to "Sac Bottom" to visit the "graves of their fathers," and to hold some kind of memorial services there. On the west side of the river, opposite this aboriginal cemetery, the savages had a dancing ground, where they were wont to gather for their "pow-wows." In 1850-1, the Indians returned in large numbers and held their uncouth dances on the ground.

Some of the graves of the departed redskins were surrounded with rude palings. One in particular, says Mr. Connor, had a sort of a pole lodge erected over it, from the top of which floated a white flag, and which was frequently visited by the Indians, who kept the rude structure in repair for several years. It had become noised about among the settlers that this was the grave of the Chief "Whirling Thunder," and it was supposed that many valuable articles were buried with him, as he was "rich." Some sacrilegious scoundrels attempted to do a little "grave snatching" on their own account, and began to dig for plunder, but were frightened off by a passer-by. When the settlers discovered what had been done, they repaired the injury as well as they could. Soon afterward, two Indians visited the spot and discovered the trespass, and went to the mill for an explanation. They were told of the rumor that prevailed, that "Whirling Thunder" was buried there, and that an attempt had been made by somebody to rob his grave; also that the settlers had endeavored to repair the injury. The Indians gravely replied that "Whirling Thunder" was reposing on the bank of the Volga, and the grave so ruthlessly disturbed was that of a very aged medicine woman over 90 long moons old, who had been held in great veneration by the tribe, and when she died, the squaws had built the enclosure as a mark of respect. But, said the Indian, who appeared to be remarkably intelligent for his class, "I am ashamed that white men, Christians, should try to rob Indian graves."

INDIAN CITY.

Mr. Connor states that in 1848, when he came to Sac Bottom, the bank of the Turkey, where Elgin now stands, was for a long distance lined with Indian wigwags as thick as they could stand, and near them large heaps of fish bones. The river teemed with fish, which the Indians caught in large numbers, and boiled in large kettles obtained from the traders. When done, the contents of

the kettles would be poured into willow baskets to drain. When sufficiently cool, these numerous "Lo" families feasted on these boiled fish, and, too lazy to remove the bones, heaped them up in the rear of their tepees.

ANCIENT MOUNDS.

But aside from these evidences of occupation by Indians prior to the advent of the pioneers of 1848-9, there are evidences that this beautiful spot was inhabited ages before the Sacs and Foxes, Iowas, Sioux and other North American Indian tribes. In a wheat field, as seen by the historian in 1878, between Lutra and Elgin, on the south side of the street, is a large mound. Near it, in a neighboring cornfield, is another, and in the immediate vicinity are other smaller ones. The plow of the farmer has been leveling these mounds for more than a quarter of a century, and yet they are distinctly visible, rising several feet above the surrounding surface. Mr. Connor states that in 1848, these mounds were six or eight feet high. None of them have been opened; but when they are, it is believed that they will be found to be of the same character with the prehistoric mounds that abound on both banks of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, from its head waters to the level alluvial bottoms of Louisiana.

In 1849, the new settlement was increased by the arrival of Matthew Conner, John Conner, James B. Stephenson, George Rowley, Rev. Joseph Forbes and others. Mr. Dimond had a horse, and Mr. S. B. Forbes a cow, which were then the only animals of the kind in the township. Matthew Conner built a log cabin on the site of the future town of Elgin, and in it opened the first store. Log houses were also erected by John Conner, B. Dimond, Stephenson and Rowley.

The first crop of corn was raised this year, by John Conner.

During that year, Rev. Joseph Forbes held religious services in the house of John Conner, and organized a Sabbath school, which was probably the first Sabbath school in the county. Mr. Forbes was one of the orators at the 4th of July celebration at West Union that year.

As is found to be the case with most townships, there are no early records in existence of the political acts of this township. In the Spring of 1850, Townships 94 and 95, Range 7, were created a civil township by the Commissioners of Clayton County, and an election is said to have been held immediately after the order, at the house of George Rowley. Charles Sawyer, Matthew Conner and George Rowley were Judges of the election, and George Rowley was elected Justice of the Peace for the Pleasant Valley district, and Charles Sawyer for the Clermont district.

In October, 1850, Fayette County having been organized, Pleasant Valley Township was created by the Fayette Commissioners, composed of Township 94, Range 7, and the northeast quarter of Township 93, Range 7. Election was ordered on the third Monday of November, at the house of Joseph Forbes; and Joseph Forbes, John Conner and Simeon B. Forbes were appointed Judges of Election, but no records of this meeting can be found. Prior to this, at the election in July, when the county was organized, Pleasant Valley Township was a part of West Union Precinct. At the November election, John Conner was elected Justice of the Peace, and Simeon B. Forbes, Matthew Conner and J. B. Stephenson, Trustees.

The first white child was Melvina Dimond, born July 22, 1850.

The first wedding was that of John Johnson and Miss Rowley in 1851; the hymenial knot was securely tied by John Conner, Justice of the Peace. Sec-

ond marriage was Samuel Conner and Marrilla Howard, Feb. 4, 1852, by Rev. Mr. Briggs, a Methodist preacher.

The first settler to cross the mysterious river that separates time and eternity was Matthew Conner, who died in April, 1852. First death was an infant daughter of James Kinyon, in July, 1851.

The first Methodist Circuit preacher to visit the little settlement at the mouth of Otter Creek was Rev. Mr. Cameron, who preached in the house of Samuel Conner in 1851.

George Gay opened a store in the new settlement in 1851.

ELGIN LAID OUT.

In the Fall and Winter of 1851-52, a town was laid out on Section 14 by Samuel Conner and others. M. V. Burdick was the surveyor. Mr. Burdick solicited the honor of christening the new town, which was granted, and he gave it the name of Elgin, in honor, it is said, of Elgin, Ill., his native town. "Shin Bone Valley" was buried and nearly forgotten, only to be resurrected by the historian and recorded in its proper place among innumerable other "things of the past."

The town plat was not recorded, however, until March, 1855. Samuel Conner, Marilla Conner, Benjamin Dimond, Mary J. Dimond, Thomas Armstrong and Oliva Armstrong appear of record as proprietors. M. V. Burdick, acting surveyor when they were laid out, certifies to Blocks 1, 2, 3 and 4, and Winslow Stearns, County Surveyor, certifies to Blocks 5 and 6, July 4, 1854. The plat was filed for record February 20, 1855. The first or original plat, however, as made by Mr. Burdick, was filed for record March 9, 1854, by order of Thomas Woodle, Judge. Samuel Conner was sole proprietor.

In April, 1852, Messrs. Dimond & Conner commenced building a grist-mill, in which the first corn was ground in December, 1853. The mill was completed in 1854. Soon afterward, the proprietors added to it a building for carding machine, which was put in operation by Eden E. Rhodes, who carded the first wool in Fayette County in 1854. The flouring-mill is now owned by P. Dowse & Co.

In 1852, Samuel Conner built the first large frame building, the first hotel, on southeast quarter of northeast quarter of Section 14, Lot 15, Block 1, of the original survey of Elgin.

The post office was established in 1852. Benjamin Dimond, Postmaster.

The first church was commenced in 1855; completed and dedicated in the Fall of 1857.

Mr. Isaac Kline built a saw-mill on Otter Creek, about two miles above Elgin, in 1854, probably. It has since been converted into a flouring-mill, and is owned by Mr. Farr and others. Thomas Alvey built a saw-mill in 1856, on Otter Creek, in Section 29. This has also been converted into a flouring-mill, and is still owned by Mr. W. M. Alvey.

LUTRA LAID OUT.

When the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad was laid out, the engineers found it impracticable to locate it to Elgin, and established the line about half a mile west of the town. Here Mr. Conner donated depot grounds, and also the right of way for a mile, and a small town was surveyed in August, 1871, by F. S. Palmer, and by him named Lutra. The proprietors were Samuel Conner, Marilla Conner, B. Dimond, Mary J. Dimond, Joseph Baldwin and Betsey Baldwin; and the plat was filed for record November 10,

1871. Work on the railroad commenced in the Fall of 1871, and was completed to Lutra from the north in September, 1872, but the depot was not built until 1875. Mr. Conner made an addition to Lutra in 1873. The first store on the town plat of Lutra was a small wooden building erected in 1871. The handsome brick block of stores was built by Borne & Conner, James Cook, Daniel Gates and others, in 1873-74.

A steam saw-mill and stave factory was built near the north end of the railroad bridge in 1873, by Peter Nicklaus, a very ingenious and energetic man.

In 1870, Messrs. Dimond, Conner & Co. erected a new flouring mill on Otter Creek, about three-fourths of a mile above the old saw-mill.

The two towns of Elgin and Lutra are beautifully located in the Valley of the Turkey River, near the mouth of Otter Creek—a lovely spot, nestling among the timber-crowned bluffs, a perfect gem of beauty.

Practically, Elgin and Lutra are but one town, although there is some rivalry existing between them. The business is being gradually and inevitably drawn to the new town, however, and Elgin has discovered, as many other Western towns have done, that railroads are town destroyers as well as town builders.

The geologist will find a rich field in this valley. In the bed of Otter Creek, below the old saw-mill, the rock formations have been exposed, and are wonderfully rich in fossils, not only of shells, but of other forms of life that once flourished only to be preserved in stone. Mr. Conner states that a few years ago, he discovered in a block of limestone a perfect fish, petrified, of course, but every part perfectly preserved.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was taught by Mary A. Howard, in the house built by Matthew Conner, in 1851. In 1852, a school house was built on Section 22, to accommodate all the settlers, by John and Madison Phillips, in which, in the same year, Adelaide Simers taught the first school.

In 1855, a frame school house was built on the town plat of Elgin, by George Pratt, in which John Arbuckle was the first teacher. In 1860, this building was sold and removed to give place to a brick school house, which was erected in that year by Lewis Thoma, and school was first taught in it by David Whitley. In 1875, for the purpose of providing educational privileges for the children of Elgin and Lutra under one roof, a large and commodious brick school house was erected on what is called the "half-way ground" between the two towns. The building was built by Mr. Thoma, and cost about \$8,000.

RELIGIOUS.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.—The first minister of this denomination at Elgin was Rev. Joseph Forbes, who preached his first sermon in John Conner's house in 1849, and organized a Sabbath school, and probably a class, during that year. Among the earliest members, says Mr. Fox, were Samuel Conner, John Conner, James Conner, Matthew Conner, Joseph Forbes and others. The church was re-organized about 1857, under the ministrations of Revs. C. F. Hawley and J. E. Gould, who held a protracted meeting and awakened an interest, and organized a church with thirty-five members. George Pratt was class leader. Rev. Mr. Gould remained as Pastor about two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Joel Grinnell, who ministered to the church about two years, and then it was without a Pastor until February, 1868, when the society was again re-organized by Rev. Samuel Smith, with a membership of about thirty persons.

In September, 1873, the society commenced building a church edifice in Lutra, which was completed in February, 1874, at a cost of \$1,500, and dedicated early in March by Rev. Adam Crooks, of Syracuse, New York, under the pastorate of Rev. W. S. May. Rev. James A. Preston was Pastor in 1877, succeeded by Rev. George Allen in 1878.

Present active membership, about thirty. Many of the old members have removed to other places, but still retain their membership here.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was first organized in 1853, in charge of Rev. Mr. Cameron. The absence of records renders it impossible to recall the names of the first members, but Elder — Newton, Eli Elrod, Charles W. Cooley, — Hosmer were among them. In 1854, Elder Newton, Mr. Elrod and a few others agitated the project of building a church, but the society was hardly strong enough to build it alone. Samuel Conner donated a town lot, upon which he placed the building, and members of other denominations residing in the township assisted in the work.

The work of building was commenced in 1855, and the house was completed and dedicated in 1857, during the pastorate of Rev. F. C. Mather. The church continued to be occupied by the society until June, 1878, when it was sold to members of the German Lutheran Church, who are about organizing a society in Elgin, and the Methodists now worship in the United Brethren Church.

When the church was organized, Rev. Mr. Cameron was preacher in charge, succeeded by Rev. Mr. Newton. In 1857, Rev. E. Skinner was Presiding Elder, and Rev. F. C. Mather, Pastor, succeeded by Revs John Fassett, William Cobb, W. E. McCormick, Rufus Ricker, Isaac Newton, B. F. Taylor, — Knickerbocker, — Garretson, William Black, P. E. Miller, — Ward and F. E. Brush, its present Pastor, successively.

United Brethren.—Rev. Mr. Richardson, circuit preacher, organized a class of eighteen members of this sect in 1870; among the members remembered, for no records are accessible, were Mr. and Mrs. James Kingen, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Klock, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Doane, Mrs. Cornelia Owens, Mrs. Mary Stahl, Mrs. Mary Ann Martindale and Mrs. Gilmore. In 1872, the work of building a church was commenced, with J. Kingen, G. S. Klock, Cyrus Hazlett, G. Martindale and R. Barnum as Building Committee. The building was completed, and was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Kephart, December 7, 1873. Elder Drury succeeded Mr. Richardson, and Revs. Israel Shafer, Harvey, Fothergill, Laughlin and Hicks have occupied the pulpit in turn. The present Pastor is Rev. Mr. Zebriskie.

I. O. OF O. F.

Elgin Lodge, No. 290, was instituted September 18, 1874, by Dr. W. A. Chase, D. G. M., with the following charter members, viz.: D. W. Redfield, J. A. Gruver, S. R. Graham, O. P. Miller, E. R. Carpenter, H. C. Mead and J. P. Marsh. The four officers installed were D. W. Redfield, N. G.; E. R. Carpenter, V. G.; H. C. Mead, Recording Secretary; and O. P. Miller, Treasurer.

The officers for first term, 1878, are: S. R. Graham, N. G.; G. S. Klock, V. G.; E. R. Carpenter, R. S.; J. A. Gruver, P. S.; J. C. Cooley, Treasurer.

A. O. OF U. W.

Elgin Lodge, No. 82, was instituted August 17, 1876, by W. H. Burford, D. G. M. W. Charter members—O. P. Miller, G. S. Klock, E. Enos, H. C.

Hammond, L. B. Mattoon, W. W. Gardner, W. R. Given, E. R. Carpenter, J. A. Hoagland, J. C. Cooley, A. A. Kumpf, J. G. Shafer, P. Dowse, Jr., Henry Klock, F. D. Lepper, C. T. Schmid, P. Nicklaus, G. A. Stoehr, Lewis Thoma and B. Schori.

The first officers were: O. P. Miller, M. W.; E. R. Carpenter, P. M. W.; W. W. Gardner, G. F.; C. T. Schmid, O.; H. C. Hammond, Recorder; J. A. Hoagland, F.; L. B. Mattoon, G.; P. Nicklaus, Receiver.

Officers, 1878:—C. T. Schmid, M. W.; P. Dowse, Jr., P. M. W.; A. Kumpf, G. F.; J. W. Callender, O.; D. Watenpaugh, Recorder; O. F. Miller, F.; G. S. Klock, Receiver; J. G. Shafer, Guide.

Present membership, twenty-nine.

CLERMONT.

[*Clermont Township.*]

The first settler in Clermont, or Township 95, Section 7, who claimed the water power, as Wanzer did at Otter Creek, was — Delaplaine, who made a claim where Clermont now stands, in 1848, and built a cabin.

In 1849, Carlton & Thompson, a mill firm at Elkader, came to the Turkey River at the point where Clermont now stands, and bought the claim of — Delaplaine (including Sections 33 and 34). Carlton & Thompson let the building contract to C. D. Carlton and Charles Sawyer, who moved here in June, 1849 (the latter with his family), and built two log houses on what is now Block 24, in Clermont, being the first houses in the township, after Delaplaine's rude claim cabin. Small workshops and store rooms were put up from time to time, which were made necessary by the building of the mill. Mr. Carlton opened the first stock of goods in the Fall of 1849. In 1850, Edwin Stedman, John Hendershott, Chaney Leverich, with their families, and J. B. Hough and Andrew Martin, came and settled in the vicinity of Clermont. On the arrival of Mr. Stedman and his wife, it was thought that a school must be the next thing, and accordingly one of the log workshops was vacated and converted into a school room, Mrs. Stedman being the teacher. Like all new settlements, this one used its school house for all public gatherings. In it, Rev. H. S. Brunson delivered the first sermon in 1851. Mr. Brunson came here to build a hotel, and commenced it in 1850 and '51, but after having built about half of what is now the Clermont or Brown's Hotel, he left; the hotel was finished by the mill company, and opened to the public by Mr. C. D. Carlton in 1851 or '52.

The first death in the township, so far as can now be ascertained, was a little daughter of Mr. Nutting, who settled about two miles above the mills, in the Spring of 1850. Two little girls, sisters, found some wild parsnips, and were poisoned by eating them, one of whom died.

The first marriages were Abel Nutting and Mrs. Bevins, Robert Freeman and Julia Cole. Dates not known. Edward Carlton was the first birth, born in February, 1850.

FIRST DROWNING.

In the Summer of 1851, Washington Sawyer and his brother Aaron attempted to cross the river just above the mill dam at Clermont, or were rowing down the stream near the shore. Washington, who was rowing the boat, looked around and saw that his head and an overhanging tree were about to come in contact. Whether his head struck the tree or not is not known, but by a sudden movement to avoid the blow, the boat was upset and the two brothers were precipitated into the rushing waters. Aaron struck out and reached the

shore, but Washington, says an eye witness, made no effort save to grasp the boat and float with it calmly down the river, until it was swept over the dam, sending his body beneath the foaming waters of the river, and his soul to meet its Master. His body was not recovered for several days, but was finally discovered in a deep pool some distance below the dam.

As soon as the saw-mill was completed, in 1850-51, it was supplied with logs by the settlers, who procured the necessities of life by cutting timber and hauling it to the mill.

The township of Clermont was first created by the County Commissioners of Fayette County in 1850, but the little settlement had been previously so named, and the post office was also called Clermont.

The early election records are lost, if any were ever made. The first Justice of the Peace was Charles Sawyer, who was elected by the town of Pleasant Valley, composed of Townships 94 and 95, Range 7, in 1850. The first election in Clermont Township, of which tradition remains, was in November, 1850, or April, 1851. At this election, which was held at the house of Charles Sawyer, there were nine voters, among whom were Charles Sawyer, E. D. Carlton, Edwin Stedman, John Hendershott, Andrew Martin and J. B. Hough. Sawyer's coffee pot was used for a ballot box on that occasion, and he was elected Township Clerk, Edwin Stedman and J. B. Hough, Justices of the Peace.

The first lawsuit in Clermont was a case of trespass, tried before J. B. Hough, Justice of the Peace. Mr. Stephens' cattle, it was alleged, had broken into Mr. Johnson's enclosure and destroyed some hay and straw, and Johnson sued for damage. Mr. Peck, of Garnavillo, appeared as the plaintiff's attorney, and William McClintock, of West Union, appeared for the defense. Judgment for plaintiff.

About 1851 or '52, the town of Clermont was laid out by Thompson & Carlton, proprietors, but the plat was not recorded until 1855, when Mr. Thompson, having purchased Mr. Carlton's interest, decided to call it Norway, and so filed it for record.

This was not satisfactory to the people, who could not be induced to abandon their old and favorite name of Clermont. Mr. Thompson at last became satisfied that the name of Norway would not be accepted by the people, and he consented to abandon the name of Norway, and it was changed to Clermont by act of the General Assembly, approved July 15, 1856, and re-surveyed by Andris Brandt, civil engineer, and the town plat of Clermont recorded February 16, 1859, John Thompson, proprietor.

In 1854, John Thompson erected a brick flouring-mill, having engaged his men in McGregor, who walked out with their wheel-barrow from McGregor, and manufactured the brick of which the mill is built.

CELEBRATION.

The 4th of July, 1859, was celebrated at Clermont in grand style, in the grove near town. The services were opened with prayer by the Chaplain of the Day, Mr. Cobb; John Thompson was President of the Day; the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Lane; oration by Mr. French. After the services at the grove, the procession re-formed and marched to the new brick block, where the table was laden with all the good things obtainable. About 500 people took dinner, after which they repaired to Union Hall, where the regular toasts were read by Mr. Larrabee, after which was supper and the whole interspersed with music.

POLITICAL RECORD.

Clermont was incorporated August 16, 1875. The first Mayor was H. G. Clark; Trustees, C. W. D. Lathrop, Edwin Stedman, Alex. McKinley, John Crowe and J. P. Blackett; Recorder, W. M. Newell; Treasurer, Edwin Stedman. The first ordinance passed was entitled "An ordinance licensing saloons, billiard tables, etc." Ordinance No. 2, "An ordinance regulating public shows, menageries, circuses, concerts and theatrical exhibitions."

For 1876, Mayor, G. E. Dibble; Trustees, E. Stedman, L. Goodrich, John Crowe, Alex. McKinley and J. P. Blackett; Recorder, G. A. Appelman; Treasurer, W. A. Wickham.

For 1877, Mayor, G. E. Dibble; Trustees, Edwin Stedman, David Baker, Lyman Goodrich, Philip Pfannmillen and G. A. Appelman; Recorder, James Blackett; Treasurer, W. A. Wickham.

For 1878, Mayor, G. A. Appelman; Trustees, E. Stedman, L. Goodrich, E. Jogerst, D. Baker, M. M. Wood; Recorder, F. P. Harold; Treasurer, W. A. Wickham.

SCHOOLS.

As before stated, the first school was taught by Mrs. Stedman in 1850. In 1852, the district purchased of Albert Palmer his old cabin on Vine street, near the river, in which school was taught until 1854, when a brick school house was erected on the site the present one occupies.

The Independent School District of Clermont was formed in 1860, and in 1867-68, the old school building was taken down and a new one erected, being a graded school, in which Prof. F. Wood was the first Principal. The present Principal is J. A. Burch.

RELIGIOUS.

St. Peter's Church.—This church was organized in 1856, and built a small frame church, on what is now Block 40, the same year. The dedicatory services were conducted by Bishop Loras, and their wants were thereafter supplied by Father Richard Nagle for about twelve years. Rev. J. J. Quigly then preached once a month for one year, when Rev. John Smith came as the first resident Pastor. In 1870, the society commenced a parsonage, but did not finish it until 1872. It cost \$5,000. Rev. M. O. Carroll succeeded Father Smith in December, 1872, remaining until the latter part of 1875. Rev. E. O'Sullivan, the present Pastor, took charge in 1876. The society is now (1878) about commencing a new church edifice 45x90, to cost \$8,000. Sunday school is held every alternate Sabbath. Connected with this church, there was organized St. Peter's Total Abstinence Society, which lasted about two years, but is now extinct. John Crowe was President.

The Presbyterian Church was organized February 28, 1859. Its first Deacons were Alexander Fay, Ebenezer Hyde and A. G. Collins. First Trustees, E. Stedman, E. D. Button and A. J. Collins. These Trustees purchased Lots 10, 11 and 12, of Block 7, and built the church, which was dedicated October 11, 1863, by Rev. Charles R. French, who remained about ten years. Rev. Dickey preached for a short time, but the society, by death and removal, became so small, that of late no services have been held.

Church of the Savior, Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was incorporated April 2, 1866, with the following Vestrymen: James P. Blackett, D. D. Sanders, J. N. Dennis, C. W. D. Lathrop and R. V. Appelman. The church was built in 1866-7, and dedicated by Bishop Lee, from Davenport.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1875; services were held by Rev. J. B. Edmonson. Their present wants are supplied by M. H. Perry, from West Union every other week. They have no church building as yet.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Clermont was organized in 1856, by Rev. J. M. Rankin, Rev. H. Brunson, Presiding Elder. The members of the first class were G. G. Brainard (Class Leader), A. D. Miller (Local Preacher), H. N. Brainard, S. D. Brainard, E. Thompson and M. Miller. The successive Pastors were as follows: Rev. F. C. Mather, 1858; J. Fawcett, 1859; W. E. McCormick, 1860-61; William Cobb, 1862; R. Ricker, 1863-4 and '65; Isaac Newton, 1866; S. Nickerbocker, 1867-8; B. F. Taylor, 1869-70; S. L. Garrison, 1871-2; P. E. Miller, 1873-4; J. S. Ward, 1875-6 and '67; F. E. Brush, 1878.

December 14, 1865, a meeting of the members was held to consider the propriety of building a church edifice. May 26, 1866, the society adopted Articles of Incorporation, and elected a Board of Trustees as follows: William Blackett, James Brown, J. S. Rubert, E. Thompson, A. Flemming, O. G. Brainard and F. S. Palmer. The corner stone of the church was laid June 4, 1866, P. E. Brown officiating, assisted by Revs. J. Gould, I. Newton and H. S. Church. The walls of the building were laid up during that year, and then work was suspended for want of means. In 1873, the contract to finish the building was awarded to S. S. Steel, and the church was completed and dedicated November 9, 1873, by Rev. J. W. Clinton. The total cost of the church, including the site and furnishing was \$5,432.94.

The society since its house was erected has been and still is in a flourishing condition.

MASONIC.

Clermont Lodge, U. D., A., F. & A. M.—The dispensation of Clermont Lodge, A., F. & A. M., was granted by J. R. Hastrock, Grand Master, on the 18th day of April, 1860. The petitioners were Charles Sawyer, R. B. Appelman, P. G. Wright, J. B. Hough, D. D. Sanders, A. D. Miller, Orrin Hough, Thos. Alvey, Wm. Alvey. The first officers elected, U. D., were: Charles Sawyer, W. M.; R. B. Appelman, S. W.; P. G. Wright, J. W.; Orrin Hough, Treasurer; A. D. Miller, Secretary; J. B. Hough, S. D.; Wm. Alvey, J. D.; Thos. Alvey, Tiler.

The charter of Clermont Lodge, No. 160, was granted June 5, 1862. Charles Sawyer, W. M.; R. B. Appelman, S. W.; P. G. Wright, J. W., and other charter members. First officers under charter, the above, and J. P. Calvin, Treasurer; D. D. Sanders, Secretary; J. B. Hough, S. D.; John Miller, J. D.; A. D. Miller, Tiler. The present officers are: C. W. D. Lathrop, W. M.; E. M. Callender, S. W.; T. H. Whiting, J. W.; W. A. Wickham, Treasurer; O. P. Miller, Secretary.

The Lodge has always been in good condition. Now numbers over 60 members. Only two members have died—Bro. Ball, in the Summer of 1863, and H. E. Wipert, in 1874. The Lodge has a fine hall, well fitted up, and is in a thriving condition.

Clermont Chapter, No. 62, was organized May 5, 1871. Charter members—B. H. Hinkley, J. P. Blackett, R. B. Appelman, D. G. Goodrich, George W. Irwin, C. W. D. Lathrop, R. S. Dickenson, R. S. Barclay, C. F. Weck, Peter Nicklaus. Its first officers were: B. H. Hinkley, H. P.; J. P. Blackett, K.; R. B. Appelman, Scribe; C. F. Weck, Treasurer; D. G. Goodrich, Secre-

tary; R. S. Barclay, Tiler. Present officers are: J. P. Blackett, H. P.; T. H. Whitney, K.; C. F. Weck, Scribe; G. F. Mitchell, Secretary; W. A. Wickham, Treasurer; H. H. Thompson, Tiler.

I. O. OF O. F.

Clermont Lodge, No. 134, I. O. of O. F., was organized January 11, 1876, and the following were its charter members: H. A. Windon, W. C. Lewis, George D. Beaton, John J. Hopper, E. T. Smith, Henry Wilmott, B. W. Branch, W. A. Wickham. Its first officers were: W. C. Lewis, N. G.; Henry Wilmott, V. G.; H. A. Windon, R. S.; C. W. Ehrlich, P. S.; W. A. Wickham, Treasurer. The present officers are: H. C. Warner, N. G.; E. W. Appelman, V. G.; E. H. Whiting, R. S.; B. W. Branch, P. S.; W. A. Wickham, Treas.

Brick City Lodge, No. 81, A. O. U. W., organized August 14, 1876, with following charter members: H. C. Warner, C. B. Nickols, Paul Ellings, V. K. Gass, G. F. Mitchell, C. W. D. Lathrop, F. P. Harold, M. C. Payne, W. A. Wickham, Amos Longfield, D. H. Whiting, C. F. Weck, John J. Hopper, J. P. Calvin, William Putnam, H. A. Windon. The first officers were: H. C. Warner, P. M. W.; T. H. Whiting, M. W.; V. K. Gass, F.; F. P. Harold, O.; D. E. Baker, Rec.; H. H. Windon, F.; G. F. Mitchell, Recorder; C. W. D. Lathrop, Guide. Present officers are as follows: C. W. D. Lathrop, P. M. W.; W. H. Wickham, M. W.; B. F. Dibble, F.; A. Longfield, O.; D. E. Baker, R.; F. P. Harold, Financier; F. H. Whiting, Recorder; H. C. Warner, Guide.

ELDORADO.

(*Dover Township 95, Range 8.*)

The town of Eldorado, located on the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 95, Range 8, was originally owned by Eli Elrod. In the Spring of 1850, Mr. Elrod and J. L. Carson built a saw-mill on the Turkey River at that point, and in 1851, Mr. Elrod erected a flouring-mill.

November 5, 1852, the town was laid out; Eli Elrod, Rachel Elrod, James Anderson, Marinda Anderson, Thomas Woodle and Rachel Woodle, proprietors. The plat was filed for record January 6, 1853. Again filed for record May 6, 1865.

The first permanent settlement in the township, says L. Clark, Esq., was made on Section 22, by Lewis Kerr, who came with his family in 1848. He was also accompanied by his mother, sister and two brothers, John and Thomas. Kerr erected a log-cabin—the first in the township—immediately after the removal of the Indians. During the same year, Eliff Johnson located here, and John Downey broke the first prairie in the township, after the departure of the Indians, on Section 32, but sold his claim soon after to Jacob Rosier. Geo. M. Rosier and William M. Rosier located near Jacob.

In June and July, 1849, Benjamin Iliff built a log house on Section 7. George Morrison, who lived on Section 12, Township 95, Range 9, Auburn, claimed a portion of Section 7. John Turner, E. Pence, D. F. Soward and Eli Elrod came in 1849. Jacob Hoover settled on Section 29. About the same time, Rev. Harvey S. Brunson and Elisha Hartsough located on Section 33, and Mr. L. Clark, from Pennsylvania, commenced making improvements on Section 6.

In 1850, R. B. Kincaid, Lemuel Iliff, Nelson Graham, Alexander Musselman and Jacob K. Rosier settled, with their families, on Section 7, on and near

the present site of Eldorado. D. Elrod and James Iliff came about the same time. In 1851, Thomas Kincaid, John Webb, William Edgar, James George, James Anderson, Bertle Osalson, Rev. Mr. Greenup and others came to the new settlement. About 1852, William H. Scott settled in the southeastern part of the town; and near him, settled, probably about the same time, A. J. Sherman, R. R. Nutting and David Thompson. John Barnes and Mr. Ropes, an old gentleman from New Hampshire, became residents of Dover Township, and Mr. Ropes' son, C. B. Ropes, came in 1855 and settled on Section 9. Among those who settled in this township at an early day were William Kent, Ashur Simar, V. Anderson, William Andress, C. T. Sabol, Halver Paulsen, H. B. Hoyt, William Robinson, C. B. Howe and Samuel Rich.

Township 95, Range 8, was set apart and established as a political township by the County Commissioners of Fayette County October, 1850. Judges of Election appointed, Jacob Hoover, Benjamin Iliff and Eli Elrod; voting place, house of Eli Elrod; election, third Monday in November, 1850.

The first election in the township was held, says Mr. Clark, in Elrod's grist-mill, in the Fall of 1851. The records are lost; but it is remembered that Benjamin Iliff was elected Justice of the Peace; L. Clark, Clerk, and Alexander Musselman, Constable. As the County Commissioners ordered elections to be held on the third Monday of November, 1850, for the organization of the township, erected by the Board in October, it is more than probable that this fact escaped Mr. Clark's recollection, and that the officers above named were elected in November, 1850, instead of "Fall of 1851." In 1851, it is likely that the election was held in the mill.

Rev. John Hindman, a Methodist Episcopal minister, held the first religious services in the town and township, at the house of Benjamin Iliff, October 29, 1849; and, in 1850, a Sunday school was organized by Eli Elrod, at Iliff's cabin.

James A. Iliff, born April 13, 1850, was the first white child born in the township.

The first wedding was in December, 1849, at the cabin of Lewis Kerr. The happy couple were Eliff Johnson and Miss Polly Kerr. Gabriel Long, Esq., of West Union, officiated on the occasion. Mr. Kerr's cabin was not very "high-posted;" 'Squire Long was about six feet six inches *long*, and, as he stood erect, his head was "up stairs," where the ceremony was repeated, while the parties stood below on the first floor.

The first to be called to "cross the dark river" was Mrs. Alvina, wife of Benjamin Iliff, who died November 15, 1850.

The mills having been built and the town laid out in 1852 and 1853, 'Squire Iliff opened the first store in Eldorado, and the post office was established, with Benjamin Iliff, Postmaster.

The first school was opened in the Summer of 1851, by Sarah Stafford, in a log cabin in District No. 1, Section 32. The first school house in the township was built of logs, in District No. 1, near Jacob Hoover's, on Section 32, in which the first school was taught, in the Summer of 1852, by Miss Burdett.

The first blacksmith in Eldorado was Ole Larson, but the date of the first music of his anvil is not remembered.

The first bridge across the Turkey in the township, at Eldorado, was built by subscription in 1855. An iron bridge was flung across the river at this point in 1870.

Deer were plenty in the vicinity of Eldorado until 1856-7. During that Winter the snow was very deep, and, as the animals were easily approached by the hunters, the most of them were killed.

The first school house in Eldorado was built in 1854, in School District No. 2.

The first church was erected by the United Brethren Society in 1859. The carpenters were A. B. Kirkpatrick and W. L. Wells, and the lumber was sawed by John N. Kirkpatrick. This building was taken apart and removed to Auburn several years ago.

A Norwegian was drowned in the mill dam at Eldorado, in the Spring of 1858. Mr. Clark had crossed the river in a skiff on some errand, and had left it unfastened on the bank. The Norwegian entered the boat with a little girl, whom he persuaded to accompany him. Getting into the current, he became frightened as the boat neared the dam and jumped out, hoping to catch hold of the frame of the saw-mill, which he missed. He was carried over the dam and nearly to the lower dam before he sank. The little girl seated herself in the bottom of the boat and was carried over the dam also, the boat keeping its balance and shipping very little water. She was rescued in a few minutes, none of the worse for her dangerous boat ride.

June 28, 1874, three boys—Isaac, son of Eliff Johnson, and Willie and Jamie, sons of Mr. Coffin—were drowned in the Turkey River, four miles east of Eldorado, while bathing. They were on a sand-bar, the edge of which was about perpendicular, over which they all walked, and, none being able to swim, they all perished within a few feet of each other.

The steam saw-mill now owned by Abram Geiler was built in 1853, by Newton, Walcott & Towner.

Walcott did not bring his family. Mrs. Newton and Mrs. Towner wore Bloomer dresses, and the fashion of the women's dresses earned for the little settlement the name of "Bloomertown," by which it was known for miles around.

German Lutheran Church.—The society of this name was first formed at Eldorado, about 1858, the first missionary work being done by Rev. Mr. Caberly, who was followed by Rev. Messrs. Deinderfer and Fogle. Rev. S. F. Meyer took charge of the society in 1871, and during his pastorate the house of worship was built, in 1872, at a cost of about \$1,500. Its size is 28x42 feet. It was dedicated November 30, 1872, Rev. Mr. Meyer officiating. Rev. Mr. Blessin is the present Pastor. The society has about 30 members.

A grammar school is taught by Rev. Mr. Blessin in a building near the church, erected for the purpose.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first sermon preached in this township was by Rev. John Hinman, in 1849, and the presumption is that a class was organized at Eldorado in the Winter of 1849-50.

The church was built in 1869, under the care of James George, Richard Dewey, James Young, George K. Eckert and Thomas Kincaid, and cost about \$1,800. The building was dedicated January 2, 1871, Rev. William Smith, Presiding Elder, delivering the sermon. The Pastor is Rev. Mr. Rogers. Trustees—James George, William Oberdorf, Andrew Reed, James Young and Samuel Dewey.

Lewis Thompson is Superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an average attendance of about 70 pupils. This Sabbath school has been organized about seventeen years and has met every Sunday since it was first formed, except on a few extraordinary occasions, when the building was needed for other purposes.

April 3, 1868, Eldorado Lodge, I. O. of G. T., was organized, with 30 members. J. W. Springstead was the first W. C. T., and Mrs. Ann Young, W. V. T.

Late in February, 1876, Lars Quas, a Norwegian, of Dover, was found almost dead between the house of his father-in-law, Coben Saboe, and home. He had ridden a mule, and was found hanging by his clothes from a fence stake. Two bottles, partly filled with alcohol, indicated that he had been intoxicated and had ridden the mule so that he was caught by the fence stake, and that he was unable to free himself. He died a few minutes after he was found.

The view of Eldorado from the south is charming in the extreme. The bluffs on the south side are quite pronounced. The Turkey flows through the middle of a level valley, in which the town is located, which is well sheltered from winter winds. The rise on the north side of the river is much more gentle. The "Vale of Avoca" would need to touch up its surroundings with great care to surpass the beauty of this little valley.

The southern half of Dover Township is mainly covered with timber, some of the white oaks being three feet in diameter. The Turkey River, already a considerable stream, flows tranquilly down the valley, entering on Section 18, and leaving the township from Section 27. The scenery along the river is very beautiful. The stream is a little irregular in its course, for it runs fifteen miles in trying to get out of the township.

A considerable portion of the population is foreign—German and Norwegian. Each nationality has a church—both Lutheran.

Burnham & Granger own an excellent flouring-mill on Section 25.

Dutton's Cave and Soward's, of which more extended mention is made elsewhere, are in the southeastern part.

The assessed valuation of Dover, in 1875, was greater than any other township in Fayette County, West Union excepted.

AUBURN.

(Town and Township.)

The early days of Auburn, as described by an old settler, were characteristic of the snap and stir of 1856. Being on one of the main thoroughfares from Dubuque to St. Paul, the town was as ambitious and important, in the estimation of its people, as Chicago itself. Here the whole countryside would gather to swap horses, exchange slang, litigate, drink, and sometimes fight.

But, to begin at the beginning, the first dwelling erected at Auburn, and in the township as well, was that of James B. Earll, who, in 1849, began the erection of a saw-mill on the bank of the Little Turkey, at this point. With him came his sons, Morris B. and Hiram W., who assisted him in the business. Two years after (1851), Earll and his sons erected a flouring-mill, which began to grind in September—a great boon to the inhabitants of Fayette County and the southern part of Winnesheik, who had before been compelled to go to Elkader to mill. About this time, the infant settlement was increased by the accession of John A. Griffith, Samuel Hull, Hiram and Hull Hoagland, James Boale, S. D. Helms and others. In 1851, Hiram Hoagland built a cabinet shop and started a turning-lathe, the first in the county, and here scores of early settlers, preferring to live aristocratically, came to buy their bedsteads and chairs. About the same time, Mr. Griffith, in connection with the Earlls, started a general store, and in the next two years Z. McJunkin built a hotel, the "Iowa House," A. L. Dunn & Brother started a drug store, Torode & Eastman began manufacturing the "Childs Separator," and other mechanics followed, giving the town much animation and stir. The town continued to attract other business, for the Earlls started a small plow factory, I. Bilger

built a small brewery, and about the same time McJunkin & Crawford started a pottery, the first in Northern Iowa.

The first school at Auburn, probably in the Winter of 1852-3, was taught by J. S. Pence.

A saloon was started in 1853, for about New Year's, 1854, a meeting was held to deliberate upon the means to suppress the evil. Samuel Hull presided; Wm. Winston and Rev. John Bowman were elected Vice Presidents, and Rev. S. D. Helms, Secretary. An association was formed, which held weekly meetings nearly all Winter. At the first meeting, seventy-one persons signed the pledge.

The people of Auburn celebrated the 4th of July, 1854, in the most elaborate style, full particulars of which are given in the general history.

The same year, the people of Auburn erected a school house, which eclipsed anything then done by other towns in the county for educational purposes. The building was used, also, for many years, for church purposes, by the Methodists and United Brethren.

February 9, 1855, Augustus Turner, a blacksmith, was killed in the vicinity of Auburn, while with others he was undermining a bank, which unexpectedly gave way, fell upon him, split his skull open, and crushed him to the ground, a mangled corpse.

In 1855, came ominous tidings from the West that the Indians were on the war path, in the neighborhood of Clear Lake, and massacring all the Indian traders thereabouts. A few days afterward, a portentous looking letter arrived at Auburn for Capt. Neff, which, when opened, was found to bear the seal of the State of Iowa and the signature of Gov. Hempstead, commanding that officer to notify his company to be in readiness to march to Clear Lake for the purpose of exterminating or otherwise punishing the bloodthirsty savages. Capt. Neff obediently summoned his comrades, who voted to a man to offer up their lives, if need be, on the altar of their country. The next day, the Captain found that he could not be spared, for he was employed in the mill. Another could not die and leave his little children orphans, but his wife's father, a veteran of the Black Hawk war, nobly stepped into the ranks to save his son-in-law's life. Still another could not possibly leave home just then, for his wife was in such a situation that if he perished on the frontier, his next child would be a posthumous one. Several others were equally unready for glory and death, but the majority kept up their courage exceedingly well. A few days after, another order came, notifying the company that the Governor would be at West Union, on a certain day, to inspect the command prior to their setting out on their perilous march. The boys came, but Gov. Hempstead did not. Burning for glory, the volunteers, in the absence of their officers, charged upon and captured the "Black Warrior," which they held until near nightfall, to the terror of its proprietor. The stock on hand was effectually cleaned out, but before leaving, the boys settled their score with gratifying liberality. A few days afterward, another order relieved them from the necessity of leaving home to maintain their country's honor in the grassy prairies of Cerro Gordo.

Early in April, 1866, both mills in Auburn were injured by a high freshet, the water reaching a higher point than ever before known by white settlers.

August 13, 1866, a party consisting of Charles Hathaway, Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, her fifteen-year-old daughter, and a babe of fifteen months, undertook to cross the Turkey above the dam, at West Auburn, but unfortunately Hathaway lost control of the skiff in which they had seated themselves, and it floated over the dam, where all four were drowned.

May 13, 1866, the M. E. Church at Auburn the construction of which had been begun three years before, was formally dedicated for worship, the exercises being conducted by Rev. Dr. Kynett, assisted by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Smith. The text from which Mr. Kynett preached was, Phil. iv, 19, "But my God shall supply all your needs according to his riches in glory, by Christ Jesus."

The United Brethren Church at Auburn, was dedicated on Sunday, September 30, 1877, the exercises being conducted by Rev. E. B. Kephart, of Western, Linn County; Rev. A. W. Drury, of West Union, and Rev. Mr. Thornton, of Castalia. The indebtedness remaining against the church, about \$250, was fully provided for on the same day.

I. O. OF O. F.

Fayette Lodge, No. 60.—The organization of this Lodge was a notable event in the early history of Fayette County, its institution having been witnessed by a large delegation from West Union. H. C. Pierce acted as Special Deputy on the auspicious occasion, which was November 29, 1854. The charter was dated October 26. W. A. Chase was the first N. G.; J. A. Griffith, V. G.; James Boale, Rec. Sec.; H. W. Earll, Per. Sec.; M. B. Earll, Treas.

The present officers are: John Biddinger, N. G.; W. H. Canfield, V. G.; Henry Alton, Rec. Sec.; L. Irving, Treas.

I. O. OF G. T.

River View Lodge, No. 342, was organized in January, 1878, by Rev. D. Sheffer, of West Union. The present officers are: Dr. Branch, W. C. T.; Mrs. Henry Miller, P. W. V. T.; Henry Miller, B. W. C. T.; R. Belknap, Marshal.

POLITICAL RECORD.

April 5th, 1852, David Downs and Samuel Lewis were elected Justices of the Peace; Israel C. Gregory and S. Finch, Constables; David Cross, John Bowman and Hiram Hoagland, Trustees.

March 7, 1853, road districts were established.

April 4, 1854, Lyman Nash and Hiram Hoag were elected Justices; A. M. Quivey and Aretas Whitcomb, Constables; Jerome Boswell, Assessor; James Boale, Clerk; A. Winston and A. Whitcomb were two of the Trustees elected.

April, 1854, John R. Bailey was elected Justice; Hiram Tibbits and Amri Curtis, Constables; M. B. Earl, J. H. Williams and George Brown, Trustees; William B. Winston, Assessor; John J. Arbuckle, Clerk.

The same month, Road District No. 5 was established.

April, 1855, the electors of the township chose John L. Carson, Justice; J. L. Sawyer, T. F. Curtis and I. Utter, Trustees; R. E. Burlingham, Clerk; J. S. Lame, Assessor.

The record from this year forward to 1863 is missing.

In October, 1863, A. Biddinger, J. C. Williams and M. Duclos were elected Trustees; Hull Hoagland, Clerk; J. P. Blakeney and John L. Carson, Justices.

The officers for 1865 were: Barney Foreman and J. M. Bemis, Justices; Samuel Gardner, Wm. B. McCleary and John Witte, Trustees; Hull Hoagland, Clerk; J. S. Lame, Assessor.

For 1866, W. H. Austin, Justice; M. Duclos, J. T. Edson and Jacob Cloyer, Trustees; Hull Hoagland, Clerk; J. S. Lame, Assessor.

February 10, 1866, the electors of School District No. 1 held a special election and unanimously voted to establish the Independent District of Auburn.

EDEN TOWNSHIP 95, RANGE 10.

Active settlement in this township commenced in 1852. The first settler in the township is said to have been a bachelor named James Austin, who probably built a cabin on Section 11, in 1849, but sold his claim to Baldwin Kirkpatrick at an early day.

The first birth in the township was that of Mary Johnson, in 1851; and the first marriage, in February, 1852, was that of Miles Lewis and Mary Finch.

In 1852, the township was organized with a voting population of 9. The name Eden was betowed upon it, probably, from the resemblance it was supposed by the old settlers to bear to the ancient paradise on the Euphrates.

Prior to the date of its organization, Eden was a part of Auburn Township.

The first school taught in the township was in the Spring of 1854, by Hannah Tiff, in a private house.

Later in that year, a log school house was built on Section 24, and the first teacher therein was Miss Murray.

It is supposed that the first religious services were held by Rev. S. D. Helms, in the houses of settlers, previous to the building of any school house or houses of a public nature.

A Catholic church was built near the northern line in 1857, and was probably dedicated by Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, who at that time held deeds to several tracts of land in the township.

In 1866 or 1867, Aaron Martin, while threshing for Mr. Wade, was caught in the gearing while the machine was in motion. He was whirled round and his back broken, from the effects of which he died in about two weeks.

A son of James Murphy was drowned just below the mill at Waucoma, about 1868.

The South Branch of the Turkey River flows through the township in a southeasterly direction, and Crane Creek touches some part of it in the south. There is a moderate supply of timber along these streams, though it is not heavy in many places.

WAUCOMA.

The land on which this town is located was entered by J. P. Webster, in 1854. The town was laid out by Webster.

The first house on the town plat was built by Baldwin Kirkpatrick, in 1855; is still standing and is called the Empire House. The oldest settlers now living in the village are Mr. and Mrs. J. Southerland, who came in 1855. The first child born in the town was Milo Kirkpatrick.

In 1855, Ed. Page and Phebe Whetstone were married.

Waucoma is the principal village in this township. It is situated on the west bank of the Little Turkey, and has a most beautiful location. The vicinity is a level prairie, diversified with groves. The bluffs of the Turkey disappear some distance below this place.

This village has a good flouring-mill, several stores and mechanics' shops, and contains two or three hundred inhabitants. The stream is spanned by a graceful iron bridge above the mill-dam.

The grade of the Davenport & Northwestern Railway passes through the town, and when the iron is laid Waucoma will become a town of considerable importance.

ITS CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1874, and held its meetings in the school house. The first Pastor was Rev. A. V. House. In the Winter of 1875-6, the society built a church, 32x44, at a cost of \$2,500, which was dedicated January 6, 1876, by Rev. E. Adams. The Deacons were Alexander Clyde and William Murray.

The Sunday school is a Union Sunday School, under charge of E. B. Stillman.

United Brethren.—In 1874, Rev. Mr. Drury and son held revival meetings in Waucoma; and, as the result, a society was organized, being supplied every two weeks by Rev. Mr. Drury, of West Union. At present, they are holding meetings in the Congregational Church, through the kindness of the Congregational Society.

The Methodists have no organized society; but at one time held services, conducted by Rev. Mr. Richardson.

SOCIETIES.

Waucoma Lodge, No. 303, I. O. of O. F., was organized January 14, 1875, by D. D. G. M. Davis, with the following charter members: A. A. Boylan, J. P. Webster, Elisha Fitch, D. G. West, S. H. Stein, D. P. Moody. The following are the officers first elected: J. P. Webster, N. G.; A. A. Boylan, V. G.; S. H. Stein, S.; D. P. Moody, T.

The officers elected in 1878 were: W. M. Scoville, N. G.; Eugene Finch, V. G.; James Glass, S.; N. Bevans, T.

Standard Lodge, No. 351, A., F. & A. M., was instituted in 1875, with the following acting as officers, under the dispensation: A. P. Fowler, W. M.; W. E. Bender, S. W.; Linus Fox, J. W.; James Miller, Treas.; Henry Feller, Sec.; R. Patterson, S. D.; William Mill, J. D.; John Lawrence, Tiler. The remaining charter members were O. B. Dodd and Voltaire Johnson. The Lodge was chartered in June, 1876, and duly constituted.

This organization has grown quite rapidly, the following having become members so far: J. M. Burnside, H. Anderson, J. C. McFarland, G. C. Luce, George Bell, Thomas Cochrane, Myron Chase, Frank Johnson, Scott Brown, Stephen Brown, C. C. Dykens.

EDEN.

This little hamlet is situated on Section 24, three miles southeast of Waucoma. A saw-mill was built here by Mr. Stone, in 1856. The Patrons of Husbandry have a general store at this place, managed by a joint stock company.

This village has not met the expectations of its founders, for it has not gained in population or business since 1857.

ALPHA.

This is another little village, located on Section 32, and also known as Johnson's Mill. The mill is located on the north bank of Crane Creek, and was built in 1869. The patent-middlings process is used in this mill. The other business at Alpha includes a general store and a blacksmith shop.

The old bridge across the creek is soon to be replaced by a new structure, abutments for which are now being laid.

There is a Union Sabbath School at Alpha, A. M. Barber, Superintendent.

WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

The territory composing Windsor Township (94-9) is almost entirely gently rolling prairie, the soil being very fertile. The southern sections are not yet all improved, but the breaking plow will soon destroy all traces of the prairie grass yet remaining on a good many desirable sites for farms. The grade of the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad passes through the southwestern corner, and when the track is laid, the farmers of Windsor will be eligibly situated as regards markets. As Windsor is still a pioneer settlement, as regards the accumulation of wealth, grain growing is the principal industry with the laborious farmers of that township, who hope ere long to embark in the more remunerative occupation of stock growing. Considerable flax is grown in the southwestern part, Benjamin Farrell having thirty or forty acres in 1878. This is raised for the seed only, which goes to Cedar Rapids to be made into oil.

This township was set apart by Thomas Woodlee, County Judge, February 6, 1854.

The first election was held at the James Austin School House April 3, 1854. David H. Downs was called to the chair. James Austin, George W. Campbell and David H. Downs were elected Judges of Election, and Isaac Howe and David Downs, Clerks. The election resulted as follows: Oliver A. Brown and David H. Downs, Justices of the Peace; Thomas Turner, Andrew Woodson and Robert Dutcher, Trustees; Rhodolphus Eddy and George W. Thomas, Constables; Washington Corey, Town Clerk; Isaac Howe, Town Assessor. The first action of the Trustees recorded is as follows:

Resolved and agreed to by them, that the hands in the east part of the township should work to the center of the township west; the hands in the west part of the township should work to the center of the township east.

ORISON WICKHAM, Supervisor for the west part of the township.

JEROME MILLARD, Supervisor for the east part of the township.

In 1878 a school election was held, at which A. H. Fox was elected President.

On the 11th of April, 1867, Artemus Craft attempted to cross the Turkey River below the dam at Thompson's Mill. The horses were taken off their feet by the water and floated to a deep hole a little way below. There the wagon became uncoupled, and in clinging to the forward part Mr. Craft lost his life, and his team was drowned also.

Mrs. Nicholas Kaler committed suicide by hanging on the 3d of August, 1867, while temporarily insane.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Hawk Eye Grange, No. 1083, was instituted March 4, 1873, at the Centre School House, with thirty charter members, when the following officers were elected and installed, viz.: George Schrock, M.; James Graham, Overseer; G. F. Colby, Lecturer; G. W. Kibbee, Steward; J. J. Schrock, A. S.; P. P. Hancock, Chap.; D. W. Wilbur, Treasurer; C. T. Parker, Secretary; I. Goodspeed, G. K.; Mrs. J. Goodspeed, Ceres; Mary Schrock, Pomona; Mrs. Hancock, Flora; Belle Kibbee, L. A. S. Officers 1878—J. J. Schrock, M.; A. J. Merton, Overseer; George Richmond, Lecturer; R. Hughes, Steward; E. Goodspeed, Assistant Steward; D. W. Wilbur, Treasurer; James Graham, Secretary; G. W. Kibbee, G. K.; Mrs. M. Goodspeed, Pomona; Miss Belle Kibbee, Ceres; Mrs. E. Hughes, Flora; Mrs. A. Schrock, L. A. S. Meetings monthly, on the last Saturday before each full moon at the place of organization.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

(Township 94, Range 10.)

This township is mostly prairie land of unsurpassed fertility of soil. As yet there is but very little timber, though little groves of young trees dot the prairie here and there, showing that in a few years there will be plenty of saw-logs. The surface is gently undulating, affording good drainage and beautiful building sites. The first settlement in this township was made in 1852 by Mrs. Samantha Finch, but immediately following her were several others who came and began homes. Mr. McCall named the township Richland, on account of the fertility of the soil, but it was changed in accordance with the wishes of the people, to have the post office and township of the same name; hence the change from Richland to Bethel. In the Fall of 1855, Mr. Thompson and his son were burned on the prairie, the particulars of which are given in the general history.

The first birth in the township was that of Arthur McCall, in 1856.

A Union Sabbath School was organized in the Summer of 1856, by Peter Abbott, who shortly after married Emily Palmer, being the first wedding in the township.

Rev. Mr. Brooks, a Methodist minister, began a revival effort in 1857, which resulted in the conversion of over one hundred persons; the converts adopting to the letter the old fashioned practices of the Methodists, the men cutting the back buttons off their coats and the women laying aside their jewelry.

There was something of a contest between this township and Eden for the possession of the southern tier of sections, now attached to Eden. These sections were transferred back and forth several times, the County Judge for some time granting every petition praying for a change in the southern boundary of Eden or the northern boundary of Bethel.

EDUCATIONAL.

From the early records, which are incomplete, it appears that three schools were kept in the township in the Spring of 1859, the teachers being Anna Burse, Mary Alexander and Helen Ward. The following Winter, the schools were conducted by Harriet Boydston, Alice Nuttall and Philinda Innis. April, 1860, District No. 1 was divided, and the territory set off erected in District No. 3. J. Burbank was President of the Township District, and A. M. Pitts, Secretary. In 1862, Henry Y. Smith became President, and J. Burbank, Secretary. The Board fixed the wages of teachers of the Summer schools at \$10 per month. In March, 1868, provision was made for a new building in the southern part of District No. 1, and also in No. 4. February 28, 1870, the building in No. 5 was relocated on Section 24. In March, R. S. Niles was selected as President of the Board; E. Rogers, Secretary; Stephen Gardner, Treasurer. Provision was made for erecting a new house in No. 3, and for No. 6, as well. In 1871, the township district officers were re-elected. May 13, 1871, the house in No. 6 was inspected and accepted. March, 1872, the township voted \$750 for the house in No. 3. C. M. Gazer became President; A. Rogers, Secretary; Stephen Gardner, Treasurer. A six-mill tax was voted for construction fund in Nos. 3 and 1. In 1873, A. Ives became President; E. M. Aikin, Secretary; Stephen Gardner, Treasurer. It afterward being found that Mr. Gardner was ineligible. I. S. Dickins was chosen in his place. In December, the building in No. 3 was viewed and accepted. N. B. Searles became

President in 1874; R. F. Rogers was chosen Secretary, which position he has held continuously ever since. President in 1875, J. T. Gager, and in 1877, R. Hathaway. The building in No. 2 was accepted October 20, 1877, and that in No. 8, December 29th.

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

As is usually the case, the early records of Bethel Township have disappeared. The only accessible Clerk's book begins with 1860. At the election in that year, 38 votes were cast. P. G. Abbott, G. W. Chamberlain and Orson Ward were elected Trustees; J. Burbank, Clerk; Elijah Ober, Assessor; J. Burbank and A. M. Potts, Justices.

At the election in October, 1877, 105 votes were cast. The road tax for the present year is five mills.

The southern part of Bethel is only thinly settled, as yet. Several farmers in this part of the township raise large quantities of flax. The northern part of the township is somewhat sandy. The slope toward Crane Creek is very gentle, and a more delightful drive can hardly be found in the West than the road running westward through the northern part of Bethel. On either hand are modest dwellings, surrounded by thickly-planted shade trees, which give the wayside homes an air of considerable antiquity.

BANKS TOWNSHIP.

The first settler in Township 93, Range 10, was Theodore Wilson, who located, in the Summer of 1851, on the west side of Sections 7 and 18, at the north end of the timber since known as "Wilson's Grove." Wilson appears to have had an eye to business. He claimed the whole grove, and when he could effect a sale, he posted to Dubuque to make the entry so that he could transfer the title.

In 1852, Robert Armstrong located in the township. In the Summer of 1853, Oliver T. Fox, from New Jersey, purchased Wilson's claim, at the head of the grove, and moved here with his family in the following Fall. George Linn, from Maine, William Robertson and Peter Robertson settled in the vicinity during the same year.

In May, 1854, Levi Williams and William T. Wade, from New Jersey, came to Fayette County, to visit Fox and to view the country. At that time, they found four families in the township, viz.: the Armstrongs, the Robertsons—not a settler between them and West Union, and not a cabin in town west of them.

In May, 1855, Williams and Wade returned to the township and settled on Sections 7 and 18, on Government land, "which," says Mr. Wade, "with few exceptions, extended nearly to West Union, but which was all entered that Summer."

The civil township of Banks was created by order of the County Court February 4, 1856. The township was named in honor of Hon. N. P. Banks of Massachusetts.

The first election was held at the house of George Linn, April 7, 1856. The poll book shows the names of six voters on that occasion, viz.: David Linn, David Linn, Jr., George Linn, Oliver T. Fox, Levi Williams and William T. Wade. Mr. Wade is the only survivor of the number. At this election, David Linn and William T. Wade were elected Justices of the Peace; William T. Wade, Township Clerk; David Linn, Levi Williams and O. T. Fox, Trustees; Geo. Linn, Assessor.

N. Bent, William E. Royce, H. L. Royce, William Elliott and Nathan Linn, with their families, settled in Banks Township in 1856.

In the Summer of 1856, the Republican Convention, to nominate a candidate for Representative to the Legislature from Fayette and Bremer, was held at the house of George Linn.

At the April election, in 1857, 12 citizens exercised the right of suffrage. In October, 1858, there were 20, and at the Presidential election, in 1876, 69 votes were cast, and "the township," says Mr. Wade, "gave Hayes and Wheeler and Burdick 25 majority."

The first school in Banks Township was taught by Jane Spears, in the house of David Linn, Jr., in the Summer of 1857. George Linn taught the school in the Winter of 1858-9. The first school house was erected in Sub-District No. 1, in 1865. There are now four school houses in the township.


The first roads located were the "Armstrong road," from Wilson's Grove to West Union, in May, 1855, and the "Fox road," between Sections 7 and 18, in June of the same year.

The first birth was a child to Mr. and Mrs. T. Wilson, and the second birth was Eva Bent, in May, 1857.

The first marriage was that of Henry Parkhurst and Matilda Fox, in June, 1856.

The first death was that of Adam Armstrong, of consumption, in 1854.

April 4, 1860, fire caught in Wilson's Grove, and the wind, blowing a gale, carried it into the prairie, and the houses and stables of George Linn, Nathan Bent and Robert Linn were burned. The fire made a clean sweep of everything in its track.

 Says Mr. Wade: "Incidents without number might be given of snow-blows, bad roads, etc., but those who have pioneered in a new country know what it is to cross the prairie without a house or hardly a landmark, for twelve or fifteen miles, in a snow-blow or in the night. If their team lose or get off the track or take the wrong one, they are as badly off as a vessel at sea without a compass." During the Winter of 1855-56, Mr. Wade and Mr. Williams came to West Union with a team, for a load of supplies. They started for home near nightfall, and about 10 o'clock, when about half way home, they were overtaken by a sudden snow-squall, lost their track, and were compelled to encamp by the side of a hay stack near by until morning. Fortunately, they did not freeze, as they had some blankets, and found their way home the next morning without serious difficulty.

RELIGIOUS.

The first sermon in Banks Township was at the house of William T. Wade, in 1856, by Rev. A. K. Moulton, a Free-Will Baptist clergyman, who had located in Sumner Township, Bremer County, three miles west of Wilson's Grove, in 1855-56. He preached occasionally in the cabins of the settlers until 1857, when he organized a Free-Will Baptist Church at Mr. Wade's house. Members of other denominations, in the settlement, united with or placed themselves under the watchful care of this little pioneer church.

^{as CR} A Presbyterian Church or society, with twelve members, was organized in November, 1859, at the house of Mr. Wade. The church has made a center at Sumner and built a church there in 1877, Rev. E. D. Sayre, Pastor.

Rev. Mr. Havens organized a Methodist Church in the township in 1859, and this denomination has had the services of a preacher about half the time. The United Brethren also have a class.

The German Evangelical Church, in the south part of the township, erected a church building 26x36, with a belfry fifty-eight feet high, in the Fall of 1877. F. Weisbard, of Cedar Falls, was the builder. The society had not entertained the idea of building until October, 1877, and the church was completed and dedicated January 27, 1878, the dedicatory services being conducted in both the German and English languages. The society holds regular services once in two weeks.

Banks Township is mostly prairie. Wilson's Grove, on the west side, contains about three sections of timber. The line between Fayette and Bremer Counties runs through the center of it. The township is well watered by the spring branches of the Little Wapsie, on the west, and the Volga, on the east, furnishing an abundant supply of pure, living water, and some of the best stock farms in the county are in this township.

The Iowa & Pacific, or Volga Valley, Railroad is graded through this township from east to west, and, remarks Mr. Wade, "We live on hopes it will be completed some day." Possibly these hopes may be realized before 1880. The company located their depot at Sumner, three-fourths of a mile west of the town line, where a flourishing town has grown up. On the east, the nearest railroad market is Randalia, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, four miles east of the east line of the township.

During the last two years of 1876 and '77, new farms have been opened faster and more permanent improvements have been made than ever before, with some of the best locations yet to be settled, the only drawback being the distance from timber.

The following table, kept by William T. Wade, Esq., of Banks, showing the seed time from 1856 to 1876, a period of twenty years, will be interesting to the farmers of the county.

YEAR.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.
1856.....	April 24	May 10	May 27, 28, 29
1857.....	" 24, 25	" 7	" 21, 22
1858.....	March 29; April 3	" 18-20	" 24, 25*
1859.....	April 19-21	" 5, 6	" 17, 18
1860.....	March 31; April 6	April 10-13	" 11-15
1861.....	April 15-22	" 25, 26	" 15-17
1862.....	" 23-26	" 21, 22	" 16, 17
1863.....	" 6	" 11	" 9, 10
1864.....	" 6-13-15	" 18, 19	" 10-14
1865.....	" 18-26	" 27, 28	" 19-24
1866.....	" 18-28	May 2-7	" 17, 18
1867.....	" 16-23	April 25, 26	" 17, 18
1868.....	March 30, 31; April 1-16	" 20	" 13-15
1869.....	April 9-17	" 20-23	" 10-15
1870.....	" 11-14	" 18-21	" 11, 12
1871.....	March 30, 31; April 5	" 6-18	" 9-12
1872.....	April 13-19	" 23	" 20-22
1873.....	" 7-18	" 23-26	" 21-27
1874.....	" 11-23	" 25-30	" 16-20
1875.....	" 6-21	" 21-30	" 15-18
1876.....	" 19-27	" 28	" 23-25

*Wet season.

A post office was established at Wilson's Grove in 1861, Wm. T. Wade, Postmaster. (See Post offices and Postmasters.)

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The first white family to locate in Township 92, Range 7, was Maj. Mumford, who built a house and made a claim on Brush Creek early in 1842. In the following year, Oatman settled on the prairie northwest of the present site of Brush Creek, where he built a house about twenty-four feet square. This he soon sold to one St. John, who never returned to reside.

But scanty traditions remain in regard to these families. Elsewhere is given an account of the novel circumstances attending the birth of Mumford's child, in 1843. Mumford did but little at farming, a few acres being the extent of his efforts at tilling the soil. It is believed he gained a subsistence by trading with the Indians.

Oatman abandoned his claim after occupying it about a year.

M. C. Sperry visited Fayette County in 1843, and returned again in the Spring of 1846. He was one of the first Justices elected in Hewitt Township.

Palmer F. Newton settled in the Fall of 1847, and still remains a resident of Fairfield Township, one of the oldest residents of Fayette County.

R. Newton's was the first birth in Fairfield, in 1850.

The first school house in this township outside of Taylorsville was erected in 1854.

Daniel J. Finney and wife settled in Township 92, Range 7, in 1845. William E. Newton, Finney's brother-in-law, came with them. They were all from Trumbull County, Ohio.

Hiram Brooks was killed by lightning in August, 1851. John Brooks had told his younger brothers, Hiram and David, who had just settled near him, that he would give each of them a sow and pigs, and told them where to find the swine. They went early in the morning to where the hogs were, found them, and got them in front of John's house. A storm was just beginning, and John was on the point of telling them to go into the house, when a stroke of lightning knocked David senseless, killed Hiram, and finished by killing four of the pigs. As the bolt left Hiram's gun, it melted a drop off the muzzle, where it was left as a permanent mark of its murderous track. David was restored to consciousness, but it was some time before his memory was fully restored.

About December, 1863, Benjamin Brooks and his hired boy, Franklin Sherman, were burned to death in the following distressing circumstances: The fire had just been built, and Franklin had come down from the garret where he slept. The hot stove pipe set fire to some loose articles in the garret, which communicated to the bed. When they discovered the fire, they both rushed up the ladder, and tried to throw the burning straw-tick down through the scuttle way. But stirring it only increased the flame, and they were both smothered by the dense smoke, dying before help could reach them. Mrs. Brooks seized an ax, and endeavored to cut holes through the boards, but not in time to help them. Henry Brooks was the first to reach the burning cabin, but the flames had reached such headway that nothing could be done to obtain the bodies until the cabin burned down.

In the Winter of 1861-62, John Brooks died on his way to McGregor with a load of pork. He had stayed all night at Elkader, and became deathly sick two miles beyond that town, dying next morning of paralysis.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.

Several years ago, some small nuggets of gold were found on the farm then owned by Walter Brooks. Prospecting and digging began, but Mr. Brooks

thought best to forbid further operations on his place; and the excitement had almost died out, when a decided excitement was started about the middle of April, 1877, by the discovery of bits of the precious metal along Bear and Moine Creeks. Among the first to discover fine specimens were Mr. Howard, Joseph Hartman, Meloin and Martin Lackey. A. V. Munger, in a few days' work, realized about \$8.50 of the shining metal, one piece weighing about a pennyweight. Four pails of dirt taken off the rock yielded \$1.25. One man, in a week's time, earned about \$8, and his associate washed out \$6 weight. The excitement was intense for two or three weeks, a good many strangers flocking in to see what the prospect was.

Gold has been found in small quantities in various localities in Fayette County. Dr. Parker discovered traces near Fayette several years ago, and the color has been found in the subsoil in several other counties in Northern Iowa. A similar excitement was created in 1856, near Strawberry Point, and the labor expended was greater than in the recent find on the creeks near Brush Creek.

POLITICAL RECORD.

The records of Fairfield Township, prior to 1864, are said to have been lost. F. Glime was Clerk in 1863, and, February 6, 1864, Samuel Rice was appointed Assessor. April 11, W. C. Hicks was appointed Constable. Following these entries in the Clerk's books, are recorded the cattle marks adopted by various farmers in the township; that of D. G. Darling being a crop off the right ear and a swallow fork in the left; Charles Glime, slit in right ear; George L. Doane, crop off right ear and slit in left; William Anglemeyer, slit in right ear and under-bit in left; Fred. Becker, up-slit in lower edge of left ear and B. branded on right ham; James Carnall, half moon under tip of right ear; Jacob E. Derflinger, letter D. branded on right ham; Isaac Walrath, hole in right ear and half moon under side of left ear.

Officers elected in 1864 (polling place at Taylorsville) were B. F. Little and James Richard, Justices; Z. G. Allen, D. T. Finley, Peter Kuney, Trustees; F. R. Heynds, Assessor; J. N. Crawford, J. D. Kuney, Constables; and the election return is signed by S. Wescott, Clerk. S. P. White was appointed Assessor January 16, 1865.

For 1865, Mr. Anglemeyer, Adam Becker and George L. Doune, Trustees; Orson Blackman, Clerk; G. H. Millen, Assessor; J. D. Kuney and John Keith, Constables. There being a vacancy, A. Ainsworth was appointed Assessor February 8, 1866, who also became Clerk during the year.

For 1866, O. R. Robbins and J. M. Burlin, Justices; Joshua Mead, Stephen Wescott, William Anglemeyer, Trustees; Jacob Walrath, Clerk; George L. Doune, Assessor; James Barnes, John Wood, Constables.

For 1867, A. Ainsworth, Joshua H. Mead, Talcott Rawson, Trustees; Stephen Westcott, Clerk; George L. Doune, Assessor; Henry Beman, William Hawley, Constables.

A special election was held October 31, 1868, on the proposition to levy a three per cent. tax in aid of the construction of the Davenport & St. Paul Railway, which was defeated by a vote of 69 for the tax and 122 against it. January 30, 1869, the tax question was tried again, but was defeated by a vote of 130 against the measure to 17 for it.

For 1868, Joshua H. Mead, Daniel J. Finney, Jerome Wilcox, Trustees; O. R. Robbins, Benj. Shambaugh, Justices; George L. Doune, Reuben Moon, Constables; Henry Palmer, Clerk; Sylvester P. White, Assessor.

For 1869, Joshua H. Mead, Isaac Walrath, Joseph Gunn, Trustees; John Hutchinson, Clerk; Andrew Ainsworth, Assessor; Benjamin F. Emory, Melvin Lackey, Constables.

For 1870, Jonas Gunn, D. D. Brooks, George Deming, Trustees; O. S. Blackman, Clerk; Palmer F. Newton, Assessor; Henry Beerman, Chancey B. White, Constables; John Hutchinson, Benjamin Shambaugh, Justices.

For 1871, Adam Becker, D. D. Brooks, O. S. Blackman, Trustees; Frederick Becker, Clerk; Andrew Ainsworth, Assessor; John Lickis, N. F. Beman, Constables.

May 21, 1872, a special election was held, to determine whether the township would vote a three per cent. tax in aid of the Iowa Eastern Railway, which was defeated, the vote standing 130 against to 129 for the measure. June 22d, another election was held on the same proposition, which was carried by a vote of 150 to 130.

At the November election, 1872, held for the first time at Brush Creek, John Hutchinson and Benjamin Shambaugh were elected Justices; Adam Becker, William F. Lackey, M. F. Little, Trustees; J. O. Hoover, Clerk; Edward Rice, Assessor; John Lickiss, William H. Predmore, Constables. For 1873, J. M. Walrath, Clerk; Wm. F. Lackey, P. F. Newton, Frederick Becker, Trustees; D. D. Brooks, Assessor; John A. Wood, John Lickiss, Constables. For 1874, J. H. Walrath, Clerk; Ed. Rice, Assessor; J. A. Blanchard, Wm. F. Lackey, Adam Becker, Trustees; John Hutchison, Benj. Shambaugh, Justices; Eber White, R. L. Newton, Constables. In 1875, J. H. Walrath, Clerk; John A. Blanchard, Assessor; Wm. F. Lackey, Adam Becker, Wm. C. Gleim, Trustees; O. R. Robbins, Justice; Henry F. Beman, Constable. For 1876, Daniel Walrath, Wm. Lackey, Geo. W. Genung, Trustees; Frank Gates, Clerk; D. D. Brooks, Assessor; Benj. Shambaugh, John Hutchison, Fred. Gleim, Justices; S. R. Rice, A. P. Simmons, H. F. Beman, Constables; Frank Gates, Collector. For 1877, Frank Gates, Clerk; A. Oldfather, Assessor; Frank Gates, Collector; W. F. Fackey, P. F. Newton, W. C. Gleim, Trustees.

BRUSH CREEK.

(Fairfield Township.)

This flourishing town is located on the east half of Section 28, Township 92, Range 7 (Fairfield). It was laid out in the Spring of 1856, by B. F. Little, Surveyor, the land being owned by C. D. and T. E. Shambaugh, although a small portion of the plat extended over on the land owned by D. J. Finney, F. R. Hynes, Nelson Huckins and Isaac Walrath. The first settler on the town plat was Charles Moe, and, for some time after he sold, the location was called Moetown. Moe sold to the Shambaughs Dec. 20, 1856, agreeing to give possession March 1st, but on the 22d of February the house was burned down. When the Shambaughs arrived with their families, they were compelled to build a shanty as a temporary shelter. They hauled 5,000 feet of green lumber from a saw-mill at Fayette, and built with it a structure containing five rooms. Here the two families resided, opened up a stock of goods, and kept hotel. The stream of emigration was at its highest tide, and from the 1st of April forward the house was packed nightly with Western home-seekers, one morning's receipts being \$28. Early in April, C. D. Shambaugh fell sick, and was confined to the house for a month. Early settlers will remember that the snow did not disappear until about April 10th, and that the nights were frosty.

Several mornings in succession, before the fire was built, says Mr. Shambaugh, the frost would be a quarter of an inch thick on his chamber walls. When it rained, his wife put pans and plates on his bed to keep the clothes as dry as possible.

T. E. Shambaugh proceeded soon after their arrival to build a log house in place of the one that had been burned. The new structure was 24x42, and thither, when finished, the families removed, business included.

Melvin Lackey settled at Brush Creek in the Fall of 1856.

Mr. O. R. Robbins was the first purchaser of a lot on the site of Brush Creek (1856), paying \$20.00 for the lot on which O. H. Osborn's house now stands, and on which he built the house, in the Summer of 1856.

The year 1856 and the first half of 1857 represent the golden era of the West; and at this time it looked as if Brush Creek might become the possessor of either the Dubuque & Pacific or the "Ram's Horn" Railroad. But the Dubuque line went directly west, the "Ram's Horn" project proved abortive, and Brush Creek meekly accepted the prospect of being a little hamlet for all time. It grew but little for years, there being usually a store—sometimes two—a blacksmith shop, cooper shop and one or two carpenters in the village. The town was not even of sufficient importance and influence to be made a polling place, for the elections were held at Taylorsville until 1872, when Brush Creek stepped forward and effected a change.

A THIEF SHOT.

On the night of July 5, 1866, Mr. Cozzens, who lived near Brush Creek, was waked by his wife, who told him she heard an unusual noise at the barn. He arose, went out, and saw a man crouching down, near the stable door. He returned for his gun, which he loaded hastily with buckshot, and went out again, just in time to see the thief mount one of his horses, to ride off. He fired, with hasty aim, and followed a little way, only to see the man and horse pass out of sight.

In the morning, Cozzens noticed that blood had fallen. Following up this sanguinary track, he discovered the thief lying dead, about forty rods from the stable. Nothing could be found in the pockets of the dead man's clothing whereby he could be identified.

In 1868, Brush Creek contributed \$10,000 to the stock of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company, and was made a point on the line of that projected road.

In 1870, when it became reasonably certain that the road would be built, the town was brought into notice, and the business houses had doubled prior to the arrival of the first train.

The track was completed to Brush Creek July 8, 1873; and on the 22d, the first car load of freight was received.

From that day to the present, Brush Creek has developed very rapidly, and now has a population of about 1,000.

September 24, 1867, occurred the death of T. E. Shambaugh, a much respected citizen, who had made the town his home over twenty-one years.

In 1874, the railroad company not having yet built a depot, the citizens of Brush Creek contributed \$2,500 for the purpose; but the company being in very straightened circumstances, the money was converted to other uses; whereupon the Brush Creek people brought action for the recovery of their money, which secured the building without much further delay.

The Pacific Block, 50x86 feet on the ground and two stories high, was built in the Summer of 1875.

October 13, 1875, several citizens of Brush Creek engaged in celebrating the result of the election the day before by anvil firing. On the bottom anvil an open ring was placed and filled with powder, the other anvil being set on the ring. Frank Gates applied the heated rod, a loud explosion followed and the ring was sent, with the velocity of a bullet, through his left thigh, crushing the bone and detaching the cartilage almost from knee to hip. A council of physicians decided that amputation was necessary, which was successfully performed.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house in Brush Creek was removed here in 1858, from the Newton District, and the first school taught in it, after its removal, was by Samuel Taylor. The growth of the town from 1868, forward, necessitated a larger building, and in 1877 a brick building, two stories high, 40x60, was erected, at a cost, including seats, of about \$5,000. The brick work was done by John Wood, and the carpenter work by Ezra Stowell. The district is now organized under the independent system, the officers being W. F. Lackey, President; J. A. Thompson, Secretary; A. Rawson, Treasurer; P. F. Newton, M. W. Page, J. Richards, W. D. Little and Z. G. Allen, Directors. George Brousseau is Principal of the school, assisted by Emma Andrews and Emily K. Allen.

RELIGIOUS.

The Christian Church was organized in April, 1858, under the ministration of Elder Brittell, then residing at Strawberry Point. The meeting to organize the society was held in the dining room of Shambaugh's hotel, and the first members were C. D. Shambaugh, wife and daughter; T. E. Shambaugh, wife, sister and mother; M. F. Little and wife, B. F. Little and wife, Jacob Hill and wife; and the Elders chosen were C. D. Shambaugh and M. F. Little, and the Deacons were T. E. Shambaugh and Jacob Hill. The Pastors since the organization have been Dr. Wallace, of West Union; Elder George Rich, of Maynard; Elder John Martindale, of Greeley; Elder Charles Rowe, Elder G. L. Applebee and Elder W. G. Sweeney. Elder N. A. McConnell has made occasional visits to the church for the purpose of revival work, his first visit being in 1859. A series of meetings was held by him during that visit in Lackey's wagon shop, the result being over thirty additions to the young church. Almost every subsequent visit was productive of excellent results. Elder Rowe has also done much to build up the church. The present membership is about one hundred and twenty.

The church edifice was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$2,000. The size is 32x42 feet. The bell was purchased in 1876. The cost of the bell and belfry was about \$500.

The present officers are: Elders, C. B. Roe, F. Glime, B. F. Little; Deacons, Jacob Hill, M. J. Thompson, J. H. Little; Trustees, C. B. Roe, M. J. Thompson, John A. Thompson.

This is the oldest church of the Christian denomination in Fayette County, the church at West Union having become dormant.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Brush Creek, in the Spring of 1876. Among the members were N. R. Hathaway and wife, Mrs. J. H. Wood, Mrs. L. D. Carpenter, Mrs. Zina Allen, Mrs. Mary Elitharp, Mrs. Mary J. Moore, J. O. Hoover and Mrs. Alice I. Hoover.

The first class leader was John Gladwin, which position he still holds. J. O. Hoover and N. R. Hathaway are the present Stewards. The Trustees are

N. R. Hathaway, John Gladwin, Z. G. Allen, John Blanchard and J. O. Hoover.

The corner stone of a church edifice was laid by the society, June 1st, of this year. The structure is to be of wood, and will cost about \$2,000.

The present Pastor is Rev. J. Van Ness, of Strawberry Point. The church has a membership of twenty-one.

The United Brethren Church, now existing at Brush Creek, may be fairly dated as beginning on the evening when Rev. Mr. Brown preached his sermon at the O'Rear cabin, in 1847, for he and other evangelists of that faith preached continuously from that time, in the southeastern part of Fayette County, and as fast as possible, organized little churches. Recent efforts have given the church at Brush Creek considerable accessions to its membership; and on Monday, June 3, 1878, the corner stone for a new church was laid, under the direction of Elder Sutton, of Muscatine. The proposed edifice is at the head of Main street, and from its site, one can look down over most of the village. It is to be of brick, with cast-iron caps for windows and doors, which, with the other trimmings and et ceteras, is to be painted a light stone color. The body of the church will be sixteen feet high in the clear—about the right height to suit the majority of speakers. It is thirty-two feet wide by forty-eight feet long, with a tower rising in front, to the height of thirty-two feet, surmounted by a light tapering spire.

The Building Committee are W. R. Morley, Jonas Gunn, Lucius Carey, O. R. Robbins and Dr. C. F. Waldron. O. R. Robbins is the builder. The carpenter work will be done by R. Newton and M. L. DeWolf.

MASONIC.

York Lodge, No. 202, A., F. & A. M., was organized at Taylorsville under dispensation dated Dec. 18, 1866, Jan. 26, 1867, by the following members of the Order: S. P. White, W. M.; Hiram Gernoud, S. W.; Charles Herriman, J. W.; S. R. Rice, Treasurer; Peter White, Secretary; Peter Kuney, S. D.; Stephen Seward, J. D.; Charles Glidden, Tiler; John Lowe, J. D. Kuney, William Pratt. The Lodge charter was issued June 5, 1867, and the Lodge was constituted June 29, Nathan Scofield, D. G. M., presiding. The Lodge remained at Taylorsville until late in 1873, when the place of meeting was transferred to Brush Creek, the first session at this place being November 8, 1873. The present hall, over C. D. Shambaugh & Son's store, was dedicated December 27, following. The present officers of York Lodge are: J. H. Walrath, W. M.; S. H. Hysham, S. W.; James Cooney, J. W.; J. A. Blanchard, Treasurer; John Hutchinson, Secretary; A. Beman, S. D.; E. S. Stowell, J. D.; J. D. Kuney, Tiler; S. H. Allen, S. S.; O. H. Osborn, J. S. The present membership is thirty-four. Meets Saturday evenings on or before full moon.

A. O. OF U. W.

Pacific Lodge, No. 65, was instituted May 11, 1876, by J. M. Ferris, of Elkader, D. G. M. The first officers were: Grier W. Whelan, P. M. W.; Isaac A. Smith, M. W.; William Marshall, G. F.; Myron W. Page, O.; Oscar H. Osborn, Rec.; Eugene M. Voorhees, Fin.; Almon Rawson, Rec.; Marcus H. Lackey, I. W.; William House, O. W.; A. B. Vines, G.; C. K. Leonhart, C. A. Lewis and M. W. Page, Trustees. The remaining members were: C. D. Little, D. P. Boyce, Charles J. Wheeler and J. H. Shaw. The present officers are: B. F. Little, P. M. W.; W. C. Gleim, M. W.; D. Walrath, F.;

L. L. Wood, O. ; A. Rawson, Rec. ; Edward Rice, Fin. ; H. N. Gregory, Rec. ; J. A. Wood, I. W. ; E. W. Peterman, O. W. ; J. H. Little, G. ; M. W. Page, F. Gleim and George Genung, Trustees. William Marshall and O. H. Osborn have been representatives to Grand Lodge. The present membership is about thirty. The Lodge meets every Wednesday evening at Masonic Hall, having removed from their former room June 5. The affairs of the Lodge have been well managed, for the Society has on hand a cash surplus of about \$250.

TAYLORSVILLE.

(*Fairfield Township.*)

This village is located on Sections 22 and 23, Township 92, Range 7, and was laid out by Jared Taylor. The survey was made by Henry C. Lacy. (See general history.)

The first breaking done on the sections on which this village is located was by M. C. Sperry, in 1846.

Dr. Taylor settled here in 1851, and began the practice of medicine.

The saw-mill at this place was built by William Stevenson in 1854, Joshua Mead helping to do the framing. The first store was started by — Bassett, in 1852. Robert Powers and Nathan Putnam started in business two or three years later.

A school house, of logs, was erected in 1851, and school was taught in the building by Clarissa Seeley, now Mrs. Moyné.

This was used till the needs of the district required a larger structure, and in 1857 a frame building was erected. A succession of United Brethren ministers held religious service in the log school house, among whom are recalled the names of Rev. John Brown, who began to preach in the township in 1848, followed by John Dolahide, Rev. — Shafer, Rev. — Moore and the Rev. J. S. Rock. Rev. Mr. Moore, before his missionary work began in Lafayette County, had been preaching in Delaware County for several years.

Killen Voshell and Hannah Taylor were married at Taylorsville in March, 1851, by Jared Taylor, J. P.

The next marriage consummated in Taylorsville was that of Jesse Voshell and Anna Dempster, in the Fall of 1853, the nuptial blessing being bestowed by G. H. Miller, J. P.

The first hotel in Taylorsville was by Jacob Hartmen in 1856, but for two or three years before this time, George L. Ransom provided for the needs of travelers at his dwelling house.

Lewis Ludlow, a German, settled near Taylorsville about 1855. Old settlers relate that he had a good deal of talent for drawing and painting. Mr. Bassett was a tall, stoop-shouldered, long-nosed man. He was much given to talking about Quasqueton, where he had formerly resided, and where he afterward returned. Once while Bassett was gone to his former home, Ludlow got a big board, on which he drew Bassett, full size, with his finger pointing to a sign that read "Quasqueton, twenty-eight miles." This Ludlow nailed to the hitching post near Bassett's store. When Bassett returned, he saw that the joke was on him, and allowed the portrait to stand a week or ten days.

Smith & Towsler, in 1857, was one of the succession of firms that did business at Taylorsville. Phil Smith, the senior partner, slept in the store. He became convinced that it was necessary to have a watch dog, and invested in a canine warranted to be ferocious enough to eat up any burglar at sight. That

night he chained up the animal near his bed, and retired to rest. As his slumbers began, he commenced to snore with such terrible effect that he howled just once, sprang up, breaking his chain as he tried to escape, jumped through a ten-dollar pane of glass, and disappeared, never to return.

A. M. Childs was in the mercantile business at Taylorsville in 1860. This town at that time was doing a large trade, and it is said that Childs has often sold \$300 to \$400 worth of goods on Sundays. Here the bloods of several townships used to congregate, and horse-racing on Sunday was of frequent occurrence. Fights were occasionally indulged in, and these amusements would take place sometimes while religious services were in progress at the school house.

York Lodge, No. 202, A., F. & A. M., was established at Taylorsville, Jan. 26, 1867, but was removed to Brush Creek in 1873.

Taylorsville was the polling place for Fairfield Township until 1872, when that mark of importance was transferred to Brush Creek.

While the location of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad was being made, Taylorsville made a liberal offer, but the route was decided to be impracticable, the station was bestowed upon Brush Creek, and the star of Taylorsville began to wane. When the road reached Brush Creek, several buildings were removed from Taylorsville, and with them nearly all the business of this hitherto prosperous village.

The business now carried on at Taylorsville is a general store by W. C. White, a blacksmith shop by Reuben Moore, and a steam saw-mill by Blackman & Genung.

RANDALIA.

(Center Township.)

The east half of the southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 93 north of Range 9 west, was entered by Frederick Boyes April 12, 1855. J. N. B. Elliot became the owner in 1868, and June 6, 1872, he deeded the right of way to the B., C., R. & M. Railroad Company, and sold the remainder to the Randall Brothers in the Fall of 1873. In June, 1874, the line of Randalia was laid out on this tract by Pitney F. Randall, Josie D. Randall, Alonzo Randall and Andrew J. F. Randall, proprietors; survey made by P. F. Randall. The plat was filed for record Dec. 9, 1874, at 11 o'clock P. M.

A. J. F. Randall commenced the erection of a two-story building on Lot 22, Block 10, First street, in July, 1874. It was designed for a store on the first floor, and for a dwelling house on the second. It was completed and the upper floor occupied in September following, and the next year the store was filled and occupied by C. Hurlbut, of Fayette. This was the first building erected on the town plat. It is now occupied as a store and post office by Randall & Underwood.

The second building was the Randalia Hotel on First street, Lot 36, Block 11, by Napoleon B. Underwood, who commenced it about the 15th of October; completed and opened it as a hotel Nov. 15, 1874. It is now owned and occupied by John M. Proctor.

The first warehouse was erected in November, 1874, by Gilchrest & Co., of McGregor; G. N. Levally built the second one in the Winter of 1874-75; the third was built by Bassett, Hunting & Co., of McGregor, in the Fall of 1875, and the fourth by Cameron Bros., in 1876.

The railroad was completed to this point from the north, in August, 1873; first Station Agent, A. J. F. Randall; present Station Agent, C. E. Brainard.

The Post Office was established in October, 1874, A. J. F. Randall, Postmaster.

The first blacksmith was A. C. Shiery.

Randalia, in July, 1878, has two general stores, one grocery and boot and shoe store, one drug store, two hotels, one harness shop, one milliner, one dealer in lumber and agricultural implements, one meat market, one blacksmith shop, two saloons and four warehouses.

The amount of shipments by railroad from this point for the year ending February 28, 1878, is as follows:

100,000 bushels of wheat.
198,462 pounds of dressed pork.
32 cars of live hogs.
7,950 dozen of eggs.
8 cars of oats.
11,740 pounds of green hides.
8,700 pounds of butter.
1,350 pounds of tallow.
60,380 pounds of flax seed.
93,810 pounds of timothy seed.
8,960 pounds of poultry.

Rogers' Addition on the south consists of Blocks 1, 2 and 3, and is owned by J. C. Darnell, who resides near the village.

SCHOOLS.

Randalia is in Independent School District No. 3, Center Township. The school house was built on the northwest corner of Elm and Second streets in 1876, and the first school in it, which was the first held in the town, was opened in the Fall of that year; Miss Sophia Smith, teacher.

RELIGIOUS.

The first service in the new town was by Rev. Mr. Moulton, who held religious services in the school house soon after it was finished in 1876.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Randalia was re-organized in the Fall of 1877, with seventeen members, among whom were Moses L. Phelps, Mrs. Emeline Phelps, S. Snyder, Mrs. S. Snyder, Miss Emma Hill, Mrs. Caffyn, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, Mrs. Coates, Emma Hubbard, Rev. E. Hartsough and Mrs. Hartsough. Mr. Hartsough is Class Leader. Elder Lyman Hull preaches to this society once in two weeks in the school house.

The first Baptist Church was incorporated Feb. 1, 1878; corporators, J. P. Hultz, William Pallings, P. Odekirk, D. Helmer and others; and among the first members in addition were Mr. and Mrs. J. Helmer, Mrs. D. Helm, Mrs. J. P. Hultz, Delia Odekirk and Mrs. Barbara Riffenburg. In June, 1878, the society laid the foundation for a house of worship on Fourth street, Block 3, Lot 3. Rev. Mr. Perry, of West Union, is the present Pastor, and holds religious services once in two weeks in the school house.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement of Township 93, Range 9, dates from 1850. Thomas Woodle selected a location near Gamble's Grove in 1849, soon after the Indians were removed. He was accompanied by Thomas Douglas and Thomas B.

Sturges, who located near him. Woodle entered his land on Section 13, January 13, 1850, and settled on it the following Spring. Phillip Herzog entered land in this township in 1850. Thomas D. Robertson entered in 1851; J. C. Higginson, Robert Alexander and Harrison Augur, in 1852; John Miller, John T. Webb, David S. Wilson, Addison F. Stillwell, George S. Murray, William S. Murray, Reuben C. Hale, Jacob Snider, Lyman Morgan, Allen Sparks, Hezeheal B. Bussey, George Clouse, Laurena E. Barber, Jacob D. Follmer, Owen Sykes and others, in 1853; Abraham Bare, Thomas J. Lewellen, Caleb Potwin, James H. Proctor, Stephen D. Helms, Otis Baker, Alarsen Hamlin, Robert S. Adams, William L. Coleman, Elijah Hartsough and others, in 1854. John Bare, Christopher Bare, Cornelius Frye, Clark Roberts, B. Sykes and others came in 1855.

In 1852, Thomas Woodle sold his place to Frederick Dunham.

The first white child born in the township was D. Marion Hartsough, October 28, 1854. The first wedding, says Mr. Dooley, was probably that of Eli Mulnix and Desdemona Dunham in 1853.

The first death was Mary, daughter of Martin Dunham, in 1852.

The first school house was built about 1859, in District No. 1, and is known as the "Dunham School House." The first and only church was built by the Methodists in the south part of the town in 1877, and is called the Fairview Church.

The first sermon was delivered by Rev. H. S. Brunson, date not remembered.

POLITICAL RECORD.

There is no record of the order of the County Court creating the Township of Center, as stated in the General History. Township 93, Range 9, was created a civil township in 1856, by Judge Newcomb, who named it "Fremont," although he had made another township with the same name not a month before. Since that portion of this work was written, the Township Clerk, J. D. Dooley, Esq., after several days' search, succeeded in finding the first records of the township which commence with a copy of a precept from the County Court as follows:

To any Constable of Fayette County:

You are hereby notified, that the County Court of Fayette County has framed a new township called Center Township, being Township No. 93 north of Range 9 west. An organizing election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1858, at the house of H. S. Brunson, at which election there will be elected three Township Trustees; a Township Clerk; two Justices of the Peace and two Constables and Supervisors. A vote will also be taken for School Fund Commissioner. You are required to serve and return this warrant as required by law, etc.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1858.

Signed,

J. W. ROGERS, *County Judge.*

Seventeen voters assembled at the time and place appointed. Elijah Hartsough, David Bare and John M. Proctor were elected Judges of Election, and James Orr and John Dunham, Clerks, who were sworn by C. A. Heywood, Deputy Sheriff. The township was then organized by the election of E. Hartsough, David Bare and Thomas J. Lewellen, Trustees; James Orr, Clerk; H. S. Brunson, Justice of the Peace; J. F. Lyman and S. Snider, Constables.

Another election was held in October, when Eli Mulnix was elected Clerk; Eli Mulnix and Harrison August, Justices of the Peace; E. Hartsough, J. M. Proctor and David E. Snider, Trustees.

WADENA.

(Illyria Township.)

Near this town is the site of the cabin erected about 1841, by George Culver, for a trading post, about a year after the almost forgotten Wilcox brothers made their claims a few miles farther west. Culver had given up a pleasant occupation in a bank in Michigan two or three years before, had settled on Elk Creek in Clayton County, and had been called upon immediately to hold at least two offices in that newly organized county, but preferred to live alone in the Indian reservation, trafficking trinkets for furs and pelts. Culver had for a partner the eccentric Joseph Hewitt, who built his cabin seven or eight miles south of Culver. In the Winter of 1842-3, Culver's cabin was surrounded by Indians, driven hither by the famine, occasioned by the severe weather and their own shiftless, improvident habits. Elsewhere is mentioned the trip of Hewitt and Culver to Washington in the capacity of claimants for compensation for their outlays of stores in keeping the Winnebagoes alive during that tedious Winter. They secured the allowance of their claim, to which they did not forget to add judiciously for accumulated interest.

In 1848, Hewitt & Culver dissolved their partnership, the latter going to Minnesota with the Indians.

The site of the town of Wadena was purchased by Samuel Stevens, in 1851, it being selected as part of the State school lands. The beginning of the town was made in 1855, by Horace Countryman and his father, who built a house and a saw-mill.

In 1858, Maj. David B. Herriman bought the interest of the elder Countryman in the mill property, and, in connection with the son, began to build a flouring-mill on the north bank. At the same time, a substantial dam was constructed, which is anchored against a rock wall, on either side, and which has been much improved from time to time, until it is now one of the best on the river, having withstood the storm of 1878, a very severe test.

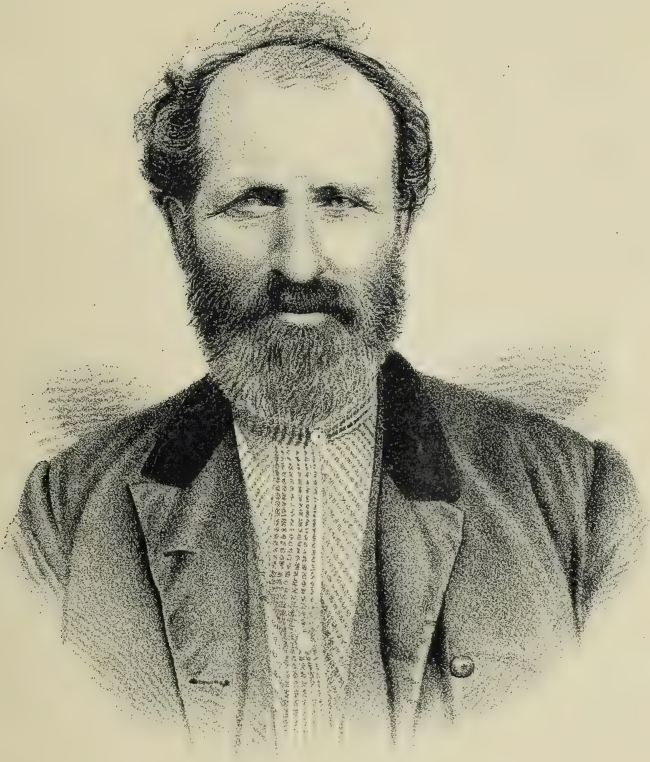
In a storm, in 1871, a large tree floating down the stream caught against the saw-mill, which stood on the south side, operating as a wing dam, and raising the water so that it caught the old structure and floated it off its foundations. The dam and flouring-mill were, however, uninjured.

After a few years, Countryman disposed of his share to Maj. Herriman, who retained the sole ownership until 1875, when it passed into the hands of Talcott & Nye, who now own and operate the mill.

The town is approachable by several roads, of easy grade, which enables the mill to do a large business. Under the management of Talcott & Nye, the machinery has been greatly improved, and the flour made here is equal to any made on the river.

The euphonious name of Wadena was bestowed upon the little hamlet by Maj. D. B. Herriman, who selected the name of an Indian chief who had been a warm friend of the Major's while the latter was living at Crow Wing. Wadena was an old man when Maj. Herriman was in Minnesota, and had just wended his way to Crow Wing, with his band, to close his eyes in death, far away from the romantic spot that bears his name.

Just before the Government had completed its preparations for removing the Indians, in 1848, another old Winnebago chief, Whirling Thunder, sickened and died. The Indians had great affection and reverence for the old man, and,



Samuel Hale

EDEN TOWNSHIP

to do ducal honor to his remains, they built a structure of split logs, about three feet high, situated a little way from the Indian burial ground, within which, at the further end from the entrance, they placed the dead chief, in a sitting posture, without other sepulture than his blanket.

A number of the early settlers of Fayette County have passed by this aboriginal mausoleum, and the memory of Whirling Thunder abides in their nostrils and memory yet. The bones could be seen for several years through the chinks of the log covering, which in time decayed and disappeared; "and," says a correspondent of a Dubuque paper, "the unhallowed point of the plow turned the last remnants of defunct greatness under the sod. During the years while the tomb stood, a number of squaws visited it every Fall-time, just before the grass, which grew very rank there, became dry enough to burn. They plucked the grass for some distance around, for the purpose of guarding the sacred spot from prairie fires, which regularly swept over the ground, and, in their fury, no doubt would have cremated Whirling Thunder, body and bones, if this precaution had not been taken by the tender-hearted squaws. When their work of devotion to the dead was done, they dolefully chanted a series of lamentations, and then departed homeward. No care like this was manifested toward other graves, of which there were many not far distant, all of common clay, however, and unmarked by evidence of remembrance, save one, at which stood an eight-square post, pretty smoothly hewn, and to the top of which was found, by an old pioneer, Thomas Markle, twenty-eight years ago, the scalp of a white woman, whose long black hair silently told the story of the sad fate of her who had fallen a victim to the merciless scalping knife. As time passed over this savage graveyard, the graves were gradually leveled until all trace of them disappeared, and the ground was enclosed by an old man named Miller Crow, who had no knowledge of its previous character until he passed his plow through it and turned up a bountiful crop of human bones. He was so horrified at the thought of plowing up dead Indians, whose spirits might not be so far away as the 'happy hunting grounds,' that he immediately changed his fence and recognized the dead Indians' right of pre-emption to the ground they had made such a permanent settlement on."

The town of Wadena was laid out by Horace and Elizabeth Countryman and David B. and Elizabeth Herriman. The surveying was done by H. Jones, County Surveyor, in July, 1857, and the plat was recorded May 11, 1859.

The first store opened in Wadena was by A. H. Blake.

The Catholic Church was built in 1870, under the supervision of Thomas Fennell, Sr., and the first sermon preached in the building was by Rev. Mr. Quigley, of Elkader, who is still in charge. The building will seat comfortably about four hundred people.

Wadena has lately become a village of considerable note—the Volga Valley Railroad having been opened to this point during the present year. The construction train reached Wadena late in the Spring, and on June 2, 1878, the first freight shipment was made from this station, it being a barre of apples, consigned to E. Hill, Volga City.

Wadena is situated in a fertile farming region, with a valuable water power, with a railway, and with no very near rivals to draw away its rapidly increasing business.

In 1876, the prospect of the railroad induced the Herrimans to increase the size of the town, and, accordingly, an addition was platted on the north side of the town, which includes the Indian graves referred to above.

Volga Valley Lodge, No. 138, A. O. U. W., was instituted by W. H. Burford, D. G. M., November 24, 1877, with thirteen charter members. The officers now holding are P. Nye, M. W.; F. D. Talcott, F.; J. A. Lang, O.; W. B. Herriman, Rec.; O. O. Ayer, Fin.; E. Rawson, Receiver; John Herriman, Guide; Charles Herriman, I. W.; William Dorland, O. W.; B. N. Talcott, William Talcott, J. A. Lang, Trustees.

A township fair was held in Illyria September 28, 1859, on which occasion addresses were made by R. A. Richardson, Judge Newcomb and S. B. Zeigler. The exhibitors who received premiums were H. Wyckoff, J. Herriman, Joseph Gibson, J. Abernethy, William Pritchard, Dexter Follensbee, S. Holton, Walter Humphrey, J. Cruzan, George Watrous, S. R. Eaton, William Morras, J. W. Fisher, Joseph Gibbon, John Sargent, William Welch, F. H. Chapman, Thomas Kinsey, R. A. Richardson, Charles Evans, J. Holsworth, John Sargent, Thomas Smith, L. Graves, Mrs. Kinsey, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. S. R. Eaton, Mrs. Humphrey, Miss C. Eaton, Miss C. Kinsey, Mrs. C. M. Eaton, Miss Dora Eaton. Eighty-one premiums were awarded.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

William Orrear and James Beatty settled on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 92, Range 8, in 1841 or 1842, and for two or three years were in company, keeping "bach." About the middle of the "long and dreary Winter" of 1842-3, they were called upon to entertain a house full of company, the particulars of which are narrated elsewhere. In March, the cabin became the sanctuary for the fugitive children of Tegarden, who fled hither for shelter, and, from the door, could look out and see the lurid light from the fire that was destroying their home, in which was their father's dead body.

Orrear married in due time and settled down to be an industrious farmer. In 1846, when he sold his property, he had over eighty acres broken and fenced, and had, for two years, managed a dairy of twenty-five cows.

William Van Dorn settled in this township in 1843, and three years after married Miss Messenger; the first wedding in Smithfield.

Andrew Hensley settled within the present bounds of Smithfield in April, 1844, and in 1845, sold a part of his crop of Winter wheat in Dubuque at the rate of \$1.45 per bushel. Mr. Hensley purchased his groceries at this far-away market for several years, often exchanging honey therefor, which could be obtained in large quantities by the experienced frontiersmen. The first convenient post office to Mr. Hensley's was at Yankee Settlement, twenty-five miles away; but prior to 1849, his post office was at Dubuque. It is said that Mr. Hensley sent some of his children to school at Yankee Settlement before any school was established in Fayette County.

The next settler in this township was Chauncey Brooks, who made his location in 1847. Mr. Brooks was a New Yorker by birth, but was reared in Canada. He came to Linn County in 1838, when only 21 years old, and was married to Hannah Casebeer two years before coming to Fayette County. Shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Brooks settled (1848), their daughter Amanda was born.

As mentioned in another place, Rev. John Brown held a religious meeting in the Orrear house in 1848, probably the first sermon ever preached in Smithfield Township.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house was built on Section 1, in 1852 or 1853, and Iantha Hendrickson was the first teacher; but a school was taught in a farm house, on the east line of the township, in the previous year.

The township was organized in 1857.

The voters present at the first school election in Smithfield Township, held at the house of William McNaul, May 3, 1858, were J. A. Hoge, L. M. Stranahan, F. Ball, F. Hodges, William Bonine, Ira Potter, George Guard, James Bonine, E. B. Nichols, F. W. B. Stevenson, Harrison Gage, Thaddeus McNaul, J. A. Bonine, R. Gage, William McNaul, A. T. Liggett and Charles Hoyt. Charles Hoyt was elected President; Elisha De Mott, Vice President; L. M. Stevenson, Secretary; A. J. Liggett, Treasurer.

The next month, a special meeting was held, at which the questions of voting a two-mill tax for Teachers' Fund, two mills for School House Fund and the obtaining of a loan of \$2,000 were referred to the Board.

March 12, 1860, the electors voted an eight-mill tax for school house purposes. In March, 1861, the application of Sub-District No. 5 for \$300 for school house construction was rejected; and, in 1863, its application for \$68 to complete its building was also refused. In 1864, No. 4 made application for \$500, which was declined, and No. 5's request for \$100, also. No. 5 again applied, in 1865, for \$150, and was again refused, while No. 3's application for \$100 shared the same fate. In 1866, No. 1 met with the same treatment, and in 1867, six of the Sub-Districts petitioned for cash, with a like result. In 1868, four sub-districts ditto. This continued until 1872, when, it is stated, there were no applications for school house purposes.

The teachers during the Winter of 1871-2 were: No. 1, O. N. Ainsworth; No. 2, Mary E. White; No. 3, Sophia Z. Smith; No. 4, Mary J. McCormick; No. 5, Emma P. Hoge; No. 6, Rose A. Smith; No. 7, D. D. Adams; No. 8, Alice Payne; No. 9, Emma A. Babcock.

March 21, 1876, the voters of the township decided to adopt the Independent District system by a vote of 62 to 48.

No official records of Smithfield prior to April 14, 1862, are in existence. At that time, J. W. Hobson and William Pangborn, Trustees, met and appointed William Price to the vacancy caused by the other Trustee having neglected to qualify. Charles Green was the Clerk. The Trustees elected in 1862 were Charles Hoyt, J. W. Hobson and William Pangborn, and H. S. Babcock was chosen Clerk, who continued in office until October, 1864, when they were succeeded by J. E. Budd, Ira Potter and E. B. Nichols, Trustees, and William McNaul, Clerk. Charles Hoyt and Henry S. Babcock became Justices, and W. H. Payne and Q. C. Babcock, Constables—all by appointment. April 15, 1865, the Trustees held a meeting jointly with the Trustees of Harlan Township, for the purpose of dividing the road work on the township line. The Trustees for 1867 were Alden Mitchell, B. N. Johnson and E. B. Nichols, with John Bills as Clerk. October 7, 1867, the boundaries of Road Districts Nos. 7, 5, 4, 11 and 8 were re-adjusted, and on the 18th, the election of Supervisor in Road District No. 7 was declared illegal, there being an excess of thirteen votes over the number of voters in that district. The Trustees, in 1868, were B. N. Johnson, E. B. Nichols and T. W. B. Stevenson, the Clerk being Q. C. Babcock. An election was held August 22, 1868, to determine whether the township should levy a tax of three per cent. in aid of the construction of the Davenport & St. Paul Railway.

For 1869, J. B. Nichols, G. W. Baker and D. P. Dawson, Trustees; D. W. Chittenden, Clerk. C. Lozier succeeded Mr. Dawson as Trustee for 1870. May 28, 1870, the question of a three per cent. tax, in aid of the Davenport & St. Paul Road was carried by a vote of ninety-three for the tax to forty-four against the measure. October 4th, various changes were made in road district boundaries. The Trustees in 1871 were F. Snedigar, A. Mitchell and B. J. Nichols; Lyman E. Mitchell, Clerk. In 1872, the Trustees were F. Snedigar, J. J. Baker and John Hobson; L. M. Stranahan, Clerk. The political leaning of the township is indicated by the fact that in 1872 Samuel J. Kirkwood received eighty-six votes for Elector at Large, while forty-four were cast for Fitz Henry Warren. The Trustees for 1873 were E. B. Nichols, D. W. Chittenden and H. W. Payne; W. M. Goodrich, Clerk. These were succeeded, in 1874, by A. A. Knight, Wm. Thompson and D. W. Chittenden, Trustees; W. M. Goodrich, Clerk. Trustees in 1875, B. J. Nichols, Wm. Thompson and L. E. Mitchell; T. D. Peterman, Clerk. In 1876, the Trustees were Benj. J. Nichols, Henry Abel and John Bills; and in 1877, B. J. Nichols, R. J. Rawson and John Bills; Mr. Goodrich being his own successor. The present Trustees are J. B. Nichols, R. J. Rawson and Finley Smith; Frank A. Pangborn, Clerk.

The various stock marks recorded are those of S. P. Babcock, Q. C. Babcock, H. S. Babcock, L. Peterman, D. W. Chittenden and George Carter.

The steam saw-mill located on Section 1 is owned by Samuel Hendrickson, and was set up in 1866. The engine has a capacity of fifteen horse power. Much walnut is sawed here, and a little pine.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the southwest part of the township was built in 1876. Rev. C. W. Burgers is Pastor.

The United Brethren also built a commodious church on Section 34, in the same year.

Smithfield is almost entirely prairie, beautifully rolling, and settled by an industrious, intelligent population. The farmers of Smithfield are anxious to have a cheese factory established in their midst, in order to make a home market for themselves, being anxious to work out of grain growing as soon as possible.

HARLAN TOWNSHIP.

Harlan, Township 92, Range 9, was one of the last townships in the county to be settled, and to be organized as a civil township. It is not so broken by bluffs and water courses as some other townships, although the south branch of the Volga runs in a northerly direction through the eastern central part. The surface is generally gently undulating prairie with a rich, productive soil.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first land entered in Township 92, Range 9, was by Henry Maynard, who entered the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 14, in 1851, but owing to his business in Illinois, he did not settle on his land until ten years later.

The first actual settlers were — Shy. — Mills and — Myers, who made claims and commenced making improvements on Section 11, but two of these soon after sold to H. Barnes, Sr., who raised a crop of wheat the next year, 1853. T. J. Dewey purchased a claim of them and settled near Mr. Barnes.

Among the early settlers of the township were William Taylor, W. B. Aylsworth, J. B. Kingsbury, C. M. Shanklin, Brown Stewart, F. M. Aylsworth, William Barnes and Andrew Walsh.

The township was organized in 1859. It then had a population of about sixty souls and seventeen legal voters.

The first election was held the second Tuesday in October, 1859, at the house of T. J. Dewey. It was 9 o'clock before a sufficient number had assembled to organize and open the polls, but at last Judges were elected and proclamation made that "The polls of this election are now open." The polls were kept open until "Uncle" Dewey's trustworthy old clock announced the hour of 6 P. M., when the votes were canvassed and the following officers declared elected by respectable majorities, viz.: T. J. Dewey, William Taylor and W. B. Aylsworth, Trustees; J. B. Kingsbury and C. M. Shanklin, Justices of the Peace; F. M. Aylsworth, Township Clerk; Brown Stewart, Andrew Walsh and William Barnes, Assessors.

The first death in the township was that of Minerva Dewey, in 1862.

The earliest school record is of a meeting of the electors of School District Township of Harlan, March 11, 1861. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Board of Directors, William Taylor. A tax of five mills was voted for school house and contingent funds.

The township is divided into nine sub-districts.

The first teacher of record was Helen Norton, who taught in a log cabin in District No. 2, commencing May 14, and closing August 14, 1860.

The first school house was erected in the Fall of 1861, of logs, near the northeast corner of the present town plat of Maynard—outside the plat.

The first teacher in it was Miss Amanda Stevens.

The first frame school house was erected in the Summer of 1862, in the northwest part of the township. Its first teacher was Miss Crawford.

MAYNARD.

In 1864, C. M. Shanklin purchased the land and built a house on the present site of Maynard.

The township of Harlan, having voted a tax to aid in the construction of the B., C. R. & N. R. R., was entitled to have a station on that road within its limits, and the town of Maynard was laid out in 1872-73, by J. J. Berkey; Randall, Surveyor; plat recorded October 10, 1873. The town was named in honor of Henry Maynard, at the suggestion of Mr. Green, the President of the Railroad Company.

The first building erected on the town site, after it was laid out, was a grain warehouse, by — Davis; the first house by Joseph Hadden.

In October, 1877, the people of Harlan were much agitated by the disappearance of Daniel Schuck, who had resided in the township ten years or over. He was last seen on the 17th of September. Schuck was a bachelor, living alone, but in that year Christ Kraft lived with him, working on the farm. On the 19th, Kraft began to haul the wheat to Maynard and sell it. He stated that Schuck had sold him the farm, and had cheated him out of \$500, by representing that the farm was mortgaged for \$500, when its incumbrance was twice that amount. Kraft soon after rented the place to another man, and disappeared also, presumably going to the pine regions in Wisconsin.

— Rich, Justice of the Peace of Maynard, held an examination, but was unable to discover the cause of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Schuck, who is now considered dead, in law, and an administrator of his estate has been appointed.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Long Grove Grange, No. 738, was organized Dec. 19, 1873, by C. H. Cooper, from Fairbanks. The first Master was George Barcoff; Overseer, Henry Maynard; Steward, Allen S. Payne; Assistant Steward, Levi Smith; Chaplain, George Rice; Lecturer, J. B. Pember; Secretary, S. T. Barnes; Treasurer, S. J. Maynard; Gate Keeper, Matthew Smith; Ceres, Laura Rich; Flora, M. C. Payne; Pomona, Martha J. Smith; Lady Assistant Steward, Adelia Pember. Charter members: Lodge has not met for two months, but still holds the charter. Last officers were: Master, Allen S. Payne; Overseer, S. J. Maynard; Steward, John Cutler; Assistant Steward, Henry Maynard; Chaplain, Edson Smith; Lecturer, Lois Cutler; Secretary, J. S. Hadden; Treasurer, Levi Smith; Gate Keeper, John Cutler; Ceres, Mrs. M. Fosket; Flora, Mrs. M. C. Payne; Pomona, Adelia Pember.

A. O. OF U. W.

Diana Lodge, No. 87, was organized Nov. 30, 1876, the charter being granted to the following officers: C. S. Older, P. M. W.; W. E. Davis, M. W.; S. P. Cushman, G. F.; J. A. Stevens, O.; C. B. Rich, Recorder; E. B. Snedigar, Financier; A. S. Payne, Receiver; H. S. Hadsell, G.; Isaiah Stansberry, J. W.; Levi Smith, O. W.; and the following charter members: O. D. Bement, J. P. J. Prendergast, Harlow Giles, O. L. Farrand, Isaiah Stansberry, Christopher First, S. H. Coon, Hiram Barnes, S. M. Goodall, J. S. Hatton, W. H. Syford, F. M. Leach, J. A. Vincent, W. H. Potter, W. E. Davis, George A. Sampson, Adam H. Weaver, S. S. Westgate, Joseph E. Beckner, Geo. Sykes. The following are the present (1878) officers, installed July 7, 1878: E. Packard, M. W.; S. M. Goodall, G. F.; H. Barnes, O.; S. P. Cushman, Receiver; Levi Smith, I. W.; J. E. Beckner, O. W. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition.

LONG GROVE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

This Association was incorporated under the general laws of Iowa, Dec. 31, 1875. Its first officers were: Henry Maynard, President; Judson A. Stevens, Vice President; E. B. Snedigar, Secretary and Treasurer. The Association erected a building, 18x30, two stories and basement, at a cost of \$1,600, in which a creamery was started, which is now operated by S. Shilling, of Manchester, who uses about 6,000 pounds of milk daily.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in July, 1864, by Rev. John Webb; Allen S. Payne, Class Leader, and John Smith, first Steward. First meetings held in what was called Long Grove School House; now held in Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. Webb remained until 1865. Rev. C. W. Burgess is the present Pastor. Church started with six members, now numbers over forty.

June 5, 1877, the corner stone of the church edifice of the Methodist Episcopal society in the "Taylor neighborhood" was laid with appropriate observances, in the presence of a large assemblage. An address was made by Rev. R. W. Prebles, of Fayette. In the stone were deposited a Bible, Church Hymn Book, Methodist Almanac for 1877, copies of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, *Fayette News*, Church Discipline, names of the Building Committee and the contributors to the building fund. The stone was squared by Thomas Hunt,

of Fayette. The church was built the same season, by Robertson & West. The church was formally dedicated September 2, the services being conducted by Rev. Dr. Rhea, of Cedar Falls, assisted by the Pastor, Rev. C. W. Burgess. Rev. Messrs. Hurd, Anderson and Scobey were also present. The cost of the building was \$1,984.

The Presbyterian Church was organized August 12, 1877, by Rev. A. K. Baird, from Wyoming, Jones County, Iowa. Mr. H. L. Hadsell, Elder. It was built in the Fall of 1877; is 36x50 feet. The Maynard Union Sunday school, Superintendent, Mr. G. W. Burdick, was established in April, 1878. First Pastor, Rev. Mr. McMullen, who preached here about a year, commencing in the Spring of 1877—before organization. The church was dedicated February 10, 1878, by Rev. A. K. Baird, assisted by Revs. French and McMullen. Rev. Mr. French is the present Pastor—every two weeks—from Independence. Sunday School officers—Assistant Superintendent, Allen S. Payne; Secretary, A. Pilcher; Treasurer, Mrs. Amelia Maynard; Librarian, W. E. Davis.

The corner stone of the Presbyterian church building at Maynard was laid on Saturday, September 29, 1877, after prayer and scripture reading by Rev. Mr. Burgess, and an address by Rev. D. Russell. Deposited in the stone were copies of nearly all the county newspapers, and a summary pertaining to the building, compiled from the church records. The building, now completed, is 34x50 feet, and will seat 300 persons. The edifice cost about \$2,000.

The United Brethren Church was organized in March, 1878, by Rev. Mr. McCormick; meet every two weeks. Mr. Sawyer is Leader, and Mr. Josiah Davis is Steward. Meetings are held in school house. Sunday school every Sunday. Superintendent, Dow Conrad; Reuber Pember, Assistant Superintendent; Librarian, Mr. Packard. Fourteen members.

FREMONT TOWNSHIP.

The first settler within the boundaries of Township 91, Range 10, was Carmi Hickox, who, on the 17th of May, 1853, located on Section 17, on the edge of the Little Wapsie timber, and but a little way from that stream, where he erected his cabin. His nearest neighbor lived three miles south; the next nearest was three miles north, and other settlers were about fifteen miles east.

The first birth in this township was the posthumous son of Carmi and Electra Hickox, Hiram C., who still lives in the township, a support to his mother in her declining years.

The next settler was Bartlett Obenchain, who came in the Fall of 1853, and the next Spring rented Mrs. Hickox's farm.

In 1854, Joshua Birch settled at what is now called Corbly's Grove; and during the Fall of that year, Philip Obenchain, Easton Ship and John Fortsch also made locations.

In 1855, Peter Corbly settled at the grove which now bears his name. The other accessions during that year were A. B. Dickey, S. S. Leach, N. W. Spears and L. C. Dudley. Mr. Dudley built his first mansion of hay; but, during the same year, built a frame house—the first in the township—the lumber for which was hauled from a mill four miles north of West Union, about twenty-eight miles away.

The order of the County Judge, establishing the township of Fremont, is dated November 4, 1856, and on the 6th of April, 1857, the first election was

held—S. S. Leech, S. R. Maclay and P. M. Corbly officiating as Judges; L. J. Curtis and N. W. Spears, Clerks. The place of meeting was at the house of R. W. Lawrence, then occupied by A. Ritchie. The officers chosen were H. W. Zimmerman, Justice; John Strong, S. R. Maclay and J. Burch, Trustees; L. C. Dudley, Clerk; C. Cline, R. W. Lawrence, Constables. It is said that the name of Fremont was bestowed at the suggestion of N. W. Spears. Other names proposed were "Little Wapsie" and "Jackson."

At the first meeting of the Trustees, a resolution was passed, calling upon the Trustees of Oran for a division of the road money, voted prior to the separation of the two townships.

The first school officers were elected in December, 1856: P. M. Corbly, President; N. W. Spears, Secretary; P. M. Obenchain, Treasurer. N. W. Spears taught school during the same Winter, in his own house, for a salary of \$10 a month. He had seventeen pupils enrolled, some of them going a distance of three miles. When a heavy storm would rise, the teacher would keep his pupils all night. P. P. Obenchain kept an evening school during the same Winter.

The first school house was built of logs, in the Fall of 1857, the citizens generally contributing labor to forward the enterprise.

In August, 1857, the election was held at the house of N. W. Spears. Twenty-seven votes were cast, indicating a Democratic preponderance of nine.

The first lawsuit, after the township was organized, was before John Strong, Justice of the Peace, in which John McCunniff was plaintiff and Nathan King defendant, the suit being on a promissory note. The trial was held January 5, 1858, with judgment for plaintiff.

Rev. James Burch, a Baptist minister, held the first religious services in the township at the house of E. Ship, in the Spring of 1856. Mr. Burch was a local character, who is said to have learned to read after he was married. The Elder was very fond of hunting, and would occasionally hunt and preach on the same expedition.

Rev. Mr. Allen, of West Union, a United Brethren minister, and Rev. H. W. Zimmerman, a Methodist, held meetings during the Autumn of the same year.

The United Brethren Church was organized, in the Spring of 1857, by Rev. Mr. Murphy. The first members were P. M. Corbly and wife, John Strong and wife, Richard Lawrence, Oliver Kelly and wife, John Bessey and wife.

The Methodist Church was organized, at the same time and place, by Rev. Mr. White, of Greeley's Grove Circuit, the members being H. W. Zimmerman and wife, N. W. Spears and wife, Joseph Chichester and wife and Mrs. Angeline Morehouse. The moving cause of the organization of both these churches was a very successful revival held just before.

Rev. Peter Colgrove settled in Fremont in the Spring of 1859, and, during the Summer, baptized five persons in the Wapsie. He brought the first melodeon to the township. Mr. Colgrove died in August, 1860.

The first marriage in the township was solemnized by H. W. Zimmerman, in October, 1859, the parties being S. R. Maclay and Miss Elizabeth Corbly.

The construction of a mill was begun, in 1856, by James Obenchain, but he disposed of the property, before much work was done, to Joseph Chichester, who selected another site—on Section 30—and completed the mill.

In 1860, Mill Post Office was established, with Mr. Chichester as Postmaster.

Three road districts were established about the time the township was organized. In March, 1858, another district was established.

Early in 1857, A. B. Dickey donated an acre of ground on the southeast part of his farm for a cemetery, and the first interment therein was the remains of a child of Nathan King.

The brick school house on Section 33 was built in the Fall of 1859, by Peter Colgrove, assisted by James F. Babcock, the latter teaching the school the following Winter.

The "White" school house was erected, the following year, by H. L. Matthews. First teacher, S. C. Beck.

The "Red" school house was built, the same year, by Charles Goodrich. First teacher, N. W. Mallery.

The "McSweeny" building was constructed in 1867, by E. T. Older. First teacher, Anna M. Older.

The "Baker" school house was not built till 1869. Mrs. Augusta Baker was the first teacher.

During the war, a Soldiers' Aid Society was formed, the officers of which were: Mrs. N. W. Spears, President; Mrs. L. C. Dudley, Secretary; Mrs. E. T. Older, Treasurer. The society did very much in collecting and forwarding needed supplies to the boys at the front, who were enduring the privations and dangers incident to the soldier's life.

A union Sabbath school was organized in 1864, with John Dickman as Superintendent.

In January, 1876, as Dennis Madigan and his brother, residents of Fremont, were loading logs, between Cornhill and Wadena, a huge log escaped, by the breaking of a chain, rolling back upon Dennis and breaking his leg in three or four places, from the effects of which he died a day or two after.

The Methodist Episcopal Church edifice, in this township, was dedicated for worship June 30, 1878, Rev. R. Swearingen, Presiding Elder, officiating. After the services, a basket dinner was disposed of in the grove near the church.

OELWEIN.

(Jefferson Township.)

This flourishing town, located on Section 21, dates its birth from 1873, when it sprang into existence with almost the same rapidity that characterized the building of Aladdin's palace in the Arabian tale. There were no genii present, however, save the spirit of the age, which has a strange facility in despoiling one town of its business in order to lay the foundation of a new and more flourishing one. The place was first named Hazleton; but the name was soon dropped, and the name of a respected German farmer and pioneer settler of Jefferson Township substituted.

The first buildings erected in Oelwein were constructed hastily, in October, 1873, by business men of Independence, who were anxious to retain the profitable business they had enjoyed from this part of Fayette County.

King & Kenyon were the first to begin business, their building being stocked with hardware. N. O. Lawton opened a stock of dry goods soon after, and M. A. Campbell started in the grocery trade in the same building.

Before New Year's, 1874, Mr. Von Ferber and Applegate Brothers started stores, and quite with the same promptness. J. C. Miller removed his building from Otsego and started a drug store, and Irvin & Bennett built a frame structure, 25x40 feet, to be used as an agricultural warehouse. L. Ellingwood, M. Freeman and D. Madison began the blacksmithing business.

The post office was removed from Otsego by Dr. Pattison, which practically ended that village.

A lumber yard was started, also. The Jefferson House was completed November 1st by J. H. Kerwin, and it was not till the 12th that the railway depot was completed. Thomas Hansen erected a building, which was occupied by L. Soener as a harness shop, and another was completed by Benjamin Davis. Three grain warehouses were also made ready for business about the same time.

Sixteen buildings, all but one representing some kind of business, having been got ready in about as many weeks, the town began to attract attention as a desirable business location, and in the next two years the growth was almost wonderful. At the end of 1876, the town boasted of about forty business men or firms.

A newspaper—the *Oelwein Clipper*—had been established, but its proprietor lacked the “snap” to grow up with the town, although it gave him a hearty support.

A bank, owned by Hoagland & Jamison, had begun operations, and, in 1876, drew \$13,000 of exchange—an indication of the importance of Oelwein as a shipping town for stock and grain.

In 1874, the members of Jefferson Grange built a good sized grain elevator, at a cost of \$4,000.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Free-Will Baptist.—This society built a church in 1875 on Frederick street, which cost, when completed, \$1,200. The society was organized in March, 1875, with thirteen members, under the ministration of Rev. C. B. Messer. In May following, the subscription for the church edifice was started, and the work began in June under the direction of P. R. Hillman, H. W. Saunders and N. Howell as Building Committee. The church was completed in November, and dedicated the following month, Prof. G. S. Bradley, of Wilton Collegiate Institute, officiating. Rev. C. B. Messer remained as Pastor for some time after. Rev. H. J. Brown is now in charge, having been installed Jan. 1, 1878. R. W. Bell, H. W. Saunders and Jesse ——— are the Trustees.

United Presbyterian.—This society was organized in Irvin's Hall, Sept. 24, 1875, by Rev. J. Sawhill, sixteen persons enrolling themselves. The first Elders chosen were John McLachlan and William Edgar; Trustees, John Jamison, John McLachlan and James Colvin. The subscription for the church building was mainly obtained by the solicitations of Mrs. George Brown and Mrs. William Kennedy. The edifice was completed at a cost of \$2,500, July 25, 1876, and dedicated Jan. 28, 1877, Rev. D. Russell, of Manchester, preaching the sermon on that occasion. A. McMillan, the present Pastor, preached here as a missionary worker July 1, 1875.

Roman Catholic.—The first meeting held by the communicants of this faith to deliberate on the question of building a house of worship was held in June, 1876. The project was agreed to, and James Connelly, John McDonough and J. H. Kirwin were chosen a Building Committee, who proceeded to business by awarding the contract to B. Little. The church is completed, but has not yet been dedicated. Its cost is about \$1,500. Rev. T. Murtha, of Fairbanks, is Pastor.

Regular Predestinarian Baptist.—This society, in age, ranks among the first organized in the southwestern part of the county, having been formed in 1855, under the direction of Elders Cottrell and Burch. J. B. Burch is the

present Elder; L. M. Burch, Deacon; Asahel Hancock, Clerk. Meetings are held on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This body was organized in 1874, with twelve members, by Rev. Jacob Heald. Rev. R. Wolf is Pastor the present year. The Trustees of the society are M. Freeman, C. Hughson, B. H. Bennett.

The First Universalist Church of Oelwein.—Formed in April, 1876, through the efforts of Rev. W. J. Hicks, of Strawberry Point, with ten members. The membership has since increased to eighteen. Occasional meetings are held in the Presbyterian Church. The officers are William Bunce and E. J. Harvell, Deacons; P. L. Champlin, John H. Miller, William Bunce, Trustees; Mrs. P. M. Champlin, Clerk.

The Baptist Church.—Re-organized in September, 1877, a previous society having become dormant. The present society was formed by the exertions of Rev. L. Ellingwood, and is now in a flourishing condition. Meetings are held every other Sunday at the Presbyterian Church. J. W. Drayton is Deacon; Mrs. Clara Slocum, Clerk.

The Union Sabbath School.—This school meets at the Presbyterian Church, the average attendance of pupils being about seventy. Mrs. Mary E. McMillan is Superintendent; S. C. Kenyon, Assistant; Mrs. Anna Parish, Secretary; Miss T. McCurdy, Treasurer. Eight teachers give instruction.

Young Men's Christian Association.—This society was formed Dec. 1, 1877, with Rev. A. McMillan as President; Rev. R. Wolf, Vice President; Samuel Irvin, Secretary; S. C. Kenyon, Treasurer. Since that time, Rev. Mr. Wolf has resigned, his place being filled by Rev. John Brown. The Board of Directors is composed of Jason Nicholas, G. S. Furwald, J. W. Drayton, Mrs. F. Clark, Mrs. Slocum and Miss T. McCurdy. The Association meets once a month for the transaction of business, and weekly meetings are held at the Presbyterian Church. Including ladies, there are forty-five members.

SOCIETIES.

Hebron Lodge, No. 374, A., F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation March 4th, 1876, with ten members, all of whom were provided with an office, as follows: F. C. Kenyon, W. M.; B. Davis, S. W.; Henry Winett, J. W.; D. O. Hill, Treasurer; Phil Kane, Secretary; Wm. Bentley, S. D.; George Smith, J. D.; G. H. Murray, S. S.; E. D. Rogers, J. S.; L. Fraas, Tiler.

Oelwein Lodge, No. 294, I. O. O. F., was organized by District Deputy W. A. Chase, Oct. 25th, 1874, with seven charter members. George Minkler was first N. G.; E. J. Harvel, V. G.; Wm. Bentley, Secretary; Mr. Wolf, Treasurer. The present officers are: Dr. I. Pattison, N. G.; G. W. Jamison, V. G.; L. D. Wellman, Recording Secretary; William Bentley, Permanent Secretary; H. A. Miller, Treasurer.

Columbia Lodge, No. 83, A. O. U. W., was organized by W. H. Burford, D. D. G. M., August 23, 1876, with twenty-nine charter members. The Lodge has now nearly forty members. Meets on Wednesday evenings. The officers are: W. H. Perry, P. M. W.; M. A. Campbell, M. W.; A. H. Blackman, F.; I. Pattison, O.; E. J. Christman, Guide; B. A. Barnes, Recorder; E. A. Haskell, Financial Secretary; John Jamison, Recording Secretary; E. Sparks, J. W.; E. J. Harwell, O. W.

Oelwein Lodge, No. 44, I. O. G. T., was instituted by Deputy H. Rickel, with nineteen members. E. L. Williamson was the first W. C. T.; Frank Paign, W. S.; S. A. Kinyon is now W. C. T. The lodge has about ninety members.

Jefferson Grange, No. 687, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized Nov. 22, 1872, with twenty-nine members: Alva Smith was made Master; G. E. Champlin, O.; Levi Joy, Lecturer; Minor Paign, Steward; N. S. Burch, Assistant Steward; Rev. C. N. Martin, Chaplain; Chris. Smith, Treasurer; G. W. Smith, Secretary; Hiram Hanson, Gate Keeper; Amanda Martin, Ceres; Susan Westcott, Flora; Susan Smith, Pomona; Hannah Paign, Lady Assistant Steward. Wm. Bentley is now Master; W. S. Preble, O.; B. H. Bennett, Lecturer; Abel Bentley, Steward; G. S. Moore, Assistant Steward; Alva Smith, Chaplain; B. H. Bennett, Treasurer; P. L. Champlin, Secretary; John Hockings, Gate Keeper; Susan Smith, Ceres; Maria Bennett, Pomona; Mrs. P. M. Champlin, Flora; Mrs. E. J. Bentley, Lady Assistant Steward. The Grange has thirty-six members. Meets Tuesday evenings before full moon.

MILITARY.

Company F, Fourth Regiment, Iowa National Guard, was organized May 14th, 1878, and E. L. Williamson was made Secretary and Treasurer of the Company. As soon as practicable after the first meeting, uniforms were procured. The Company is armed with Springfield breech-loading rifles, has its armory in Centennial Block, and meets twice a week for drill, in which it is becoming rapidly proficient.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first and second Winters of Oelwein's existence, its school population had to depend on a school house outside of the town. The Independent District of Oelwein was formed, on the call of the Township District officers, April 24, 1875. S. C. Kenyon and W. M. Irwin were elected Directors, and a ten-mill tax was voted at the same meeting.

The first school taught under the independent organization was in the Winter of 1875-6, a term of four months; H. C. Bishop, teacher.

In March, 1876, I. Bear, H. Minnett, B. H. Bennett and Gus. Oelwein were added to the Board. Miss A. M. Hough and Miss T. M. McCurdy taught the Spring term of the school, which was graded also by the Board. The same ladies taught another term in the Fall, supported by subscription.

In September, the Board bonded the district for \$650, for the purpose of buying a building. The height of the building was increased, at an added cost of \$300.

In March, 1877, Minor Paign, James Kerwin and A. McMillan were chosen Directors, to succeed Messrs. Minnett, Bennett and Kenyon.

The present Board is composed of A. McMillan, President; E. J. Harwell, Secretary; H. Hoagland, Treasurer; Minor Paign, Fred. B. Nute, H. C. Holtenbeck, G. A. Oelwein, H. W. Saunders, Directors.

OTSEGO.

(Jefferson Township.)

This little village was laid out in 1856, on the northwest corner of Section 34. A post office, named Jefferson, was established here, about the same time, but it was soon after re-christened with the cognomen borne by the town. Mr. Woods opened a store here, and kept the post office till his death, which occurred about 1860.

The first blacksmith was D. Hayes. The second store was started in this place by B. H. Bennett, followed by another kept by H. S. Day.

Later on, Mr. Bennett formed a partnership with L. L. Carpenter, by which means the stock of goods was much increased—a great convenience to the neighborhood, which was then far distant from any considerable town. Mr. Bennett removed to Oelwein in 1873.

The advent of the railroad in Jefferson Township, passing within sight of Otsego, and the location of the depot two miles away, has prevented this hamlet from growing larger, at least for many years.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

The first settler in Township 91, Range 9, was William Bunce, now residing in Buchanan County, who made his claim and did some breaking in the Summer of 1848.

The next to make locations were William Pitkin and Mr. Potter, who settled late in 1851, and built a cabin on Section 35, on or near the spot formerly occupied by an Indian camp.

Daniel Greeley began to build a saw-mill in 1851, which he completed the following year. He was then living in Buchanan County, where he married Almira Sayles, and from whence he removed to his mill, when he had a house ready for his bride. He died the following year.

In 1852, Rev. James Burch and Isom Edwards settled in this township. The former was a Baptist clergyman. His family was composed of six sons and two daughters. In the Summer of 1853, Mr. Edwards became sick, and died in the September following, his remains being interred in what is now Oelwein Cemetery.

In 1853, Benedict Belt settled and built a cabin, but soon after, becoming dissatisfied, he disposed of his place and left. The same year, Aaron Belt and Malachi Clow also chose homes in this fertile and attractive neighborhood. The same year the population was swelled by the arrival of Asbury Belt, Thomas Beckley and Judson Jarrett.

The additions in 1854 were John Burch, Walter Sparks, E. W. Clark and James Holroid and others. The same year, A. G. Wickoff began to improve the place he had entered in 1851, but did not permanently settle on it till 1856. Mr. Wickoff was a surveyor by profession.

The first election was held in August, 1854, at the house of A. Elridge. The Judges were James Burch, Thomas Beckley and A. Elridge; Samuel Herrold, Clerk. Fourteen votes were cast, and the officers chosen were A. Elridge, James Burch, J. B. Morehouse, Trustees; E. W. Clark, Clerk; Thomas Beckley, Frederick Oelwein, Justices; Lewis Burch, Constable.

The township received its name during the day, the appellation of "Hoosier" being rejected for the more statesmanlike title of "Jefferson."

The first marriage celebrated in the township was that of Mr. N. Burch and Miss Louisa Garrett, in 1855.

In the Fall of 1854, the settlers decided that the time had come to erect a temple of learning, where the sciences based on "Webster's Elementary," "Ray," "Mitchell" and "Primer" could be taught and exemplified. Each settler agreed to haul a specified number of logs to the spot agreed upon, and when all were drawn, they met and raised the edifice, covering it with a "shake" roof. The interior was finished with seats made of slabs. The desks were basswood boards, fastened to three of the walls, so that the pupils, when they desired to improve in penmanship, would face about, and *vice versa*

when they were ready to study other lessons. The upholstering of the desks and seats was done with a jack plane.

J. G. Woods settled about the same time, and Mr. Beckley, believing the former to be well qualified for the office to which he had just been elected, resigned the office of Justice and had Mr. Woods appointed in his place. Two cases only appear of record as having been tried before Justice Woods, which were transcribed by Justice Bennett, who adds a memorandum that the docket of his predecessor consisted of one sheet of paper.

Thomas Hanson came all the way from Yorkshire, England, to Jefferson, in the Spring of 1857, bringing with him his wife and three children. This new settler was very poor. He had neither team nor wagon, and very little money. He had ten acres of breaking done, which he paid partly in work and partly in cash. The next Spring, to plant his crop, he must have a team. He borrowed some money and bought a yoke of two-year-old steers. His vehicle was a rude sled, made by himself. With this very insufficient outfit, he got through the year 1858 as best he could; but he has now reaped a rich reward, for he has acquired a handsome competence in twenty years, in spite of his unpromising beginning.

The first Fourth of July celebration was held near the Beckley school house, in 1860. On this occasion, James Beckley was badly burned by the explosion of a quantity of loose powder.

In June, 1864, Gen. Bell had a team of horses stolen about 8 o'clock in evening, from a shed where he had left them stand to cool off. Diligent search was made, but the animals were never recovered.

The third school house in the township (log) was built in 1864, but in 1867 five frame school houses were erected in Jefferson, costing an average of seven hundred dollars each.

The present officers of Jefferson Township are A. J. Farley, Isaac Scott and Homer Saunders, Trustees; George W. Smith, Clerk; Dr. W. Chase and E. J. Harwell, Justices; Minor Paign and R. A. Hackett, Constables; Jared Baldwin, Assessor.

The old township records were destroyed by order of the Trustees, two or three years since.

ORAN TOWNSHIP.

Township 91, Range 10, forming the southwestern subdivision of Fayette County, was first settled by an Irishman, whose name is now forgotten. This waif from the "Emerald Isle" built a little cabin and did some breaking on Section 17, probably in 1853. He did not remain long, however. This cabin was afterward occupied by William Way, now residing in Fayette.

Those who followed the Irish settler above alluded to, were J. J. Roberts and Mr. Furcht.

The immigration during 1853 and 1854 was considerable, among them being Mr. Shippe, P. McCunniff, O. C. Kent, L. D. Wellman and others.

The first death occurring in the township was that of an emigrant, who, being sick, breathed his last in his wagon, and was buried at his last camping place. Old settlers do not recall his name, and it is probable that his death occurred in 1852.

The first marriage consummated was that of L. D. Wellman to Caroline Roberts; Lyman Curtis, Justice of the Peace, pronouncing the words of admonition and union, October 5, 1856.

The next wedding was that of John Minton to Betsey Kent, in the Winter of 1857-58.

The second death in the township was that of Mrs. O. C. Kent, in 1857. Her father was a Mormon Elder, and possessed the gift of "laying on of hands." The father visited her while she lay sick, but his power for once proved ineffectual.

The first school was held in a part of P. McCuniff's house, in the Winter of 1855-56, J. J. Roberts, teacher.

The following Summer, a school house was built near McCuniff's, Charles Robertson, builder. Charles Bennett wielded the birch therein during the Winter of 1857-58.

A Baptist Church was organized in Oran, in December, 1855, with nine members. The first meeting was held at the house of Simon Schults. J. F. Reardon was selected as Moderator, and J. H. Ross, Clerk.

The first church edifice was under the auspices of Methodist Protestants, near the north line of the township, in 1856. Charles Robinson did the carpenter work. The foundation was laid and the plastering done by Mr. Johnson.

P. W. Hough built a saw-mill on Section 28, the same year.

A careful search, by R. J. Young, Clerk, has brought to light the order creating the civil township, of which the following is a copy :

To L. J. CURTIS, Greeting ;

Whereas, The County Court of Fayette County, Iowa, has formed a new township under the name of Oran, and embracing the Townships 91 and 92 north, in Range 10 west, you are hereby authorized to call an election, by posting up notices in three of the most public places in the township, to be holden at the house of E. C. Abbott, on the first Monday in April, 1855, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing the following officers, to wit : Two Justices of the Peace, two Constables, three Trustees, one Clerk, one Supervisor of Roads, one Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, one Recorder for the County, one Assessor, and a vote on the Prohibitory Liquor Law ; and this shall be your sufficient warrant.

By order of the County Court.

GABRIEL LONG, *County Judge.*

The first election was held at the house of E. C. Abbott, on the 2d day of April, 1855.

This township has made material progress since its first settlement, twenty-five years ago. Its population in 1875 was composed of 148 families, with an aggregate of 776 souls. In that year, there were 13,112 acres in cultivation, yielding, among other crops, 51,843 bushels of wheat, 80,793 bushels of corn and 1,087 bushels of flax-seed. There were 637 milch cows, producing 48,605 pounds of butter, and 1,946 head of swine.

PUTNAM TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement made in Township 91 north, Range 7, was by a man named Serving, in 1850, on Section 24. Serving soon after sold his claim to the Harrows, who, like him, remained but a short time. J. Brun bought out one of them and became the first permanent settler. Some of the first settlers in this township succeeded in getting their lands at 75 cents an acre.

Preparatory to the organization of Putnam Township, named in honor of the hero of Revolutionary fame, the County Judge ordered an election to be held in April, 1855. The election was held, but the Clerk neglected to make a return as the law required, and the organization was necessarily deferred till the following year. The electors voting in 1855 were R. Aldrich, Sr., R. Aldrich, Jr., Mr. McNary, W. C. Hicks, J. Hollowell, J. B. Squires, J. L.

Bruce and J. C. Folsom. Another election was ordered by the Judge for April, 1856, at which time the organization was completed, the meeting being held at the house of Samuel Joy. J. B. Squires and Samuel Probasco were elected Justices; Samuel Westcott, Joseph Hallowell, W. S. Warner, Trustees; Alva Bush, Clerk; Samuel Westcott, Assessor; J. Rowley, Mr. Canfield, Constables; Patrick Bears, Road Supervisor. W. S. Warner, Albert Bush and Joseph Hallowell sat as Judges, and Joseph Hallowell and Alva Bush officiated as Clerks. C. G. Wheeland, W. Hicks, Jay and James Squires also attended the election.

In 1858, a Board of School Directors, composed of Solomon Joy, J. B. Squires and L. H. Abbott, was chosen, who proceeded to organize three school districts. The first school was taught by Mrs. Rowley in No. 1, for the pecuniary emolument of \$1.00 per week. The next school was in No. 3, followed by a term held in No. 2. Sub-District No. 4 was organized in 1859, and in the next two years, Nos. 5, 6 and 7 were formed. No. 11 was not set off till 1871.

The first school house was purchased from Orvil Wood for \$30.00, for No. 4.

October 18, 1873, a petition was presented to the Board, signed by eighty-two voters, asking for a dissolution of the Township District system, and that the sub-districts be allowed to organize under the independent system. The election was held in December, and a majority given for the change.

The township is now well settled, and every school district has suitable educational facilities. Up to about 1870, the farmers of Putnam made grain raising their principal reliance, but since that time much attention has been given to dairying, from which business they are receiving very satisfactory returns. For two or three years after the first settlement of the township, their grain had to be hauled to Dubuque, Elkader or McGregor, a long and tedious journey, but since 1860, railroads have been built within a few miles, and the towns of Strawberry Point, Brush Creek, Independence and Manchester give ample facilities for marketing their produce.

C. G. Wheeland, who was one of the first voters in Putnam, on reaching Dubuque, left his family there and started on foot to find a home to suit him, making a long trip through Iowa and Minnesota. Passing over the beautiful prairie composing this part of Fayette County, and observing the fertility of the soil, he selected his future home and proceeded without further delay to Dubuque to enter it.

The township contains a post office, several church organizations, and Sabbath schools are organized in most of the school districts. One lawyer and one physician attend to the legal and the physical needs of the community.

There are three butter factories or creameries in operation. Brayton & Castle started business in 1876, and at the present time employ three hands and make about 280 pounds of butter per day, which is shipped to New York. C. G. Wheeland & Co. and J. A. Harris are also in the same business, and in this industry, Putnam at present takes precedence over any other township in the county.

September 1, 1871, Samuel Morley was killed by being caught in the coupling of his own threshing machine, his ribs being torn loose from the backbone.

This township (91-7), is in the southeastern corner of the county, and is nearly all beautifully rolling prairie, watered by a few small streams. There is a little timber near the southeast corner.

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT

Of Personal Property in Fayette County, Iowa, for the year 1878.

TOWNSHIPS.	Horses.	Value.	Mules and Asses.	Value.	Cattle.	Value.	Fat Cattle.	Value.	Sheep.	Value.	Swine.	Value.
Auburn	436	\$16375	19	\$875	1084	\$8771	.....	.....	216	\$157	1175	\$3016
Banks	287	10760	4	200	697	5211	.....	.....	61	47	416	849
Bethel	383	12071	18	785	746	6759	.....	.....	628	472	528	1113
Center	441	12625	24	655	975	8267	.....	.....	356	268	942	2412
Clermont	526	12485	4	150	872	6854	.....	.....	154	129	887	1718
Clermont Incorporat'n	70	1583	.....	.....	108	1040	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	172
Dover	537	19670	39	1650	1100	9162	.....	.....	926	765	1087	2210
Eden	540	17030	15	775	1358	10883	.....	.....	183	133	959	2054
Fairfield	603	17964	9	300	1512	12323	.....	.....	376	291	1903	4510
Fayette	144	4940	8	300	145	1272	.....	.....	4	8	84	252
Fremont	464	15258	12	500	1212	9201	.....	.....	42	33	1390	3386
Harlan	464	11160	39	825	1088	8779	3	33	317	227	1275	3060
Illiria	497	15050	32	1115	897	7178	.....	.....	575	445	2301	6425
Jefferson	519	13895	7	165	1291	10371	.....	.....	248	184	1394	2962
Oran	498	16170	18	615	1265	9890	.....	.....	39	28	2057	5281
Pleasant Valley	510	17536	18	835	880	7391	.....	.....	213	164	1268	3246
Putnam	625	18220	3	90	1886	14816	.....	.....	310	237	1250	2918
Scott	429	13495	9	430	1013	7848	4	52	85	65	1034	2594
Smithfield	561	14344	27	865	1406	10331	.....	.....	190	140	610	1157
Westfield	444	13650	15	520	1047	8054	.....	.....	487	364	1639	4994
West Union	626	22615	17	730	1298	10672	.....	.....	968	715	2528	7006
W. Union Incorporat'n	217	6695	3	115	150	1320	.....	.....	23	18	71	184
Windsor	539	18250	.....	.....	1473	11532	4	32	710	529	970	2072
Total	10360	\$321841	340	\$12495	23503	\$187925	11	\$117	7111	\$5424	25850	\$63591

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.	Vehicles.	Value.	Merchandise.	Manufactures.	Money & Credits.	Furniture.	Corporation Stocks.	Farming Utensils.	Other Taxable Property.	Acres of Forest Trees.	Acres of Fruit Trees.	Total Personal Property.
Auburn	22	\$364	\$4680	\$1750	\$8700	\$150	.....	.....	\$1271	1	6	\$46091
Banks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	17567
Bethel	20	550	.....	.....	2500	.....	.....	.....	851	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25101
Center	29	640	4780	1100	5605	.....	.....	.....	2524	9	373 $\frac{1}{2}$	38876
Clermont	29	750	.....	.....	1900	940	.....	150	24	2	803 $\frac{1}{4}$	25101
Clermont Incorporat'n	25	835	6095	1200	20505	.....	500	.....	1411	.....	.....	33341
Dover	10	239	1400	.....	26060	.....	.....	.....	276	.....	34	61432
Eden	32	765	4117	.....	8650	.....	.....	.....	1550	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	49957
Fairfield	50	966	10535	.....	27355	.....	.....	.....	1107	.....	.....	75351
Fayette	73	1765	12610	.....	10840	3099	.....	.....	3939	1	.....	39011
Fremont .....	.....	.....	200	.....	4490	.....	.....	.....	573	.....	.....	33641
Harlan	1	25	5285	.....	3890	.....	.....	.....	1646	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	34940
Illiria	27	635	2725	.....	3800	910	.....	.....	670	1	39	38953
Jefferson	40	1060	14250	.....	12106	80	.....	140	3063	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	58276
Oran	18	415	.....	.....	3457	.....	.....	.....	1212	31	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	37068
Pleasant Valley	73	1191	12048	2705	29663	25	.....	66	3993	6	32	78863
Putnam .....	.....	.....	.....	300	2110	.....	.....	.....	1045	64	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	39736
Scott	14	290	.....	.....	1017	.....	.....	.....	721	24	7	26512
Smithfield	9	340	.....	.....	4575	.....	.....	.....	936	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	32688
Westfield	6	145	300	1600	1603	380	.....	.....	1102	.....	.....	32712
West Union	28	880	2152	1450	28710	.....	.....	.....	2826	4	22	77756
W. Union Incorporat'n	155	4314	23395	400	66833	6850	52182	970	6730	.....	.....	170006
Windsor	3	50	.....	.....	5500	.....	.....	203	1301	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	39469
Total	664	\$16201	\$104572	\$10505	\$280369	\$12425	\$52682	\$1529	\$38771	363	446 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$1108447

TABULAR STATEMENT,

*Showing the Valuation and Tax Levied in Fayette County, Iowa,
For the Year 1877.*

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS OR CITIES.	Valuation as Determined by County Board.	Total Equalized by State Board.	State Tax.	County Tax.	County Poll Tax.	School Tax.	Road Tax.	School House Tax.	District Tax.
Auburn	\$ 222885	\$ 267462	\$ 519 34	\$ 1038 68	\$ 85 00	\$ 259 67	\$ 301 55	\$ 492 36	\$ 1511 13
Banks	143006	171607	331 90	663 80	42 50	165 95	265 32	.....	.....
Bethel	151285	181542	344 53	689 13	65 00	172 24	297 89	637 45	1567 81
Center	185625	222750	468 26	936 52	80 50	234 13	479 31	453 50	1283 94
Clermont	200662	240794	695 83	1391 66	175 50	347 92	358 97	521 84	2008 19
Clermont City	83439	100126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dover	227514	273016	518 12	1036 28	125 00	259 06	86 28	194 89	1300 68
Eden	190325	228390	434 17	868 33	135 50	217 08	101 21	669 45	1124 04
Fairfield	259158	310989	611 56	1223 10	157 00	305 75	247 01	1166 73	2040 89
Fayette	120656	144787	275 84	551 66	110 00	137 93	64 22	689 50	1379 00
Fremont	159269	191122	368 94	737 87	77 50	184 48	250 20	848 51	737 86
Harlan	173818	208581	431 97	863 93	85 50	215 98	501 59	.....	2072 15
Illyria	191299	223558	442 60	885 20	117 00	221 30	207 28	2212 95	3474 40
Jefferson	226777	272132	556 56	1113 11	128 50	278 27	359 86	752 01	1576 81
Oran	162008	194409	362 01	724 04	85 00	181 01	169 90	86 16	1392 67
Pleasant Valley	240476	288571	596 80	1193 60	177 00	298 40	395 03	1548 09	2348 53
Putnam	175691	210829	401 16	802 32	90 50	200 58	152 43	.....	1532 37
Scott	143965	172758	337 08	674 15	53 50	168 54	192 41	.....	1206 92
Smithfield	175548	210657	423 67	847 35	94 50	211 83	272 84	207 36	1027 12
Westfield	208536	250243	494 14	988 28	92 50	247 07	256 58	337 38	1874 68
West Union	306426	367711	1404 11	2808 23	231 50	702 05	297 56	555 54	2376 69
West Union City	302404	362884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	217952	261542	516 55	1033 10	83 50	258 27	233 34	134 43	2195 30
	\$4468724	\$5362460	\$10535 14	\$21070 34	\$2292 50	\$5267 51	\$5490 78	\$11508 15	\$34031 18

TABULAR STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS OR CITIES.	Bridge Tax.	Insane Tax.	Poor Tax.	Corp'n Tax.	Sidewalk Tax.	Cemetery Tax.	Township Tax.	Total.
Anburn	\$ 779 01	\$ 129 84	\$ 259 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5376 25
Banks	497 87	82 98	165 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	2216 27
Bethel	516 84	86 09	172 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	4549 22
Center	702 40	117 07	234 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	4989 76
Clermont .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clermont City	1043 75	173 96	347 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	7065 54
Dover	777 26	129 55	259 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	4686 18
Eden	651 25	103 54	217 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	4526 65
Fairfield	917 31	152 87	805 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	7127 97
Fayette	413 73	68 97	137 92	419 83	66 90	.....	.....	4315 50
Fremont	553 41	92 23	184 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	4035 48
Harlan	647 95	107 99	215 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	5143 04
Illyria	664 10	110 64	221 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	8556 77
Jefferson	834 82	139 14	278 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	6017 35
Oran	543 01	90 51	181 01	.....	.....	362 01	181 01	4358 34
Pleasant Valley	895 20	149 20	298 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	7900 25
Putnam	601 73	100 29	200 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	4081 96
Scott	505 60	84 27	168 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	3391 01
Smithfield	635 52	105 91	211 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	4037 94
Westfield	741 21	123 53	247 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	5402 44
West Union .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Union City	2106 18	351 03	702 05	1226 50	21 09	.....	.....	13182 53
Windsor	774 81	129 14	258 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	5616 71
	\$15802 96	\$2632 75	\$5267 51	\$2046 33	\$87 99	\$362 01	\$181 01	\$116577 16

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY

ABBREVIATIONS.

agt.....agent
 carp.....carpenter
 clk.....clerk
 Co.....company or county
 dlr.....dealer
 far.....farmer
 gro.....grocer
 I. V. A.....Iowa Volunteer Artillery
 I. V. C.....Iowa Volunteer Cavalry
 I. V. I.....Iowa Volunteer Infantry
 lab.....laborer

mach.....machinist
 mech.....mechanic
 mer.....merchant
 mfr.....manufacturer
 mkr.....maker
 P. O.....Post Office
 prop.....proprietor
 S. or Sec.....Section
 st.....street
 supt.....superintendent
 Treas.....Treasurer

WEST UNION TOWNSHIP.

ABBOTT, ELI, farmer, Sec. 4.

AINSWORTH, LUCIAN L., attorney at law, office, corner of Vine and Elm sts., residence on Auburn street; born in Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., June 21, 1831; removed to West Union in August, 1855. Mr. A. was Captain of Co. C, 6th Iowa Cavalry, having raised the company in Fayette Co., principally; he entered the army in September, 1862; was mustered out Nov. 1, 1865. He was a member of the 8th and 9th General Assemblies, representing this district in the State Senate, also was a member of the State Legislature, 14th General Assembly; represented this Congressional District in the 44th Congress. Married Margaret E. McCool Dec. 8, 1859; she was born in Lewisburg, Penn.; they have had six children; lost one son; the living are James W., Lucretia E., Porter Lester, Willard, Joseph and Fred. Lee. Ainsworth, S. S., school teacher.

ALCORN, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 6; born Jan. 28, 1834, in Mercer Co., Penn.; in 1854, came to Fayette; in 1867, returned to Delaware Co., and returned to Fayette Co. in 1877; owns 350 acres of land, valued at \$11,000, and 82 acres in Delaware Co., valued at

\$2,000. Married Elizabeth Montgomery Sept. 7, 1865; she was born Sept. 1, 1843, in Delaware Co., Iowa; they have five children—Mary J., George E., Carrie E., Archie and William. Are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Appleman, Louis, farmer, Sec. 24.

Archer, A. J., harness maker.

Archer, L. D.

Armstrong, L., physician.

Ash, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 33.

ASH, WILLIAM, retired farmer, residence on Pine street; born Aug. 1, 1819, in Alleghany Co., Md.; Oct. 30, 1836, went to Tippecanoe Co., Ind.; in 1846, went to Wabash Co., Ind.; in 1858, came to West Union Tp., and settled on S. 33; owns 210 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Eliza A. Ashy Sept. 13, 1840; she was born Jan. 14, 1822, in Butler Co., Ohio; had nine children—Sarah E. (now Mrs. Hough), Mary E., born Sept. 1, 1844, died July 7, 1870, was the wife of A. A. Davis; Joseph C., Sibbia, born Aug. 26, 1848, died Aug. 27, 1849; Henry W., Susan E., Jennie, William H. and Nellie B. Are members of the M. E. Church. Was Assessor one year in Indiana, and a member of the Board of Supervisors; Republican.

Askey, Flem., farmer, Sec. 28.

Askey, Jas. M., farmer, Sec. 28.

ASKEY, JOHN E., farmer, Sec. 28; born April 13, 1817, in Clinton Co., Penn.; in 1820, went to Center Co.; Penn.; May 14, 1864, came to West Union; owns 225 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Harriet Mc-Masters May 20, 1847; she was born in Feb., 1827, in Center Co., Penn.; had seven children, five living—James M., Fleming, Edwin G., Eliza J., and Robert C. Are members of the M. E. Church.

Askey, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 28.

BERKEY, E. H.

BALDWIN, ENOCH, retired, res. on Elm st.; born March 10, 1785, in Morris Co., N. J.; in 1799, went to Essex Co., N. J.; in 1819, went to Newark, N. J., and then removed to Licking Co., Ohio, from there to McHenry Co., Ill., and from there to West Union, and first commenced the boot and shoe trade; continued it about three years and then engaged in a saw and grist-mill, which was his last business. Married Nancy Spear in Oct., 1854; she was born Sept. 13, 1810; died Oct. 9, 1877; had five children by a former marriage, three are living—W. M., John B. and Eliza (now Mrs. Ball). He owns fifty acres of land, with a saw-mill, about two miles east of here. Is a Republican.

BARNES, HUNTING, livery and horse training; born in Orange Co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1832; in 1842, he came to Cayuga Co., N. Y.; in 1845, came to Milwaukee, Wis.; in 1850, commenced sailing on the lakes; continued for three seasons; in 1854, went to New York and shipped on the brig Anny for San Francisco; returned the following year; in 1855, returned to Milwaukee and handled trotting horses that Fall; in 1856, he shipped on the first vessel sent to Liverpool loaded with staves from Milwaukee; returned in 1857, then came to Fayette Co., Iowa; in 1859, went to California and crossed the plains; in 1864, returned to Fayette Co.. Married Josephine Hale Nov. 18, 1864; she was born in Milwaukee Co.; have five children—Lorane E., Stella, Wilbur, Willie and

Lulu. He owns a house and lot in Fayette Co.

Barns, J. O., express.

Barns William, farmer.

BARNHART, P. A., farmer, Sec. 32; born in Center Co., Penn., May 25, 1826; in 1865, he came to West Union; owns 96 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Mary E. Austes May 21, 1861; she was born in January, 1829; had two children—James A. and William F., both dead. They are members of the M. E. Church; has been School Director.

Barnhouse, J. M., farmer, Sec. 11.

Barnhouse, William, farmer, Sec. 11.

Barrett, James, laborer.

BEANER, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 12; born in Bavaria, Germany, March 22, 1822; in 1833, came to Erie, Penn.; in 1852, came to West Union; owns 200 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Sophia M. Hantz Aug. 29, 1849; she was born in Bavaria, Germany Sept., 1821; had eleven children, nine living—Margaret, William H., John H., Maria S., Caroline, James B., Mary J., Adeline and Louisa. Are members of the United Brethren Church; is a Greenbacker; has been Road Supervisor and School Director.

Beattie, Silas, hardware.

BEIGHTOL, MATTHIAS, far. Section 18; born in Center County, Penn., Feb. 15, 1817; in 1865, came to West Union; owns 135 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Sarah Bressler March 16, 1841; she was born in Center Co., Penn., Oct. 1, 1821; had five children, four living—Fietta E. J., William J., Mary C., Annie E., and John. He enlisted in Co. E, 5th Pennsylvania Infantry; served one year and was killed at Richmond, Va., June 29, 1862. They are members of the Reformed Church. Mrs. B.'s father, John N. Bressler, was born Dec. 28, 1780, in Centre Co., Penn. He still lives there and is enjoying good health.

BELL, DAVID, retired farmer; born in Hartford Co., Md., May 1, 1808; in 1837, came to Carroll Co., Ohio; in 1849, came to Madison, Wis.; in 1851, returned to Carroll Co., and in 1855, came to Fayette Co. and settled on Sec. 19, Dover Tp.; he owns 280 acres,

valued at \$22 per acre. Married Elizabeth McAllister in 1850; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1813; have one child—Jane H. (now Mrs. Phillips). Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. Church. He is a Democrat; has held all the township offices.

BENT, CURTIS R., of the firm of Bent & Scofield, druggists, also insurance and real estate agents, residence on Sec. 8, near city limits; he owns forty acres on Sec. 8, 120 acres on Sec. 18, this township, twenty acres in Sec. 27, Auburn Township, and fifteen acres in Dover Township; born in Windham Co., Vt., Aug. 23, 1820; moved to Rock Co., Wis., in May, 1840; resided there until February, 1852, when he came to Auburn Township, Fayette Co., Iowa; lived there until March, 1855, when he came to West Union; during the time he was in Auburn, he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber; since then, he has been engaged in the farming, mercantile and real estate business; for several years he was a member of the Board of Supervisors, member of the 12th General Assembly in 1868 and 1869. His first wife was Eleanora Robinson; she died Feb. 4, 1857; two children by this marriage, both now living—Emma M. and Carrie A. His present wife, Mrs. Sarah J. Atwood (sister of first wife); they have one child—Iowa B. Mr. Bent is a member of the M. E. Church. Mrs. B. is a Baptist.

BERKEY, J. J., attorney at law; office in Berkey's building, Vine street, opposite public square; residence on Jones street; was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, Aug. 3, 1833; moved to McLean Co., Ill., in 1852; came to West Union in Oct., 1855. He was engaged in mercantile business here until 1858; studied law with Hon. Milo McGlathery, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. Entered the army, in August, 1862, as First Lieutenant of Co. A, 38th I. V. I.; was promoted to Captaincy of the company in July, 1863; mustered out in January, 1865. He has been Mayor of this city two terms, 1873 and 1874. Married Mary A. Merihugh, in 1856; she was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; they had two children—one died

in infancy; one son now living—Lewis C., born Sept. 8, 1857.

BERRY, WILL A., Deputy Recorder; was born, Jan. 25, 1852, in Troy, Penn.; in 1859, came to Williamsport Penn.; and in 1874, came to West Union; has been employed in the offices of Recorder and Auditor ever since he came here; his parents reside in Williamsport, Penn., also his sisters and brother.

Bishop, Frank, farmer Sec. 22.

Bishop, H. O., farmer.

Blair, John, laborer.

Blakesley, J. B.

BLAKESLEY, MATHEW L., watch maker and jeweler, on Elm street; was born June 10, 1846, in McHenry Co., Ill.; in 1847, came, with his parents, to Harrison Co., Ind.; in 1849, came to Kankakee Co., Ill.; in 1852, came to Clayton Co., Iowa; in 1858, returned to Kankakee Co., Ill.; in 1869, came to Fayette Co., Iowa; in 1870, returned to Kankakee Co., Ill.; same year, came to Sandusky City, Ohio; in 1872, returned to Kankakee Co., Ill.; in 1874, came to Fayette Co.; and came to West Union in 1876. Married Margaret A. Blakesley April 6, 1870; she was born in 1851, in Sandusky City, Ohio; have four children, three living—Watson R., Eliza A. and Edson L.

Bloomfield, James, farmer, Sec. 4.

Blunt, G., farmer, Sec. 1.

Blunt, James, farmer, Sec. 1.

Blunt, Jesse, farmer, Sec. 1.

Blunt, L., farmer, Sec. 1.

BOWLEY, ANDREW J., dealer in dry goods, clothing, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Peck & Heiserman's block, Vine street, opposite public square; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 3, 1830; removed to Independence, Iowa, in 1857; came to West Union in May, 1877. Married Cornelia A. Kinsley, of Vermont.

Brewer, J. S., farmer, Sec. 10.

Brown, John J., farmer, Sec. 35.

Bronsier, A., farmer Sec. 12.

Bronsier, G., farmer, Sec. 12.

Buck, C., shoemaker with J. S. Sampson. Burlington, R. E., retired farmer.

BUNTON, L. M., farmer, Sec. 33; born July 28, 1836, in Frankfort Co., Ky.; in 1839, came to Rock

Co., Wis.; in 1858, came to West Union, and settled on his present farm in 1876; owns 120 acres, valued at \$2,500. Married Amanthus Ash Oct. 11, 1865; she was born Aug. 27, 1846, in Tippecanoe Co., Ind.; have one child—Clara, born Oct. 18, 1869; enlisted in 1862, in Co. G, 38th I. V. I.; served three years; was in the battles of Vicksburg, Ft. Morgan, Ala., Mobile and others.

Butler, B., farmer.

Butler, H., far., S. 34.

Butler, Jos., far., S. 29.

BUTLER, JOSEPH, of the firm of Finch & Butler, grocers, Elm st., opposite Public Square; born near Monroe, Greene Co., Wis., April 14, 1850; July, of same year, his parents came to Westfield Tp., this county; he came to West Union, this year, 1878. Married Clara M. Kelsey, June 21, 1874; she was born in this county April 1, 1858.

Byers, Andrew, far., S. 30.

CAMP, EVANS, carpenter.

Cannon, Wm., far., Secs. 3 and 10.

Capwall, G. S., far., Secs. 21 and 22.

Carmichael, H. H., far., S. 36.

Carmichael, M. M., far., S. 36.

Carpenter, H. T., far., Secs. 1 and 12.

Carr, Burton, far., S. 27.

CARTER, F. J., shoemaker, with J. S. Sampson; born March 25, 1819, in Lancashire, Eng.; in 1857, came to West Union; first commenced business in Auburn, Fayette Co.; continued it about six months; then removed to West Union and commenced work for J. S. Sampson, and has been with him ever since. Married Ann Westfield May 1, 1837; she died the same year, and was born in 1819; second marriage to Mary Swale, June 1, 1840; she was born in 1818, in England; have one child—Elvira, now Mrs. Gardner. Mr. C. is a Roman Catholic; is also a member of the Agricultural Society.

CARTER, J. G., of the firm of J. G. Carter & Co., general dealers in agricultural implements, stone block, corner Vine and Main streets, opposite Public Square; residence on Vine street; born in Nova Scotia Nov. 5, 1822; removed with his parents to Goderich, Canada, in

1829; in 1834, they went to St. Joseph Michigan; returned to Canada in 1842 came to Detroit, Mich., in 1854, and in 1855, removed to Rockford, Ill.; came to McGregor, Iowa, in 1862; went to Conover, Iowa, in 1865, and to Cresco in 1870; came to West Union in 1875. Mr. Carter married Mary Fraser, Oct. 12, 1854; she was born in China, N. Y.; at an early age, she removed with her uncle, John D. McCall, to Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y.; they have had five sons; three died in infancy; the living are—Sidney B., George G. and John McC. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CARTWRIGHT, RICHARD, Homœopathic physician and surgeon; born in Hamilton, Canada, July 9, 1851; came to Iowa in 1859. The Doctor is a graduate of the Detroit Homœopathic College, class of 1874 and 1875. He married Cora Aiken Jan. 31, 1877; she was born at Decorah, Iowa.

Chambers, M.,

Chapman, F. H.

Clark, Peter, miller.

Clemons, David.

Colburn, A., city watchman.

Colby, J. H.

CONKEY, ALBERT B., farmer, Sec. 29; born Nov. 20, 1846, in Defiance Co., Ohio; in 1853, he came with his parents to West Union, and settled on his present farm in 1870; owns 130 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Edith Daniels Jan. 31, 1870; she was born Oct. 4, 1849, in New York; have four children—Jacob C., Geneva M., Laura B. and Lottie B., twins. Is a Republican. Has been President of the School Board, and School Director.

CONKEY, B. F., farmer, Sec. 29; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1829; in 1833, came to Ohio; in 1853, removed to Fayette Co., Iowa, and to present farm; owns 274 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Emma L. Wilder in 1852; she was born in Canada in 1828; have two children—Frank and May. Mr. Conkey is Town Assessor. Members of the United Brethren Church.

CONKEY, GEO. F., farmer, Sec. 29; born Sept. 24, 1843, in Defiance Co., Ohio; in 1853, came to West Union with his parents, and now owns the old homestead, consisting of 161 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre, etc. His father was born in 1800, and died Aug. 28, 1869; his mother was born June 1, 1808, in New York; lives with him; she is a member of the Church of the United Brethren.

Cook, David.

COOK, ELIZABETH, MRS., widow of Daniel Cook; he was born Feb. 27, 1818, in Clark Co., Ohio, and died Oct. 10, 1854, in West Union; she was born Dec. 11, 1817, in Ohio; she owns eleven acres of land inside the corporation, valued at \$2,500; has four children—Rhoda A., born Aug. 12, 1838 (now Mrs. Lambert); John, born Aug. 22, 1843; David S., born Dec. 22, 1845; Peter L., born July 30, 1848. She is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Cook carried on a general merchandise business; was one of the first merchants of West Union.

COOK, JOHN, of the firm of Owens, Cook & Co., dealers in agricultural implements and live stock; warehouse and office on Elm st., opposite Public Square; residence on Pine st. Mr. Davis was born in Cooktown, Rock Co., Wis., Aug. 22, 1844; resided in Wisconsin until 1849, when his parents removed to West Union. He married Jennie E. McClintock, Dec. 24, 1868; she was born in Chambersburg, Penn.; they have one child—Belle Marie, born Aug. 22, 1875. Mr. Cook enlisted in Co. F., 38th I. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out in Nov., 1865; served six months in 1st Missouri Battery. He is a member of the Town Council, and has been Chief of the Fire Department. His father, Daniel Cook, now deceased, was in the mercantile business for several years; his mother, Sarah Ann Cook, is still living.

Cook, John H., laborer.

Cook, John W., laborer.

Cooley, Austin, retired farmer.

Cowle, James, tailor.

COWLE, WM., of the firm of Hobson & Cowle, dealers in real estate and collection agents, Bank Block, Vine st.;

born in England Jan. 9, 1823; in 1840, he came to Bellevue, Ohio; resided there until 1854, when he came to Fayette Co., Iowa. He married Sarah E. Russell, of Ohio, Oct. 6, 1844; she died in 1846; they had one child—Wm. R.; he died in infancy, in 1846. Mr. Cowle was Deputy Clerk of the Court during the term of Joseph Hobson—from 1859 to 1869.

COX, WILLIAM, groceries and confectionery; born in England, and came to New York in 1849; came to Fayette County in 1854, and in 1864, commenced his present business. Married Anna Sackrider Feb. 21, 1869; she was born in 1832, in Ohio. Have one child—Willie, born Nov. 20, 1869. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns forty acres of land in Sec. 19, and four houses and lots in West Union. Enlisted in 1861, Co. F, 3d I. V. I.; served two years, and was discharged on account of three wounds received during the battle of Shiloh; his jaw bone was broken—this was one of the wounds.

Crosby, A., foundryman.

Crowe, Ed., farmer.

CROWE, JOHN J., farmer, Sec. 26; born Aug. 4, 1820, in the Isle of Man; in 1851, came to Boston, Mass.; in 1854, came to Chicago; in 1857, came to West Union. Owns eighty-three acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Hannah Teare May 19, 1851; she was born Oct. 10, 1831, in the Isle of Man. Had eleven children, ten living—Annie J., Fannie A., Clara B., Louise, Rebena, Fillie and Edward; Sarah died Jan. 2, 1878. Has been School Director three terms; also Road Supervisor.

Crowe, Thos., farmer, Secs. 24 and 25.

DAILEY, TIM, farmer, Sec. 35.

Daniels, John, farmer, Sec. 25.

Darling, Wm.

DARNALL, GEORGE D., physician and surgeon; office in Bank Block, over H. B. Hoyt's hardware store; residence on Vine st. The doctor was born near Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., May 28, 1843; he attended school at the Paris Academy, and taught school in Edgar County until he commenced

the study of medicine with Dr. Rowe, at Grand View, Ill.; graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, class of 1871-2. He married Sarah C. Lawyer Nov. 17, 1873; she was born in Rock Island Co., Ill., Aug. 1, 1854.

DAVIS, AMBROSE D., of the firm of Owens & Davis, general merchants, Elm st., opposite the Public Square; residence in Slayton's Addition; born in Warren Co., Ind., May 3, 1841; came to West Union in 1848, with his parents, James and Hannah Moore Davis. His father was a clergyman of United Brethren faith, and also carried on the business of a farmer until his death, which occurred April 11, 1853; his wife, Hannah, died in February, 1872. Mr. Ambrose D. Davis enlisted June 8, 1861, in Co. F, 3d I. V. I.; was wounded at the battle of Hatchie, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862, and discharged on account of disability Feb. 18, 1863. His first wife was Mary E. Ash; married Sept. 14, 1864; she died July 7, 1870; one child by this marriage—Wm. A., born June 7, 1870. Mr. D.'s present wife was Lydia A. Avis; married Jan. 14, 1877; Mrs. Davis is a member of the M. E. Church.

Davis, J. P.

Davis, L. H., farmer.

Decker, L. H.

DE FORD, WILSON L., farmer, Sec. 11; owns fifty acres of land; born in West Union Township Oct. 19, 1850. His father, Joseph DeFord, came here in 1848, was a native of Ohio, and died here eight years ago; Elvira Miller DeFord lives with her son Wilson.

DeFord, Wilson, farmer, Sec. 11.

Deilz, J. F., dry goods clerk.

Dershan, L. B., blacksmith.

DESCENT, GEORGET., prop'r. of the Descent House, corner Elm and Walnut streets, opposite Public Square; born in Canada Jan. 19, 1824; came to West Union in October, 1860; engaged in farming until 1872; in 1875, he built the Descent House, an elegant three story brick hotel. Married Sophronia Brown; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y. Mr. Descent has five children by a former marriage.

DETRICK, CHARLES A., carpenter and cabinet maker; born Feb.

18, 1842, in Centre Co., Penn.; in 1845, came with his parents to Stephenson Co., Ill.; in 1855, came to Fayette Co. Married Candace M. Glover Dec. 24, 1872; she was born Jan. 20, 1852, in Plymouth, N. H.; have one child—Maryetta, born Jan. 29, 1876. Are members of the M. E. Church. Enlisted, in 1862, in Co. A, 38th I. V. I.; served about one year; was discharged on account of disability; was at the siege of Vicksburg; was discharged at Carleton, near New Orleans. His father was born Feb. 13, 1818, in Reading, Penn.; he enlisted in the 9th I. V. C., in 1863; mustered out of the service Feb. 16, 1868; he also enlisted in the Mexican War, but did not serve; his wife was born Sept. 20, 1825, in Lancaster Co., Penn.; had eight children—Charles, born Feb. 18, 1842; Sarah A., April 1, 1843; Mary J., July 11, 1845; Margaret A., Aug. 8, 1848; John F., May 23, 1851; E. E., May 14, 1853; Ida E., April 14, 1856; Rachel S., April 24, 1859.

Detrick, John, laborer.

Dewey, R., farmer, S. 16.

Dickens, E. G., wheat buyer.

Dickerman, Adam, laborer.

Dickey, R. J., farmer, Sec. 7.

Dollard, Wm., far., Sec. 34.

Donald, J. H., dry goods clerk.

DOOLITTLE, DELIA L., MRS., widow of Egbert D. Doolittle, Sec. 2; he was born June 29, 1823, in New York, and died Aug. 16, 1863; she was born Oct. 29, 1827, in Hampden Co., Mass. They were married Sept. 1, 1861; he had seven children by a former marriage, four living—Julia J., now Mrs. Abbott; James F. C., Ida C., Adah L. Members of the M. E. Church. Mr. D. enlisted in Co. F, 38th I. V. I.; served one year and died at St. Louis of a sickness contracted in the army. Her mother, Mrs. Davis, lives with her. She was born June 4, 1812, in Montgomery Co., N. Y.; has lived in this township the past twenty-four years; her husband was born May 26, 1800; died Jan. 6, 1865.

Dorland, C. A., Constable.

Dorland, David, saloon, Vine st.

Dugan, George.

DRAKE, S. H., physician and surgeon and member of the firm of Drake

& White, druggists, corner Vine and Elm streets; born in Bridgewater, Mass., May 1, 1838; came to Elgin, Kane Co., Ill., in 1846; when 19 years of age, removed to Decorah, Iowa; lived there until he enlisted, Aug. 14, 1862, in Co. E, 38th I. V. I.; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865; soon after discharge from the army, he removed to Caledonia, Minn.; lived there two and a half years. Graduated from the Chicago Medical College, class of 1868 and 1869; engaged in the practice of his profession in Ross-ville, Allamakee Co., Iowa, seven years; came here in May, 1876. He is now County Coroner. Married Celia J. Henderson March 28, 1865; she was born in Wyoming, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Jan., 1840; they have three children—Willie F., born July 7, 1867; Clarence H., born July 8, 1872, and Jennie M., born Sept. 28, 1875.

Dunbar, Frank, laborer.

Dunbar, Harvey, laborer.

Dunham, M., farmer, Sec. 31.

DUTTON, LORENZ, farmer, Sec. 3; born Feb. 28, 1826, in Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y.; remained at home, at his father's farm, going to school in the Winter and working on the farm in Summer, until he was 18 years of age; then worked for his uncle six months; attended school until about 20 years old, when he went to Steuben, and spent two years in farming in Summer and lumbering in the Winter; returned to Meredith, where he remained until the Spring of 1848, when he became one of a party consisting of Henry Jones, Charles M. Jones, W. W. Bailey and Wm. Blanchard, and came West in search of a home; came across the Lakes from Buffalo to Chicago; thence to Galena by team; thence to Sand Prairie, nine miles south of Galena, where they worked at haying for a month; then started on foot for Iowa; they had heard of the Turkey River country that had then just been vacated by the Indians; and hither they came on foot all the way from Galena, via Colesburg and Elkader; after visiting the Mission and some other locations, finally, early in August, determined to locate on the beautiful prairie about three miles from Round

Grove (now West Union), on what proved to be 3, 94, 8, when the surveys were made; went back with Henry Jones to Galena, and purchased three yoke of cattle, a wagon, breaking-plow, provisions and other articles necessary for a pioneer settlement; returned to their claim Sept. 11, 1848, and settled with the Jones brothers, where he now resides; built a hay cabin, which, about a month afterward, was burned, and with it their clothes, boots, a portion of their supplies and the hay they had cut for their cattle; then built a substantial log cabin about thirty rods north of his present residence; has resided on the claim he originally took from that day to the present, and is a prosperous farmer. Nov. 2d and 3d, snow fell eighteen inches deep, and the weather became very cold; a few days after the storm, both Mr. Dutton and Mr. Jones froze their feet severely while hunting their cattle that had strayed from home; lost a yoke of cattle during the Winter; in the Fall of 1849, returned to Cameron, Steuben Co., N. Y., and, Jan. 26, 1850, married Miss Malinda A. Hawley; returned to Iowa with his young wife in May, 1850; children—Lillie F., born May 5, 1851; Carrie H., born Dec. 2, 1855; Mabel E., born June 5, 1857. Mrs. Malinda A. Dutton died Oct. 1, 1868; and Mr. Dutton, for the benefit of his anxious friends, desires it said that he is not married at present writing, July, 1878.

DWYER, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 33; was born May 21, 1825, in Ireland; in 1851, came to Rochester, N. Y.; in 1857, came to Toledo, Ohio; in 1858, came to West Union; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Margaret Dailey Oct. 10, 1854; she was born Sept. 24, 1828, in Ireland; have eight children, seven living—William G., James H., John T., Charles L., Martha E., Frank A. and Harry R.; William G. is now studying medicine with Dr. Darnell of West Union.

Dwello, Mose, farmer.

EASTON, ED., carpenter.

Easton, J., Sec. 17.

Easton, Jonathan.

Easton, William, laborer.

Ecker, A. B., traveling agent.
 Eckerson, William, farmer, Sec. 17.
 Eddy, N. C., laborer.

EDGAR, WILLIAM, retired farmer; was born Jan. 21, 1801, in Columbia Co., Penn.; in 1844, came to Stephenson Co., Ill.; in 1846, came to Greene Co., Wis.; in 1851, removed to Fayette Co. and settled on Sec. 8, Dover Township. Married Rebecca Gray Dec. 4, 1834; she was born March 24, 1808, in Union Co., Penn.; have three children, one living—W. H., who is a Methodist minister and has a charge in the western part of Iowa. Their son, G. W., enlisted in 1862, in Co. H, 38th I. V. I., and died Aug. 9, 1863, at Port Hudson; was engaged at the battle of Vicksburg and various others. Mr. Edgar was one of the model men of Dover Township.

Elkins, W. E., saloon.

Elsbury, B. W., Sec. 25.

FITLER, NICK., blacksmith.

FARR, L. L., Sheriff; was born May 2, 1839, in De Kalb, Co., Ill.; in October, 1861, came to Fayette Co., and engaged in farming until his election for Sheriff in 1877. Married Catharine Gabel Jan. 3, 1858; she was born March 31, 1838, in New York; have three children—Genia, born Oct. 16, 1859; Renia, born March 10, 1868; Helen, born Jan. 1, 1874. He is a Republican. Enlisted, in 1862, in Co. C, 6th I. V. C.; served three years; his regiment was ordered to the Western frontier and remained there three years.

FINCH, B. W., of the firm of Finch & Butler, grocers, Elm st., opposite Public Square; born in Niles, Mich., March 1st, 1831; removed to Jefferson Co., Wis., in Aug., 1845; came to Westfield Township, Fayette Co., Iowa, in 1857; came to West Union in Oct. 1872. He enlisted Aug., 11, 1862, in Co. G, 38th I. V. I.; he was in all the battles and skirmishes the regiment participated in; mustered out Sept. 4, 1865. Mr. Finch was School Treasurer four years; was School Director also. He married Mary E. Butler Oct. 31, 1861; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Feb. 15, 1842. They have had five children, one son died in infancy;

the living are Gilbert B., William H., Margaret E. and Ella G.

Fisher, Gasper, farmer, Sec. 32.

Fisk, N.

FITCH, GEO. W., County Superintendent of Schools; office West Union; residence Sec. 24, Bethel Township; P. O. Hawk Eye; born near Youngstown, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Oct. 13, 1844; removed to Mercer Co., Penn., in 1856; lived there until 1861. July 4, 1861, enlisted in Co. D, 62d Penn. Vol. Inf.; served three years in that regiment; re-enlisted and served one year in the 155th Penn. Vol. Inf.; Sergeant of Co. D, 62d, eighteen months; First Lieutenant of Co. A, 155th, eight months; wounded at the battle of the Wilderness; in all general engagements except Antietam that the 62d participated in; mustered out June 30, 1865, at Washington, D. C. Came to this county (Illyria Tp.) in September, 1865; lived there twelve years, since that time in Bethel. He held the office of Township Clerk six years, Assessor, six years, Secretary of School Board, four years and various other offices in Illyria Tp.; was elected Superintendent of Schools in October, 1877. Married Roxie A. Moore April 15, 1866; she was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio; they had six children; the living are Willie Elmer, Mary L., Mertie E., Denzel A. and Clara E.; one son, George P., died June 10, 1877, aged 10 months. Mrs. Fitch is a member of the United Brethren Church.

Foley, Edward, farmer, Sec. 28.

Ford, H. A., drayman.

Foster, F. O., farmer, Sec. 22.

Fothergill, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 15.

Fox, John, laborer.

Fraverd, H. A., Sec. 14.

Frisby, B. R., farmer, Sec. 24.

Frisby, S. H., farmer, Sec. 14.

FRITZ, JOHN, farmer, Secs. 11 and 12; was born Aug. 17, 1828, in Germany; in 1849, came to Erie Co., Penn.; in 1862, came to West Union; the following year, settled on his present farm; owns 130 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. He married Susan Weaver, Dec. 25, 1855; she was born in 1837, in Erie Co., Penn.; had eight children,

five living—John L., born Aug. 31, 1859; George, born May 23, 1862; Sarah, born April 8, 1866; Caroline, born Oct. 8, 1869; Eliza, born Sept. 20, 1872. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

FROHLICH, C., butcher; was born Aug. 15, 1836, in Germany; in 1867, he came to Aurora, Ill.; in 1868, came to West Union. He married Catharine Krakaw, Feb. 7, 1869; she was born in 1836, in Germany; had four children, three living—Helen, Eddie and Arnold. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

Fuller, Levi, broker.

GARDNER, J. W., grain.

GIBBS, CATHARINE, MRS. widow of John Gibbs, Sec. 36; he was born in 1818, in Ireland, and died Dec. 10, 1862, in West Union. She was born May 1, 1834, in Ireland. They were married Dec. 3d, 1855. She came to Prairie Du Chien in 1850; the same year, removed to Hannibal, Mo.; in 1855, came to West Union. She owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Had three children, two living—Mary E. and Annie. She is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Gilbert, George, Sec. 16.

Gilbert, Mark, dry goods.

Glover, O. B., Sec. 15.

GORMAN, JAMES H., Deputy Sheriff; born Jan. 29, 1853, in New York city; in 1865, came to Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and, in 1875, came to West Union; was a teacher in the public school one year; and, in 1876, was appointed Deputy Sheriff for J. J. Welsh, and still holds the same position, under L. L. Farr. Mr. Gorman attended the State Normal School, at Potsdam, N. Y., five years.

Green, J. B., saloon keeper.

Green, Jas. B., farmer, Sec. 23.

Green, Thos., land agent.

GREEN, THOS., farmer and blacksmith, Section 8; born May 26, 1815, in Ireland; in 1840, came to Canada; in 1846, came to Buffalo, N. Y.; in 1847, came to Genesee Co., N. Y., and came to West Union in 1855; owns sixty-three acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre. Married Ann

Stevens in 1845; she was born in 1822, in Ireland; have eight children and one adopted—Thomas L., James S., Charles W., Alice, John A., Mary A., Richard H., Ettie, and the one adopted, Catherine. Enlisted in Co. F, 7th I. V. C.; served three years; was in the battle of Galesburg and others. Thos. L. also served in the war.

Grover, J. B., tailor.

Grover, Wm., harness maker.

GURDY, CYRUS, miller; born Jan. 8, 1815, in Bristol, N. H.; June 25, 1856, came to Allamakee Co., Iowa; the same year, came to Fayette Co., and commenced the milling business here; has been in the milling business forty-four years. Married Sarah H. Gordon May 7, 1840; she was born in 1821; died Jan. 14, 1842. Second marriage, to Mary M. Glover, Jan. 20, 1843; she was born in 1812, in Plymouth, N. H.; have two children by second marriage—Seth G. and Mary A. His son, Seth G., carries on the milling business, farming, and is a dealer in and breeder of Suffolk, Poland, China and Chester pigs of the best improved blood; is also extensively engaged in bee culture; he was born Sept. 20, 1845, in Belknap Co., N. H. married Rebecca J. Patterson April 9 1873; she was born June 24, 1851, in Illinois; have two children—Florence E. and Mary A. He enlisted, in 1861, in Co. F, 3d I. V. I.; served three years, and was honorably discharged; was in the battles of Shiloh and siege of Corinth; was detached from the regiment and detailed for hospital duty; was Ward Master of the Vicksburg Marine Hospital; in 1863, was transferred to the regiment at Nashville, Tenn.; July 22, 1864, was again detailed to the field hospital at Atlanta; remained there till Sherman's march to the sea.

Gurdy, Seth, miller.

GUNSALUS, ALFRED C., shoemaker, with J. S. Sampson; born June 19, 1841, in Clearfield, Penn.; in 1859, came to West Union, and, in the Fall, apprenticed himself to J. S. Sampson, at the boot and shoe trade; has worked for him ever since, except when he was in the army. Married Maggie

B. Gruver, Oct. 10, 1867; she was born in Ohio; have two children—Florence E. and Ella B. Enlisted Oct. 8, 1861, in Co. F, 9th I. V. I.; served two years, then re-enlisted, and served to the close of the war; participated in twenty-three different engagements, among which were Pea Ridge, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson; Miss., Chattanooga, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, etc.

HACK, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 1.

Hackett, Perley, farmer, Sec. 4.

HALL, DANIEL W., farmer, Sec. 32; born Nov. 7, 1821, in Center Co., Penn.; in 1864, came to West Union; in 1866, removed to his present farm; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Lucinda E. Kline, Jan. 13, 1848; she was born Oct. 8, 1824, in Pennsylvania; have nine children—George K., John H., Sarah A., Laura B., Samuel T., Mary E., Ruth A., Daniel M. and William F. Members of the M. E. Church. Has been School Director, Road Supervisor, etc.

Hall, George, farmer, Sec. 32.

Hall, John, farmer, Sec. 32.

Hains, G. W., laborer.

Hains, S. B., furniture dealer.

HAM, MYRON J., DR., dentist; office over Fayette Co. National Bank; residence on Vine street; born in Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., April 2, 1848; came to West Union in 1875; engaged in the business of dentist for nine years. Married Anna B. McCasland Sept. 14, 1873; she was born in Indiana; they have two children—Blanche E., born July 18, 1875, and Nellie, Oct. 2, 1876.

Harper, John, farmer, Sec. 23.

Harper, L., farmer, Sec. 23.

HARPER, WM., farmer; Secs. 23 and 26; born in Greene Co., Penn., Oct. 28, 1822; in 1842, came to Ripley Co., Ind.; in 1850, came to West Union and settled on his present farm in 1856; owns 330 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Elizabeth Cruzan Dec. 28, 1843; she was born in Ohio; had thirteen children, eleven living—Nancy J., Hannah, John, G. W., Mary E., C. B., J. T., W. H., Jos. R., Sarah C.

and Charlie B. Are members of the M. E. Church. Has been School Director and Road Supervisor.

Harper, Wm. H., farmer, Sec. 23.

Haslet, George, farmer, Sec. 1.

Heale, John.

Heiserman, Benj., traveling agent.

Heiserman, John.

Heiserman, Wm., wagon maker.

Helm, R. W.

Hennings, Thos., baker.

Hennings, W., baker.

HERRIMAN, S. K., grain and produce; boarding at U. S. Hotel; born in Noble Co., Ind., April 10, 1845; in 1853, came with his parents to Minnesota; while there, he associated with the Indians, and learned their language; in 1857, came to Fayette Co. Married Louise Brown, June 24, 1877; she was born in Geneva, Wis., July 2, 1857; enlisted in 1864, in Co. E, 9th I. V. I.; served to the close of the war; was in the battles of Snake Creek Gap, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain; was present when Gen. McPherson was killed; they were under fire of the enemy from Snake Creek Gap to the fall of Atlanta, a period of about four months. He owns a farm of 200 acres in Windsor Tp., valued at \$30 per acre, and twenty-nine lots in the village of Wadena, valued at \$50 each; also a warehouse in West Union.

Hewbank, James.

Hickman, H., farmer.

Higgins, Geo. H., farmer, Sec. 14.

Hill, Paul, retired farmer.

HOBSON, ALFRED NORMAN, of the firm of Ainsworth & Hobson, attorneys; office, corner of Vine and Elm sts; born in Allegheny City, Penn., April 1, 1848. Admitted to the bar April 26, 1870; he has been engaged in the practice of his profession since July, 1873.

HOBSON, JOSEPH, attorney; President of the Fayette County National Bank, dealer in real estate, etc.; residence corner Plumb and Washington streets; was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., Oct. 17, 1823; removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853; resided there one year and a half; spent a short time in Michigan, and came to Smithfield Township, Fayette Co., Iowa, in 1855;

moved to Fayette village in 1857; came to West Union in 1858. From 1859 to 1869, he was Clerk of the Court in this county; he was a member of the 13th General Assembly; was U. S. Assessor for this district from May, 1870, to 1873; served many years as member of the School Board. Married Elizabeth Baker, April 15, 1847; she was born in Bakerstown, Allegheny Co., Penn., June 25, 1825; they have had eight children, lost one son and one daughter; the living children are Alfred Norman, Joseph B. (now Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy), Frank S., Fannie E., Leroy T. and Ella C. Mr. Hobson owns 330 acres of land in Sec. 30, West Union Township, besides several tracts of lands in other townships in this county.

Hodgkinson, C. W., Deputy Auditor.

Hodgkinson, W. N., insurance agent.

Holbrook, William H., farmer, Sec. 18.

HOLMES, B. H., bee hive groceries and city cigar and tobacco store, Vine street; was born Sept. 27, 1851, in Plattsburg, N. Y.; in 1852, came, with his parents, to Chicago; in 1871, came to West Union. Married Mary E. Perry, Nov. 18, 1875; she was born Sept. 11, 1857, in West Union; have one child—Hattie, born Sept. 30, 1877. He was elected, January, 1878, Foreman of the West Union Hook and Ladder Company.

Holmes, H. A., machine agent.

HOLMES, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 28; was born June 21, 1829, in Paisley, Scotland; in 1841, came to Canada; in 1842, came to Orange Co., N. Y.; in 1845, came to Newark, N. J.; and in 1850, came to West Union; he owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Katurah McMullen, Jan. 25, 1860; she was born in 1838, in Center Co., Penn.; have eight children—Erastus N., Ida E., Frances V., Nancy M., William J., James A. and Baby. They are members of the M. E. Church. He is Justice of the Peace. Enlisted in Co. C, 6th I. V. C., and served three years; he was sent with his regiment to the Western frontier and remained there during this period.

Holmes, S. W., groceries.

HOLTON, SAMUEL, retired merchant; residence on Vine street; born Nov. 21, 1825, in Ontario Co., N. Y.; in 1832, came to Huron Co., Ohio; in 1850, came to Fayette Co., Iowa; in 1867, commenced the hardware business under the firm name of Hoyt & Holton, and retired from the firm Jan. 15, 1877. Married Mary S. Strong, May 14, 1849; she was born Jan. 22, 1830, in Huron Co., Ohio. He was the first Justice of the Peace of Illyria Township, and also, County Assessor of West Union; was Township Assessor of Illyria for nine years.

HOVER, E. O., photographic artist, Nefzger's corner, up stairs; residence, same; was born in Canton, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1839; in 1846, came to Warren, Jo Daviess Co., Ill. In April, 1862, he enlisted in the 96th I. V. I.; was wounded at Chickamauga, and in November, 1863, was discharged on account of disability; he re-enlisted in May, 1864 (for three months service); was mustered out in November, 1864; he was Commissary of the First Brigade of Cavalry during this service. In 1870, Mr. Hoven removed to Monticello, Iowa; came to West Union in 1875. Married Sophronia M. Spencer, Jan. 7, 1867; she was born near Cleveland, Ohio; they have had two children, both deceased—Birdie E., died Oct. 29, 1876, age, 8 years and 7 months; Freddie S., died Nov. 19, 1876, age, 6 years and 1 month. Mr. and Mrs. Hoven are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. Hoven has been chorister of the M. E. Church, in various places, about twenty years.

Hoover, H. O., artist.

Hosmer, W., farmer, Sec. 14.

House, J., Sec. 2.

Howe, Charles, Street Commissioner.

HOYER, CHAS. C., farmer, Sec. 10; born May 1, 1840, in Erie Co., Penn.; in 1854, came with his parents to West Union; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Sarah E. Soccerider Sept. 30, 1866; she was born Jan. 27, 1848, in Wyandot Co., Ohio; had seven children, five are living—Annie M., J. E., Noah, Lenah and Baby. He has been Road Supervisor.

Hoyer, Geo., far., Sec. 11.

HOYER, JACOB A., farmer, Sec. 10; born Dec. 17, 1837, in Erie Co., Penn.; in 1854, came to West Union; in 1864, settled on his present farm; owns 290 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Margaret Lippencott April 11, 1858; she was born March 18, 1838, in Logan Co., Ohio; had five children, three are living—Catherine J., George Clarence and Ida Sophia; Rosetta was born Dec. 23, 1863, and died June 23, 1864; Cressie L., born Nov. 28, 1877, died March 5, 1878. He has been School Director, Road Supervisor, &c.

HOYT, DANIEL M., farmer, Sec. 16; born Aug. 4, 1829, in Magog, Canada East; in 1848, came to Dorchester, Mass.; in 1849, went to California; in 1853, returned to Massachusetts; in 1854, came to Fayette Co. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Lydia W. Merry Sept. 25, 1854; she was born in 1834, in Magog, Canada East; had eight children, six are living—Hattie C., Nora D., Winton F., Charlie W., Frank and Mary P. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. Church.

Hoyt, H. B., hardware.

Hoyt, L. B.

Hoyt, Nason, laborer.

HOYT, R. M., far., Sec. 16 and 21; born Nov. 7, 1825, in Lower Canada; in 1843, went to Boston, Mass.; in 1851, removed to California, and in 1855, came to Fayette Co., and then settled on his present farm; he owns 130 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Elvira Blake Aug. 26, 1856; she was born Jan. 15, 1830, in Lower Canada; they have two children—Herbert M., born May 3, 1857, and Otto M., born Feb. 3, 1862. He is School Director, and has been Town Trustee.

Huyck, Wm., carpenter.

INGERSOLL, H. J., prop. West Union House, corner of Vine and Elm sts.; born June 2, 1829, in Grafton, Lorain Co., Ohio; in 1854, went to Medina Ohio; remained there nine months and then went to Prairie Du Chien, Wis.; in 1856, came to McGregor Iowa; in 1858, went to Hardin, and in 1866 came to West Union. Married Sarah M. Stamp Dec. 19, 1854; she was born August 18, 1834, in New York; had

four children, three living—Frank H., Lillie M. and Jennie S. Enlisted in Co. F, 7th Mich. Cavalry; served three years, and was honorably discharged; during his enlistment, he was discharged as a private, and promoted to Lieutenant in Co. K, same regiment; participated in about forty engagements, among which were Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Battle of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Jack's Shop, Five Forks, Appomattox, &c. Has been County Surveyor from 1866 to 1870. His family are Episcopalians. He is a Republican.

JAMESON, G. C. far., Sec. 6.

Jameson, Jas., far., Sec. 6.

Johnson, A. A., printer.

Johnson, Newell, farmer, Sec. 23.

Jones, A. C., groceries.

Joslin, G. P., farmer, Sec. 8.

KENT, JAMES S., farmer, Sec. 7.

KAUDER, VALENTINE, saloon and billiards, near depot; born Dec. 22, 1836, in Germany; in 1868, came to Dubuque Co., Iowa; in 1874, removed to Oelwein, Fayette Co., Iowa; in 1877, came to West Union. Married Ava Kersch Oct., 1866; she was born Nov. 1843, in Germany; had three children; lost their son Theodore, who died in 1874, aged 7 years; the living are Nick and Mary. Are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

KINGSBURY, J. B., farmer, Sec. 4; born March 19, 1827, in Windham Co., Vt.; in 1852, came to Winnebago Co., Ill.; in 1856, came to Fayette Co., and removed to his present farm in 1876; owns 120 acres of land valued at \$4,000. Married Hannah Brown Oct. 4, 1852; she was born Dec. 16, 1831, in Windham Co., Vt.; have four children—Mary L., Ella F., Wayland B., and Emma B. Are members of the Baptist Church. Was member of the Board of Supervisors for Harlan Tp.

Kinsey, William, farmer, Sec. 9.

Knight, J. W., farmer, Sec. 25.

KNOX, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 21; born April 1, 1816, in Ireland; in 1843, came to Albany, N. Y.; in 1845, came to Newark, N. J.; in 1849, came to Greene Co., Wis.; in 1850, came to West Union; owns 120 acres of land,

valued at \$30 per acre. Married Jane Pennay Nov. 1, 1836; she was born Aug. 3, 1816, in Ireland; have six children—Isabella, now Mrs. Thompson; John A., Eliza J., now Mrs. Callison; Mary, now Mrs. Crain; James R. and Joseph R. Are members of the Presbyterian Church; have been members since they were 16 years old. Has been School Director and Road Supervisor, &c.

Knox, J. A., farmer, Sec. 31.

Kreamer, Ed. A., dry goods clerk.

Kohler, J. N., farmer, Sec. 7.

Krise, Jacob, farmer, S. 1.

LAKIN, W. B., Justice of the Peace.

LAKIN, J. H., County Auditor; born March 11, 1838, in Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio; in 1858, came to Fayette Co.; engaged in general merchandise business until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. F, 3d I. V. I.; served about three years, participated in several engagements, among which were battles of Blue Mills, Shiloh, Metamora, &c.; through his bravery in the service, he was promoted from Lieutenant to Colonel. Married Sarah A. Thompson, April 19, 1871; she was born in Point Pleasant, Ohio; have one child—Mary E., born May 31, 1874. Are members of the M. E. Church.

Lamb, R. M., Sec. 34.

Lang, M. O., Sec. 12.

LEE, H. J., farmer, Sec. 24; born in Essex Co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1823; in 1830, came to Huron Co., Ohio; in 1835, came to Elkhart Co., Ind.; in 1854, came to West Union; owns 100 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Mrs. Joannah Crain Sept. 10, 1840; her maiden name was Hall; she was born Nov. 14, 1803; she had eight children by first marriage, six living—Mary A., Nelson, Olive, Calvin, Edwin, and W. J.; had one child by second marriage, who died in infancy. Are members of M. E. Church. Edwin enlisted in the late war and has not been heard of since. W. J. enlisted in Co. F, 9th I. V. I.; was wounded at the battle of Lookout Mountain; was in other battles.

LEWIS, ALLEN E., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Fayette; born in Gibson Co., Ind., Sept. 17, 1839;

in 1845, came to Lawrence Co., Ill., then to Iroquois Co., Ill.; in 1853, came to Fayette Co., Iowa; rents 175 acres. Married Margaret Evans Jan. 24, 1865; she was born May 17, 1841, in Clark Co., Ill.; she had three children by a former marriage, two living—Rosanna and Theodella. She is a member of the United Brethren. He enlisted in Co. D., 4th I. V. I.; served about one year to the close of the war; was with Sherman in his "march to the sea." Republican.

Lewis, Noyes, Sec. 29.

Lewis, William, Sec. 33.

LIPPINCOTT, REMEMBERENCE, farmer, Secs. 9 and 10; born in Harrison Co., Va., April 23, 1805; in 1807, came to Warren Co., Ohio; in 1811, came to Greene Co., Ohio; in 1813, came to Clark Co., Ohio; in 1831, came to Logan Co., Ohio; in 1850, came to Fayette Co.; owns 180 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Eleanor Davis Nov. 27, 1827; she was born Oct. 7, 1805, in Harrison Co., Va.; had ten children, two living—Margaret, now Mrs. Hoyer; Paulina, now Mrs. Hoyt. Second marriage, to Mary J. Daniels, March 27, 1867; she was born June 13, 1835, in Dubuque; her maiden name was McQuillen; had three children by first marriage—Arthur G., Charles F., and Jessie B. Daniels; have two children by present marriage—Mary A. and Truman G.; she is a Seventh Day Adventist. Has been Town Trustee. Mr. Davis enlisted in the 7th I. V. I. and was killed in Julesburg by the Indians.

Livingston, Giles, farmer, Sec. 26.

Livingston, Jas., farmer, Sec. 14.

Livingston, O., Sec. 35.

Livingston, Lafayette, farmer, Sec. 35.

LOCKWOOD, CHAS. M., lumbergrain, coal, salt, etc.; born in Prairie Du Chien, Wis., Aug. 16, 1842; in 1854, came to Plattsburg, N. Y.; attended school two years; in 1857, returned to Prairie Du Chien; in 1858, came to Stillwater, Minn.; in 1865, came to Calmar; in 1869, came to Lawler, and in 1872, came to West Union. Married Helen E. McKnight October, 1868; she was born in New York, in 1846; have three children—John

S., Chas. A., and Frank H. Mrs. L. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He enlisted, in 1861, in Co B, 1st Minn. V. I.; served till 1862, then was transferred to the 31st Wis. V. I.; was mustered out of that regiment July 6, 1865; was in the battles of Bull's Run, McClelland's campaign on the Peninsula; was transferred to the Western Department, and was in Sherman's campaign and "march to the sea."

LOFTUS, BRIDGET, MRS., widow of Daniel Loftus, Sec. 28; he was born in Ireland in 1825; she was born in Ireland Feb. 25, 1828; in 1847, she came to New York city; in 1848, came to Ontario Co., N. Y., and in 1856, came to West Union. They were married April 6, 1850; he died Feb. 25, 1863; they own 150 acres of land, valued at \$3,000; have five children—William, John F., Daniel, Thomas and Florence E. They are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Thomas is now a clerk for Owens & Davis, West Union.

Loftus, Wm., farmer, Sec. 28.

Long, J. C., drugs.

Loomis, C. M.

Lucas, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 28.

MCLINTOCK, Frank, artist.

McCLINTOCK, WILLIAM, editor and proprietor of *Fayette Co. Union*, residence on Vine st.; born Aug. 13, 1821, in Wayne Co., N. Y.; in 1832, came to Geauga Co., Ohio, with his parents; in 1851, removed to Fayette Co. and followed the practice of law, and established his paper in January, 1866. Married Athalia M. Lacy in 1850; she was born in 1824, in Portage Co., Ohio; have five children—Frank, Addie L., Nellie B., William H. and Fred.

McCormick, R. D.

McCourt, John, far., S. 36.

McMasters, James, far., Sec. 8.

McMasters, Samuel, clerk.

McMasters, Wm., dry goods.

McQuilkin, A., laborer.

Millard, Jerome, laborer.

Mabb, T. D., far., Sec. 3.

Mabb, W. D., far., Sec. 4.

Manchester, J. W.

MASSINGHAM, J., retired; born in 1818, in England; in 1832, came to Ohio; 1836, came to Kane Co., Ill.; in 1850, removed to Racine, Wis.; in 1856, removed to Olmstead Co., Minn.; in 1862, came to Winona Co., Minn.; in 1865, came to Garnavillo, Clayton Co., Iowa; in 1868, removed to Osage, Mitchell Co., Iowa, and was proprietor of Massingham House for a term of about seven years; in 1875, came to West Union; owns forty-three acres in the suburbs of West Union. Mr. M. has been engaged in the hotel business about twenty years. Married C. J. Miller in 1841; she was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1823; have seven children—Mary, Anna, Henry, Julia, William, Harvey and Fred. Members of the Episcopal Church.

Merritt, David, Sec. 4.

MERRITT, DAVID F., retired farmer; born Sept. 4, 1818, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; in 1851, came to Clayton Co., Iowa, and settled on Sec. 23, Cass Tp.; in 1874, removed to West Union; he owns forty-two acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Mary J. Clough Nov. 10, 1852; she was born Feb. 21, 1833, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; had three children, two living—Frank and Fred. Are members of the Baptist Church. Is a Republican.

Merritt, Morris, far., Sec. 5.

Meskel, Ed., far., S. 35.

Meskel, Pat., farmer, Sec. 34.

Melter, D. V., laborer.

Melter, R., laborer.

MILLAR, CHAS. H., attorney; born Dec. 25, 1840, in Auburn, N. Y.; same year, came with his parents to Chicago; removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and came to West Union, in 1855; he first read law with the Hon. L. L. Ainsworth then attended a law school in Chicago, returned and formed a law partnership with L. L. Ainsworth, his former tutor. Married Jennie Illingworth, Feb. 15, 1870; she was born in 1850, in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; have four children—Loa, Daisy, Benjamin L., and Alfred Q. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1861; in Co. F, 9th I. V. I.; served until Aug. 19, 1872, when he was transferred by promotion to Co. G, 38th I. V. I., with rank of Second Lieutenant; was

commissioned Captain of said Co. Nov. 4, 1872, was Provost Marshal of St. Louis District and Parish Ascension, La., also Assistant Provost Marshal General of the Department of the Gulf, and for some time acting P. M. Q. of said Department under Gens. Hurlbut and Canby; was relieved and joined his regiment in Florida; participated in the battles of Sugar Creek, Pea Ridge, and others.

Miller, J. F., station agent.

Miller, W. H.

Milligan, J. C., laborer.

Milligan, William, retired farmer.

MINCHIN, CLINTON B., dealer in clothing, dry goods, &c., Bank Block, Vine st.; born in Prophetstown, Whiteside Co., Ill., June 6, 1843. In Oct. 6, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, 34th I. V. I., and was in nearly all the engagements that the regiment participated in; mustered out in Aug. 1865; after leaving the army, he engaged in the mercantile business at Lyons, Iowa, where he remained until he removed to West Union, in Aug., 1875. He married Aggie Buell Oct. 20, 1869; she was born at St. Catharines, Iowa.

MINNICK, DAVID, retired farmer; born Nov. 13, 1820, in Luzerne Co., Penn.; in 1844, he came to Fulton Co., Ohio; in 1845, came to Rock Co., Wis.; in 1852, came to Fayette Co., and settled on Sec. 6, Windsor Tp.; he owns 270 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; he also owns a house and lot in Waucoma. Married Catherine Lester, June 17, 1842; she was born Feb. 14, 1819, in Monroe Co., Penn.; had four children, two living—Sterling C., born Jan. 28, 1850; Margaret (now Mrs. Mayo), born Sept. 24, 1844.

MOATS, A. P., blacksmith, carriage and wagon shop; born June 28, 1845, in Ashland Co., Ohio; in 1853, came to Clayton Co., Ohio; in 1870, came to Fayette Co., and commenced his present business in 1875. Married Addie E. Helm Oct. 27, 1866; she was born Feb. 6, 1844, in Essex Co., N. Y.; had four children, three living—Ethelbert H., Jesse M., Emmet E. Mrs. M. is a member of the M. E. Church. He enlisted in 1862, in Co., H, 38th I. V. I., and served to the

close of the war; was in the Department of the Gulf.

Money, James, farmer, Sec. 3.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES C., farmer, Sec. 16; born July 17, 1828, in Mercer Co., Penn.; in 1869, came to Fayette Co., and settled on Sec. 4, Jefferson Tp.; in 1875, removed to his present farm; owns 129 acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre. Married Mary J. Montgomery Nov. 19, 1869; she was born March 17, 1845, in Delaware Co., Iowa; had one child by a former marriage, Nancy Ann; have four children by present marriage—Charles E., Maud L., Mary M. and Blanch. He is a Democrat.

MONTGOMERY, J. K., farmer, Secs. 5 and 8; born Dec. 20, 1840, in Mercer Co., Penn.; in 1842, came to Delaware Co. with his parents; in 1876, removed to his present farm; they own 228 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Mary Mellon Nov. 23, 1864; she was born April 3, 1840, in Crawford Co., Penn.; have two children—Isabella and Wm. A. Are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat. Has been School Director.

MORSE, B., Clerk of the Courts, resides on Maple st.; born March 16, 1826, in St. John, N. B.; in 1848, came to Ohio, and, in 1856, came to West Union; followed the carpenter and joiner trade until 1857, when he engaged in the cabinet business, which he continued until the Fall of 1870, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk; in Jan., 1875, he became Clerk of the Courts. Married Sarah E. Banks in Oct., 1847; she was born March 4, 1823, in Sunbury Co., N. B.; had five children, four living—Anna E. (now Mrs. Roberts), Addie (now Mrs. Miles), James T. and Lulu. Members of the Baptist Church; Mr. M. is Deacon of the Church. Is a Republican.

Morse, H., Sec. 13.

Mosur, A. H.

NOONAN, MICHAEL, far., Sec. 27.

NEFF, J. D., of the firm of Long & Neff, druggists and booksellers, Bank Block, Vine st.; residence on Walnut st.; born in Connellsville, Fayette Co.,

Penn., Jan. 4, 1853; came to Auburn, Fayette Co., Iowa, in 1856; resided there until 1861, when he came to West Union. He was employed in the County Recorder's office from 1873 to 1875; from 1875 to 1877, he was Deputy Clerk of the Court.

NEFZGER, C. T., general merchandise, Vine st.; born Nov. 27, 1825, in Germany; in 1834, came to Crawford Co., Ohio; in 1854, came to West Union, and run the first threshing machine; then opened a grocery; in 1856, commenced speculating in land; the same year, he bought a farm and lived on it for about two years, then returned to West Union, and commenced the mercantile trade, which he continued for about seven years; in 1869, he entered the agricultural and grocery trade; in 1871, commenced his present business, in connection with stock and produce. Married Martha Osborn in May, 1849; she was born in 1830, in Marion Co., Ohio; had six children—four living—Ida M. (now Mrs. Berry), Bion, Mabel C., and Grant O. Is a member of the M. E. Church.

OLESON, HANS.

OGSBURY, GEO., Mayor and Justice of the Peace, residence on Plum street; born Jan. 21, 1826, in Albany Co., N. Y.; learned the mason and bricklaying trade there; in 1849, came to Corning, N. Y.; in 1851, came to Cleveland, Ohio; and, in 1856, came to Fayette Co., Iowa, and continued at his trade until elected Mayor; his last contract was the building of the Court House, which cost in all \$7,200. Married Mary E. Millan in April, 1853; she was born in 1828, in New York; have one child—C. F.; also an adopted child—Mary Ogsbury. Mrs. Ogsbury is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ogsbury has been Assessor for ten years, and Township School Trustee for eight years. Is a Republican.

Orman, G. K.

OWENS, JOHN, of the firms of Owens & Davis, general merchants, and Owens, Cook & Co., dealers in stock, agricultural implements, etc.; store, warehouse and office, on Elm street, opposite Public Square; residence on

Elm st.; born near Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 17, 1836; came to Fulton City, Ill., twenty-one years ago; resided there until he came here, in the Spring of 1861; engaged in farming about three years; since then in the mercantile business. Married Mary Rouen July 31, 1864; she was born in Ireland May 27, 1842; they have had six children; lost three—John Francis, born April 19, 1867, died July 19, 1868; Mary Ellen, born May 1, 1865—died June 18, 1870; Margaret Anna, born April 11, 1869, died June 19, 1870, aged 1 year, 2 months and 8 days; the living are Frances Teresa, born July 23, 1873; Emelina L., born Feb. 28, 1876; Charles Edward, born March 16, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Owens are members of the Catholic Church.

PAINE, W. J.

Parrott, Henry, shoemaker.

PARROTT, WM. D., watch maker and jeweler, Vine st., residence same; born April 18, 1822, in Birmingham, England; in 1830, came to New York city; in 1831, went to Chester Co., Penn.; in 1838, went to Philadelphia; in 1843, returned to Chester Co.; in 1846, went to Pottstown, Penn.; in 1849, came to Center Co., Penn., and in 1854, came to West Union, Iowa; he learned his trade in Philadelphia, and has followed it ever since. Married Margaret Bagnell May 1, 1838; she was born Feb. 14, 1823, in Philipsburg, Center Co., Penn.; died April 27, 1874; had thirteen children, ten are living—William H., Joseph D., James B., Edward L., Jane W. (now Mrs. Hodgkinson), Henry C., Eva (now Mrs. Vines), Ella, Lillie and Maggie B.

PECK, MYRON, of the firm of Peck & Heiserman, manufacturers of carriages and wagons; residence, corner of Vine st. and Bradford Road; born in Hume, Allegany Co., N. Y., Aug. 1, 1830; removed to Rockton, Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1844; resided there until he came to West Union in 1854. He has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of wagons since he came here. Was Alderman of the city several years; also member of the School Board; is one of the directors of the Fayette Co.

National Bank. Married Melissa A. Stafford; she was born in Auburn, Gauga Co., Ohio; they have four children—Charles W., Nellie S., Louisa and Mabel M.

Perice, W. N., carpenter.

Perry, M. H., Baptist minister.

Phillips, Anson, Sec. 17.

PHILLIPS, E. N., Postmaster, residence on Elm street; born Dec. 26, 1834, in La Porte, Ind.; in 1836, went to Winnebago Co., near Rockford; in 1847, went to Greene Co., Wis.; in 1850, came to Fayette Co., and has made this his home ever since. Married Emma Cox Nov. 1, 1866; she was born in 1844, in England; they have three children—Everett M., Charles C. and John T. Is a Republican; has been Alderman several terms. Enlisted in 1862, in Co. H, 18th Iowa Infantry; served one year and was discharged on account of a wound received in line of duty Jan. 8, 1863, at Springfield, Mo.

Phillips, L. C., far., Sec. 15.

QUAKENBUSH, JOHN, laborer.

RAPP, JOHN,

Reed, G. H.

REEDER, THOMAS D., far., Sec. 5; born Jan. 8, 1847, in Mercer Co., Penn.; in 1854, came to West Union; settled on his present farm in 1877; owns 170 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Isabelle Montgomery Sept. 13, 1876; she was born in Delaware Co., Feb. 18, 1847; have one child—Robert D., born Jan. 23, 1878. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has been School Director. Enlisted in 1862, in Co. C, 6th Iowa Cavalry, served three years; was at the battle of White Stone Hill, and in other battles on the Western frontier.

Redfield, D. W.

Redfield, W.

Rich, A. E., nurseryman.

Richmond, H.

Rickle, H., attorney.

Riley, James, meat market.

Risner, H., Sec. 18.

Robbins, G. E.

Roberts, C. B.

Roberts, M. J.

ROBERTS, O., firm of Roberts & Glass, furniture, Main st.; born June 25, 1813, in Waldo Co., Me.; in 1853, came to Bridgeport, Conn.; in 1857, came to Chickasaw Co., Iowa, and commenced the furniture trade, and so continued till 1877, when he came to West Union. Married M. J. Treat; she was born Feb. 2, 1817, in Waldo Co., Me.; had ten children, four living—Mary A., now Mrs. Pepper; Florence A., now Mrs. Glass; Ella M., now Mrs. Sutton, and F. W. Is a Republican. Mrs. R. is a member of the M. E. Church.

Robinson, S. E., Physician.

Rogers, O. W., lawyer.

ROGERS, JACOB WENTWORTH, HON., of the firm of J.

W. Rogers & Son, attorneys and real estate dealers, office in Owens & Davis' Block, Elm street, opposite Public Square; born in Moultonboro, N. H., Aug. 15, 1820; in September, 1843, he removed to McHenry Co., Ill.; in 1845, went to Monroe, Wis.; Sept. 7, 1849, he came to West Union. The Judge built the first house within the present limits or addition to this city; he was the first Postmaster here, appointed in 1850; he was Clerk of the District Court; in 1854, he was elected to the Legislature from this district. He was admitted to the bar June 1, 1855; was engaged in the real estate business here from 1853 until June, 1875; he was elected County Judge in 1857; served two terms; resigned that position in 1861. In August, 1862, he raised Co. F, 38th I. V. I., and was commissioned Captain of the company; was at the siege of Vicksburg and Fort Morgan; mustered out Jan. 1, 1865. Married, in Belvidere, to Sarah J. Simons, Feb. 25, 1848; she was born in N. Y., April 14, 1830; they have five children—Ada A. (now Mrs. Elisha M. Eggleston, of California), Oscar W., Anna A. (now Mrs. Chas. F. Babcock), Omar A., and Frances (now Mrs. John S. Sampson, Jr.)

Rosier, G. N., far., Sec. 9.

Rosier, J. R., Sec. 5.

ROSIER, LAWRENCE, farmer, Sec. 6; born July 27, 1850, in Clayton Co., Iowa; the same year came to Fayette Co., with his parents; has remained

here ever since; owns 90 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Sarah A. Jamison, Dec. 25, 1869; she was born January, 1856, in Allamakee Co., Iowa; had two children, both died in infancy. Mrs. R. is a member of the Church of the United Brethren.

Rowland, Sam, far., Sec. 15.

RUSH, C. F., farmer, Sec. 19; born March 28, 1854, in West Union; he settled on his present farm in 1875; owns ninety-one acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Annie Rosier Oct. 11, 1874; she was born Oct. 30, 1856; have one child—William H., born Jan. 5, 1876. Is a Republican.

Runkle, Michael, Sec. 30.

RUSH, HENRY, capitalist; resides on Sec. 16, near city limits; born in Rutland, Vt., Nov. 17, 1826; removed to Erie Co., N. Y., when 9 years of age; when 16 years of age, he moved to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where he resided until he came to West Union in November, 1853; engaged for many years in farming and carpenter and joiner work; loaning money for a long period, that being his principal business now. He was for four years Deputy Sheriff. He has seven children—Henry E., Charles F., Mary, widow of George Hands; Frank M., Jennie, now Mrs. John Sheean; Grant and Clinton.

Ryan, Pat, laborer.

SALTZGIVER, DAVID, Sec. 11.

Salzgiver, John, Sec. 11.

Saltzgiver, J. C., far., Sec. 2.

SAMPSON, JOHN S., boots and shoes, Vine st.; born May 15, 1829, in Devonshire, England; in 1851, came to Genesee Co., N. Y.; the same year removed to Bellevue, Ohio; in 1854, came to West Union, and commenced his present business. Married Mary J. Hale May, 1854; she was born in 1831, in Devonshire, England, and died April 7, 1865, in West Union; had five children, three living—Clara, Edna, and Fred. H. He is a Republican. Has been Town Trustee.

SAMPSON, RICHARD, merchant tailor and ready made clothing, on Vine st.; residence same; born Dec. 16, 1831, in Portsmouth, England; at the age of 14, he commenced to learn

the tailoring trade, and finished at the age of 21; then worked as a journeyman for nine years; at the age of 30, he commenced business in Portsmouth for himself, and continued until 1872, when he came to West Union. Married Jane Woollacott Dec. 8, 1851; she was born Sept., 1831, in England; had two children, one living—Jno. S., born Sept. 27, 1852. They are members of the M. E. Church.

Sanford, S. S., farmer, Sec. 17.

Schermerhorn, A. G., bookkeeper with E. P. Sears & Co.

Schroyer, John, farmer, Sec. 19.

Schroyer, L.

Schwestka, Frank, barber.

Schweirzke, F., barber.

Seofield, P. D., druggist.

SCRIVNER, JOHN W., capitalist; born in Frederick Co., Va., July 4, 1828; removed to Noble Co., Ind., in 1848; lived in Indiana until he came to West Union, Oct. 6, 1855. During his residence in Indiana, he was engaged, most of the time, in the lumber business for the railroad companies. In December, 1854, he married Elizabeth Brayton, of Indiana; they have three children—Susan (now Mrs. Henry Schricker), Mary E. and Edwin R. When Mr. Scrivner first came to Fayette Co., he lived for one year and a half in West Union, then engaged in farming in Illyria Tp., where he remained seven years. During that time, he was, for five years, Post master of Leon Post Office, and held various other positions while a resident of Illyria Tp.; since 1862, he has resided in West Union nearly all the time.

Sears, M. L., clerk.

SEARS, E. P., firm of E. P. Sears & Co., groceries, crockery, notions, &c.; born July 20, 1854, in Rock Co., Wis.; in 1868, came to West Union Tp., and commenced farming; and in 1873, came to West Union, and was a clerk for L. Berkey, general merchandise; in 1875, he commenced his present business; his father is a member of the firm. His parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican.

Sears, H.

Sears, T. W., merchant.

Selders, Wm.,

Shaw, E. B., bank teller.

Sheik, Fred., shoemaker.

SHEPARD, BRADLEY, farmer, Sec. 21 and 22; born Dec. 30, 1824, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; in 1839, came to McHenry Co., Ill.; in 1855, came to West Union; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Elizabeth C. Spencer April 28, 1853; she was born Oct. 26, 1832, in Livingston Co., N. Y.; had six children, four living—Oliva M., Harry A., Elizabeth S., and Ralph S.

Sheik, Adam, farmer, Sec. 14.

SIBERT, E. F., restaurant, etc.; was born May 10, 1847, near Hazel Green, Wis.; in 1848, came to Minnesota; in 1859, came to Galena, Ill.; in 1863, returned to Hazel Green, and there learned the harness trade; in 1864, came to Shellsburg, Wis.; in 1865, came to Darlington, Wis.; in 1868, came to Cascade, Iowa; in 1869, came to Dubuque, then commenced railroad business on the Iowa Central; in 1870, came to West Union. Married Belle Dershaw July 15, 1873; she was born February, 1858, in West Union; have two children—Augusta M., and A. B.

Siman, Asher, farmer, Sec. 4.

Simar, E., farmer, Sec. 4.

Sliter, J. D., farmer, Sec. 17.

Slocum, William, farmer, Sec. 21.

Smith, A. C., farmer, Sec. 11.

Smith, Albert, farmer, Sec. 26.

Smith, C., farmer, Sec. 35.

Smith, D. E., marble.

Smith, D. O., laborer.

Smith, E. E., carpenter.

Smith, James Floyd, retired farmer.

Smith, J. F. Jr, farmer, Sec. 4.

Smith, Morris, farmer, Sec. 14.

SMITH, M. L., saloon and billiards; was born Nov. 17, 1842, in Germany; in 1854, came to Plano, Ill.; in 1857, came to LaSalle Co., Ill.; in 1860, came to Grundy Co., Ill.; and in 1869, came to West Union. Married Laura Carpenter January, 1866; she was born in 1848. He enlisted, in August, 1861, in Co. I, 55th I. V. I., and served during the war; was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Hollow Springs, siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, siege of Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

Smith, W. H.

Snyder, Dan, farmer, Sec. 23.

Souder, F., insurance.

SOUTH, A. C., farmer, Sec. 16; was born May 7, 1808, in New Jersey; in 1828, came to Pennsylvania; in 1831, came to Illinois; in 1833, came to Wisconsin, and in 1849, came to West Union; he owns 180 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Ance-line Billings Jan. 9, 1853; she was born in 1830, in Utica, N. Y., and died Jan. 9, 1875; had eleven children, five living—Emma C., Charles D., John M., A. Lincoln and Iola. He is a Republican. Has been Deputy Sheriff two terms.

Southwick, Burt, farmer, Sec. 22.

Speed, C. W., farmer, Sec. 18.

Spencer, N. C., far., Sec. 22.

STAFFORD, D. C., farmer and stock dealer and breeder of Poland-China hogs and cotswold sheep; born Oct. 18, 1839, in Auburn, Geauga Co., Ohio; in 1850 came to West Union. Married Martha McMasters Sept. 15, 1862; she was born May 15, 1838, in Center Co., Penn.; have one child—Harry, born Feb. 6, 1864. Mrs. S. is a member of the M. E. Church. He owns sixty acres of land in Sec. 17, West Union, valued at \$6,000. His father built and kept the first public house here; his parents are living on their farm near West Union. Is a Republican.

Stafford, J. H., far., Sec. 17.

STAFFORD, MIRON, farmer, Secs. 27 and 34; born Aug. 19, 1834, in Geauga Co., Ohio; in 1850, came with his parents to West Union; settled on his present farm in 1874; owns 105 acres land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Margaret Cochren March 17, 1860; she was born in 1828, in Ireland; had four children, two living—Emily and Lizzie. Are members of the M. E. Church.

Stansbury, George, farmer 36.

Stansbury, John, farmer, Sec. 36.

Stansbury, Louis, farmer, Sec. 25.

Stearns, W. O., farmer, Sec. 27

STEWART, JAMES, real estate, res. on Wells st., between Main and Elm sts.; born July 4, 1835, in Shelby Co., Ohio; April 6, 1855, came to West Union; engaged in farming till

October, 1861; in 1865. was elected County Treasurer, and held this position for ten years, then commenced his present business. Married Henrietta M. Parker; she was born in Buffalo, N. Y.; had four children, three living—Inia E.; Frank C. and Martha E. Enlisted, in 1861, in Co. C, 12th I. V. I.; was discharged June 20, 1865, on account of a wound received at the battle of Tupelo, Miss.; engaged at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, at which place the regiment was captured and taken prisoners; was paroled at Arkins' Landing, Va.; then was exchanged and sent to the siege of Vicksburg.

Sturges, P. T., retired merchant.

Sturn, H. C.

Sutherland, A.

SWEARINGEN, ABRAM T.,

dealer in flour and feed; he also does general draying and express business; store on Elm st., opposite Public Square; res. on Vine st., near Elm; born in Vermillion Co., Ill., March 31, 1833; parents moved to De Witt Co., Ill., in the Fall of 1833; in 1856, Mr. S. removed to Blue Earth Co., Minn., where he resided until he came to West Union in 1874. He enlisted Aug. 17, 1863, in Co. D, 9th Minn. V. I.; mustered out Sept. 25, 1865. He married Amy M. Allen Oct. 25, 1857; she was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y.; they have had two children—Eliza Jane, died Feb. 25, 1863, aged 4 years and 5 months; they have one living—John R., born Feb. 1, 1861.

Swearingen, T.

TAYLOR, O. C., livery.

TALMADGE, CHARLES H.,

editor and proprietor of the *Gazette*, Vine st., res. on same street; born Oct. 10, 1842, in Erie Co., Penn., in 1850; came to Winnebago Co., Ill., with his parents; in 1856, came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and in 1865, came to West Union, and established the *Gazette* in 1867. Married Lucy H. Whittemore Oct. 23, 1866; she was born September, 1843, in Providence, R. I.; have two children—D. H. and J. C. Enlisted in Co. I, 3d I. V. I.; served three years and was honorably discharged; was in the battle of Shiloh and other engagements.

TAYLOR, O. E., Deputy Sheriff and livery stable.

Thatcher, A. H., farmer, Sec. 23.

Thatcher, S. A.

Thomas, C. H., merchant.

Thomas, G. H., merchant.

Thomas, W. B. merchant.

Thompson, A., farmer, Sec. 14.

Thompson, Alfred, farmer, Sec. 14.

THOMPSON, GEO., barber, opposite Public Square; born Nov. 28, 1832, in Nelson Co., Ky.; in 1838, he came with his parents to Rock Island, Ill.; in 1839, came to Moline, Ill.; in 1845, came to Henry Co., Ill.; in 1857, came to Fayette Co.; he owns 80 acres of land, adjoining the city limits. Married Harriet A. Van Dower Dec. 24, 1868; she was born in 1834, in Ohio; have six children—Geo. H., James, Emma, Luther J., Ida M. and Clara M.

Thompson, J. B., farmer, Sec. 24.

Thompson, Thos.

TIPPLE, HANNAH, MRS.,

widow of Geo. Tipple, Sec. 20.; he was born March 14, 1812, in Columbia Co., N. Y.; came to West Union in 1856, and died Sept. 30, 1870; she was born July 26, 1816, in Otsego Co., N. Y. They were married Sept. 13, 1834, in Otsego Co., N. Y.; they own 150 acres of land, valued at \$6,000; have three children—Arthur G., born Aug. 19, 1838; Ella M., born July 26, 1849, and Florence W., born Sept. 6, 1853. Are members of the Congregational Church.

Troub, John, farmer, Sec. 27.

Trout, M. N., farmer, Sec. 23.

Twitchel, D. W., farmer, Sec. 32.

Tyrell, L. W., blacksmith.

UGORAK, C. A., farmer, Sec. 14.

V AUGHN, J. L., farmer, Sec. 30.

Vaughn, J. L., Jr., farmer, Sec. 30.

Vankirk, J.

WADE, ROBT.

Wade, Wm.

Ward, E. E., farmer, Sec. 19.

Weatherbee, Jas.

Weaver, John.

Webber, David.

Weir, John, farmer, Sec. 16.

Wells, Hama.

Wells, Moses, farmer Sec. 17 and 20.

Welsh, C. E.

Welsh, D. B.

WELSH, J. J., livery, and veterinary surgeon; born in Washington Co., Penn., July 2, 1827; in 1835, came to Muskingum Co., Ohio; in 1846, came to Union Co., Ohio; in 1855, came to West Union. Married Isabella Scott Aug. 29, 1848; she was born Oct. 16, 1827, in Knox Co., Ohio; had seven children, four living—Wm. E., Emily A. (now Mrs. Cannon), Francis M., Clinton and Jennie A.; was Deputy Sheriff from 1857 to 1859; was Sheriff in 1860 and 1861, and from 1864 to 1868; served as Deputy Sheriff in 1870 and 1871; was City Marshal in 1876 and 1877, when he was elected Sheriff; enlisted in Co. A, 38th I. V. I.; served one year; was unanimously elected Captain of Company A; was through the seige of Vicksburg and its surrender.

Welsh, W. E.

Werner, Geo., restaurant.

Wheeler, J., farmer, Sec. 30.

Wheeler, N., farmer, Sec. 30.

White, A.

White, A. K., druggist.

WHITMORE, FRANK Y.,

County Treasurer; residence corner Vine and Bradford streets; born in Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1846; removed to Wauseon, Ohio, in March, 1866; resided there until April, 1869, when he came to West Union. For a short time he was employed in the County Auditor's office; from November, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1876, he was Deputy County Treasurer. In October, 1875, he was first elected County Treasurer; re elected in October, 1877. He married Alice V. Beach Sept. 3, 1872; she was born in Eaton, N. Y.; they have three children—Frank B., Flora L. and Alvah P. Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore are members of the Baptist Church.

Whitney, E. A., bank cashier.

Whitney, W. A., hardware.

Wilbur, R. L., far., Sec. 35.

WILBER, R. T., farmer, Sec. 35; born Aug. 26, 1829, in Columbia Co., N. Y.; in 1834, went with his parents to Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; in 1848, went to Warren Co., Penn.; in 1850,

went to Erie Co., N. Y.; in 1855, came to Fayette Co., Iowa; settled on his present farm in 1859; owns 135 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Lydia Peer July 2, 1849; she was born Aug. 9, 1829, in the town of Woodstock, Va.; had ten children, seven are living—Alonzo, Lewis, Charles S., Willis, Frank T., Helen A. and Minnie D. Has been School Director and Road Supervisor.

Williams, E. C.

Williams, R. D., machine agent.

Wilson, Charles, laborer.

Wimber, F.

Wimber, H., wagon maker.

WINROTT, DAVID, carpenter and joiner, res. on State st.; born August 27, 1819, in Frederick Co., Md.; in 1826, came to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; in 1841, went to Miami Co., Ind.; in 1844, returned to Ohio; in 1846, went to Wayne Co., Ohio; in 1854, went to Ashland Co., Ohio; in 1856, came to West Union. Married Catherine Ecker May 14, 1846; she was born Feb. 24, 1822, in Wayne Co., Ohio; had four children, three living—A. E., C. W. and Clara M. Mr. W. is Township Trustee. Member of the Church of the Disciples.

WONNENBERG, H., merchant tailor, and ready made clothing; born Jan. 19, 1824, in Prussia, Germany; in 1852, came to Iowa, and in 1853, to West Union. Married Helen Krakaw Nov. 11, 1857; she was born in 1834, in Germany, died Dec. 11, 1871; have four children—Minnie, Otto, Theodore and Helen. He is a Republican.

Woodard, Charles, lumber.

Wright, J. S., hardware clerk.

Wright, Thos., wagon maker.

ZEIGLER, SAMUEL B., attorney at law, and Vice President of the Fayette County National Bank, and President of the Fayette County Savings Bank, residence on Vine st., near Main; born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Dec. 6, 1831; removed to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1854; came to West Union in June, 1856; engaged in the practice of his profession, and doing banking business since he came here; he established the first bank in Fayette

Co., in April, 1866; the National Bank was organized in Aug., 1872. Mr. Z. was Mayor of this city four terms in

succession. Married Laura W. Adams Dec. 28, 1859; she was born in Montpelier, Vt.

HARLAN TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, G. R., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Maynard.

Adams, L., far., S. 22; P. O. Maynard.

Adrain, W., far., S. 26; P. O. Maynard.

Alison, T. V., grain buyer, Sec. 23; P. O. Maynard.

Andres, F. P., far., S. 32; P. O. Maynard.

Ashbaugh, I., far., S. 4; P. O. Maynard.

Ashbaugh, W., far., S. 9; P. O. Maynard.

Auger, G. D., far., S. 14; P. O. Maynard.

BARNES, H., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Maynard.

Barns, S. T., far., S. 11; P. O. Maynard.

Barns, M., far., S. 11; P. O. Maynard.

Beattie, W. B., groceries, Maynard.

Beaver, John, far., S. 7; P. O. Maynard.

Beaver, Samuel, far., S. 1; P. O. Fayette.

Beckner, J. E., far., S. 22; P. O. Maynard.

Beckner, J. E., far., S. 9; P. O. Maynard.

Benson, W. P., far., S. 23; P. O. Maynard.

Bement, Olin D., section hand, Maynard.

Brackett, O. C., far., S. 16; P. O. Maynard.

Brown, E., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Maynard.

CANELL, J., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Maynard.

Caprio, Peter, far., S. 1; P. O. Fayette.

CARPENTER, EZRA, farmer, S. 26; P. O. Maynard; born in Ohio, Aug. 4, 1842. Since coming to this county, he has held the office of School Director. Married Rebecca I. Simpson June 13, 1866; she was born in Illinois Nov. 9, 1847; have had six children—Walter, born Jan. 20, 1873; Maggie, born Oct. 21, 1868; Mary, born Aug. 2, 1871; Jennie, born Nov. 8, 1873; Lot-tie, born March 19, 1876, died Feb. 8, 1877; Ezra, born Feb. 6, 1878. Mr. Carpenter's farm consists of 120 acres.

Carpenter, R. I., far., S. 26; P. O. Maynard.

Carr, James, far., S. 33; P. O. Maynard.

Clapp, A. F., far. S. 31; P. O. Maynard.

Clapp, A., far., S. 32; P. O. Maynard.

Clark, Andrew.

Clark, F. E., far., S. 13; P. O. Maynard.

Clark, J. W., far., S. 13; P. O. Maynard.

Cline, P., far., S. 22; P. O. Maynard.

Cline, S., far., S. 21; P. O. Maynard.

Colbert, R. H., far., S. 5; P. O. Fayette.

Cramer, R. H., far., S. 19; P. O. Maynard.

Crawford, A. F., far., S. 10; P. O. Maynard.

Crawford, W., grain buyer, Sec. 9; P. O. Maynard.

Cronk, J., tenant far., S. 1; P. O. Fayette.

Cushman, S. P., merchant; P. O. Maynard.

DAVIS, W. E., merchant; Sec. 14; P. O. Maynard.

Deashhammer, J. M., tenant far., Sec. 32; P. O. Oelwein.

Delong, W., far., S. 21; P. O. Maynard.

Dewey, A., far., S. 11; P. O. Maynard.

Dewey, F., far., S. 5; P. O. Maynard.

Dewey, J., far., S. 11; P. O. Maynard.

Dewey, Milo; P. O. Maynard.

Dewey, T. J., far., S. 11; P. O. Maynard.

DIMLER, MARGARET M., widow, Sec. 26; P. O. Maynard; with the assistance of an adopted son, she successfully manages a farm of 120 acres. Her late husband, George Dimler, was born in Allegheny, Penn., July 4, 1819; when a boy he was bound out to a man in Ohio, but not receiving the proper treatment, he ran away and came to Illinois; at Rockford he became acquainted with Margaret M. Simpson, whom he married Jan. 1, 1850. Mr. D. enlisted in Co. G, 27th I. V. I.; was discharged on account of sickness. Came to this county in 1868; on the 19th of March 1877, from the effects of internal injuries caused by a spirited horse jarring him against a stall out of which he was trying to lead the animal, he departed this life, greatly to the regret of his bereaved widow, and all others who knew him. Mrs. D. is a native of Farfar, Scotland, where she was born Oct. 14, 1833; she came to this country, with her parents, when 11 years old; two adopted children—Thomas F. and Olive, were born respectively June 29, 1853, and Jan. 13, 1865.

Donat, A. P., far., S. 4 ; P. O. Fayette.

Downs, A., far., S. 2 ; P. O. Maynard.

Dwyer, T., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Maynard.

ECKER, A., far., S. 36 ; P. O. Maynard.

FOSSKETT, J. H.

Fox, J. E., far., Sec. 24 ; P. O. Maynard.

Fox, Pat, far., Sec. 24 ; P. O. Maynard.

Fox, T. E., far., Sec. 24 ; P. O. Maynard.

Fussell, D. E., merchant, Sec. 19 ; P. O. Fayette.

GATES, JOHN, far., Sec. 32 ; P. O. Oelwein.

Gould, Ed.

Gray, H., far., S. 2 ; P. O. Maynard.

Gray, Myron ; P. O. Maynard.

Grey, C., far., S. 24 ; P. O. Maynard.

Grey, H., far., S. 2 ; P. O. Maynard.

Guritz, Wm., far., S. 12 ; P. O. Maynard.

HARKINS, JAMES, tenant farmer, Sec. 2 ; P. O. Fayette.

HADSEL, H. S., DR., Maynard ; attended lectures at the University of Michigan ; born in Dundaff, Susquehanna Co., Penn., Jan. 12, 1852 ; came to Iowa, settling in Linn Co., with his parents, in 1865 ; lived there eight years, when, after a short stay in Bremer Co., he came to this county in 1875. A Republican in politics ; he was elected Assessor in the Fall of 1877 ; on the 12th of January, 1878, he was commissioned by Gov. Newbold to act as Notary Public. Married Hettie Latimere, on the 1st of December, 1875, in Fayette, who was born in Clarion Co., Penn., Oct. 2, 1851 ; have one child—Harry, born in Maynard Sept. 8, 1877.

Harkins, John, farmer, Sec. 2 ; P. O. Fayette.

Hart, Wm. H., far, S. 16 ; P. O. Maynard.

Henderson, A. W., farmer, Sec. 1 ; P. O. Fayette.

Hotchkiss, S., far., Sec. 3 ; P. O. Fayette.

Hotchkiss, W., farmer, Sec. 3 ; P. O. Fayette.

Hurlbert, E. ; P. O. Fayette.

HULBERT, HENRY S., nurseryman, Sec. 1 ; P. O. Fayette ; born in Oswego Co., N. Y., April 28, 1839. Belongs to the M. E. Church. Married Mary D. Johnson, who was born May 31, 1839 ; mother of five children—Mettie, William H., Clara H., Esther A. and Eliza I. Mr. Benjamin N.

Johnson, father of Mrs. Hubert, born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Aug. 6, 1803, has 120 acres of land, valued at \$3,600 ; came to this county in 1852 ; is one of the earliest settlers of the county ; belongs to the Congregational Church. Married for his second wife Caroline Johnson, born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1819 ; by his first wife had eight children—Norton B., William S., Betsy M., Nancy D., Horace B., David H., Albert P., Annice S. E. Emigrated to Cook Co., Ill., in 1838 ; from there, went to McHenry Co., Ill. ; in 1852, came to this county. Mr. Johnson commenced here a poor man, with only \$5 in his pocket to battle against the hardships of a new country. Mr. Johnson had three sons in the Union army.

INGRAM, IRA S., farmer, Sec. 6 ; P. O. Fayette.

JONES, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 24 ; P. O. Maynard.

KIRBY, MORRIS, farmer, Sec. 35 ; P. O. Maynard.

Kingery, J. W., far., S. 16 ; P. O. Maynard.

LEMMON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 35 ; P. O. Maynard.

Lewis, A., farmer, Sec. 5 ; P. O. Maynard.

Lewis, H., far., Sec. 5 ; P. O. Maynard.

Lewis, M. C., far., Sec. 6 ; P. O. Maynard.

MCGEE, JAS., far., Sec. 34 ; P. O. Maynard.

Mackay, Hiram W., far., Sec. 13 ; P. O. Maynard.

Malvern, W. V., far., Sec. 28 ; P. O. Maynard.

Maynard, G., far., Sec. 22 ; P. O. Maynard.

MAYNARD, HENRY, Maynard ; born in Westchester Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1816 ; with the exception of two years passed in Broome and Tioga Cos., he lived in Chenango Co. until he was 29 years old ; moved to Boone Co., Ill., in 1845, where he lived until May 1861, when he moved to this county ; was the first to enter land in this township. Is a Republican ; was elected Supervisor shortly after settling here ; has since held the offices of School and Tp. Trustee. Married Charity Rosa, in Chenango Co., in 1838, by whom he had three children ; she was born in 1818 and died in 1847. Married Amelia Green, who was born in Oswego, Oct. 12, 1827, on the 23d of

Sept., 1849; by her had eight children, two of whom are dead; one son, S. J., enlisted in the 6th Iowa Cavalry.

Maynard, S. J., far., S. 13; P. O. Maynard. Mears, Jas., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Maynard. Michle, F., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Maynard.

MINER, WM., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Maynard; born in Floyd Tp., Oncida Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1830. When young, his parents moved to Cattaraugus Co., where he lived until 1866, when he came to this county. Has held the office of Township Trustee. Married Betsy C. Gray Oct. 31, 1852, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. She was born in Little Valley, same county, N. Y., May 16, 1831; died in Fayette Co., Iowa, May 15, 1877. Mr. M. has seven children—Eliel T., born Oct. 15, 1853; Wm. D., Feb. 18, 1855; Emily R., April 1, 1857; George G., Oct. 3, 1858; Warren B., Nov. 28, 1861; Mary M., April 12, 1867; W. Irving, Sept. 11, 1871. Mr. Miner's farm consists of eighty acres. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

Myers, Harvey J. W., S. 5; P. O. Maynard.

Myers, Henry, far., S. 29; P. O. Maynard.

PALMER, LEROY, laborer, Sec. 14, P. O. Maynard.

Palmer, D., carp., S. 23; P. O. Maynard.

Payne, A. S., far., S. 15; P. O. Maynard.

PAYNE, E. R., farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Maynard; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1830; came to this State and settled in Buchanan Co., in 1856, and to this county in 1874. Is a Republican; during his residence in Buchanan Co., he was elected Township Trustee and Road Supervisor. Married Cordelia Martin; she was born in Delaware Co., March, 1830. William, Louisa, Anna Belle and Frank are their children; the eldest a very intelligent young man, and is of very great assistance to his father in the management of their well improved farm of eighty fractional acres.

Payne, H., far., S. 19; P. O. Maynard.

Payne, S., far., S. 15; P. O. Maynard.

PEMBER, JOHN B., farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Maynard; born in Harmony, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March 17, 1823; moved to Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis., in 1843, where he carried on farming; during his residence in that State, he held respectively the offices of Justice

of the Peace, County Supervisor and School Commissioner; came to this county in 1868; owns 370 acres of farm land. Married Elmira Ransom Jan. 13, 1842, in Sugar Grove, Penn.; she was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., April 12, 1822; have had six children—John O., born July 30, 1843, deceased Dec. 11, 1864; James R., born March 3, 1848, deceased Aug. 22, 1848; one child not christened, born Aug. 5, 1857, died in infancy; Almira A., born March 11, 1861; Joseph Napoleon, born March 19, 1864; Reuben R., born June 16, 1855. Mr. Pember was the originator of the great Anti-Horse Thief Association of Wisconsin, which has been so successful in suppressing that species of crime.

Pember, R. R., far., S. 14; P. O. Maynard.

Potter, W. H., Section Boss, Sec. 14; P. O. Maynard.

Preston, S. H., far., S. 20; P. O. Maynard.

PRESTON, L. H., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Maynard; born in Clayton Co., Iowa, Aug. 19, 1847; came to this county in 1864. Married Isadore Dewey, Dec. 31, 1869; she was born July 23, 1849; have had one child—Minnie Delle, born May 10, 1871, died May 3, 1872. Mr. Preston, who is a Republican, has been elected to the office of Township Constable for two consecutive terms.

RICH, C. B., clerk, Sec. 23; P. O. Maynard.

RICH, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Maynard; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 16, 1813; moving with his parents to Ohio, he married Mary S. Pond Oct. 12, 1835; she was born April 23, 1811, and died Aug. 15, 1844. One child—Mary, born July 28. Married Maria Brown, March 30, 1845, in Auburn, Ohio; she was born in Newbury, Ohio, July 25, 1818; have had six children—Sarah, born Feb. 14, 1846; C. B., born Jan. 17, 1848; Ann, born March 4, 1851; Hattie, born Sept. 8, 1853; Laura, born Feb. 1, 1856; Ida, born March 24, 1859, died Sept. 20, same year. Moving into Boone Co., Ill., in 1851, he lived there until 1855, when he moved to Clinton Co., this State, where he was Justice of the Peace for three years. At the time of his moving

to this place (1861), there was not more than four families in the neighborhood. Was elected Justice of the Peace and Township Clerk, at the first election after his arrival in this place. Mr. Rich has been a prominent Evangelical worker for a number of years; at 18 years old, he was a licensed exhorter in the M. E. Church; at 19 he united with the Church of the Disciples, of which denomination his wife is also a member; in his younger days, Mr. Rich was a great debater on religious topics; in a three days' argument at DeWitt, Iowa, he succeeded in completely routing the infidel orator, Col. James R. Sanford. Owns 110 acres of farm land.

Richards, W., far., S. 2; P. O. Fayette.

Rochl, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Maynard.

SEELEY, J. C., farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Maynard.

SARGENT, J. E., farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Maynard; born in Meigs Co., Ohio, Sept. 19, 1849; came to this State in 1854, and settling in Delaware Co., where he remained up to 1875, when he came to this county. Married Laura Rich in this county, Dec. 13, 1875; his wife was born in Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., Feb. 1, 1856; their only child, May, was born Jan. 16, 1877. Mr. Sargent and wife are members of the Church of the Disciples.

Sargent, Wm.

Sawyer, R. H., far., S. 23; P. O. Maynard.

Sidner, T. W., far., S. 34; P. O. Maynard.

Simpson, G., far., S. 13; P. O. Maynard.

Smith, A., far., S. 1; P. O. Maynard.

Smith, E., far., S. 23; P. O. Maynard.

SMITH, J. M., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Maynard; born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., April 1, 1826; came to this county March, 1874. Married Mary J. Smith, Aug. 20, 1850; she was born Dec. 23, 1811; have had four children—Ella, born May 27, 1851; Edna, born Jan. 27, 1853; James Thomas, born Aug. 27, 1856; Carrie, born Jan. 16, 1860. Mrs. Smith has two children by a former husband—Mary, born Feb. 20, 1841; Matthew, born Dec., 1855. Although Mrs. Smith has married twice, she singularly has never changed her maiden name since; both of her husbands have been Smiths. Edna, who married Mr. C. Billings, lives with her

parents; she has two children—Frank C., born Oct. 22, 1871; Irving G., born Nov. 6, 1873. Mr. Smith is a cooper by trade; he has a shop on the premises with all the facilities for doing coopering.

Smith, Levi, far., S. 23; P. O. Maynard.

Smith, Lewis, far., S. 2; P. O. Maynard.

Smith, Robt., far., S. 7; P. O. Maynard.

Sperry, J., speculator, S. 9; P. O. Fayette.

Stransbury, I., grocery, S. 23; P. O. Maynard.

STEVENS, J. A., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Maynard; born in Spring Mills, Allegany Co., N. Y., March 17, 1838; when 3 years old, his father, Asa, moved to Wisconsin, remaining there until 1846, when he removed to DeKalb Co., Ohio, where he died in 1849. Shortly after his father's death, Mr. S. moved to Massachusetts, where he lived four years, returning to Illinois in 1859; he came to Delaware Co., this State, same year. Enlisted from that county in Co. L, 8th Ill. Cav.; was wounded in both legs by a minie ball at the battle of Muddy Run; enlisting as private, he was promoted to First Lieutenant in May, 1863. Came to this county in 1870. A Republican; is at present County Supervisor, to which office he was elected in 1877. Mr. S. owns 320 acres of farm land and twenty acres of timber land, also the drug store in Maynard. Married Phoebe A. Goodrich April 17, 1866, in Delaware Co.; she was born Feb. 7, 1845; their children are Harry J., born Oct. 8, 1868; Paul G., May 6, 1870; Maud S., April 21, 1873.

Strickland, O., far., S. 19; P. O. Maynard.

Striethaff, Merchant, Maynard.

Smarzo, C., far., S. 26; P. O. Maynard.

TALCOTT, L. C., carpenter, Maynard.

TALCOTT, L. DEANE, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Maynard; born in Lake Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1842; came to this county in 1869. Married Olivia Perry Sept. 15, 1863; she was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., Jan. 22, 1842; have had two children—Nora, born Dec. 3, 1867; Don Henry, March 2, 1870. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. T. served in the 1st Missouri Engineers. Taylor, M., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Fayette. Taylor S.; P. O. Maynard.

TAYLOR, WM., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 4; P. O. Fayette; born in Brown Co., Ohio, Aug. 22, 1832. Married Harriet Walker, who was born May 1, 1837, in Elkhart Co., Ind., on the 10th of June, 1856, in La Grange Co., Ind. Came to this county Sept. 29, 1857. A Republican. Mr. T. has held the office of County Supervisor. Mr. Taylor's farm, at the time of his settling on it, was a wild and unbroken tract of land, a fact which the stranger, in going over the handsomely improved premises of to-day, would hardly imagine; it is known as the Fairview farm. As an evidence that Mr. T. and his intelligent wife are not only interested in affairs which are local in their nature, but national as well, it may be stated that they are to be numbered among those who visited the Centennial Anniversary at Philadelphia; going by way of Wash-

ington, they stopped at Niagara Falls on their return; they recount many interesting reminiscences of the trip, which occupied about two weeks for its completion. Mr. T. and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Have had three children—Ida, born June 7, 1857; Libby, born Dec. 7, 1862; Orra, born Nov. 26, 1868.

Thomas, W. A., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Maynard.

Tompkins, Wm. H., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Maynard.

Todhunter, John, Secs. 8, 34, 17.

WHITE, W. W., speculator, Sec. 30; P. O. Maynard.

Wilbur, C. H., far., S. 3; P. O. Maynard.

Wilson, Geo., far., S. 34; P. O. Maynard.

Wirkwire, E., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Fayette.

Wirkwire, F., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Fayette.

Wirkwire, B., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Fayette.

Witte, Fred., far., S. 19; P. O. Maynard.



BANKS TOWNSHIP.

ARMSTRONG, R., farmer, Sec. 30;
P. O. Sumner.

Austin, R., far., S. 7; P. O. Sumner.

BAKER, N., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O.
Sumner.

Baker, W., far., S. 28; P. O. Sumner.

Balcom, C. J., Sec. 33; P. O. Sumner.

BARSTOW, JOSEPH, farmer,
Sec. 12; P. O. Randalia; owns eighty
acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre;
born in Grant Co., Wis., in 1848. Mar-
ried Diana Day, in 1868; she was born
in Ohio; have three children—Myran,
Flora and Hiram; one died in infancy;
Mr. Barstow came to Fayette Co., Iowa,
in 1871, and located in Bank Tp.

Barstow, W. W., far., S. 12; P. O. Randalia.

Becker, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Sumner.

Bent, F. P., far., S. 19; P. O. Sumner.

BENT, NATHAN, farmer, Sec. 18;

P. O. Sumner; owns 220 acres of land,
valued at \$20 per acre; born in Mad-
ison Co., N. Y., in 1818. Married Sarah
T. Smith, in 1842; she was born in
Northfield, Mass., in 1818; have four
children—Vinette S., P. F., Eva A. and
Sylvia M.; Henry M., died at the age
of 30 years. Came to Iowa in 1857, and
located in Banks Tp. Enlisted in 1862,
in Co. F, 3d I. V. I., and was discharged
in June, 1864. Mr. Bent has held all
the different town offices. Mrs. Bent is
a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Boechenheuer, C., far., S. 9; P. O. Sumner.

Burkhart, C. far., S. 13; P. O. Randalia.

CASELMAN, A., farmer, Sec. 24; P.
O. Randalia.

Caselman, A., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Randalia.

Calkins, W., far., S. 24; P. O. Randalia.

Calkins, W. L., far., S. 24; P. O. Sumner.

Cowen, B. A., far., S. 2; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Christy, W., far., S. 19; P. O. Sumner.

COWEN, B. A., farmer, Sec. 2; P.
O. Hawk Eye; owns 160 acres of land,
valued at \$22 per acre; born in Steuben
Co., N. Y., in 1828. Married Char-
lotte A. Gardner in 1846; she was born
Clearfield Co., Penn.; have six children
—Samuel W., Angeline, Sarah H.,
Mary E., Fanny M., Israel A.; An-
geline died at the age of 19. Mr. Cowen
came to Iowa in 1852, and located near

Brush Creek, and in 1870, located in
Banks Tp., where he still resides. Mr.
and Mrs. Cowen are members of the
United Brethren Church.

Cowen, S. W., far., S. 2; P. O. Hawk Eye.

DAVIS, S. J., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O.
Sumner.

Dewery, Eli, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Sum-
ner.

Dubois, E. V.

EASTMAN, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 18;
P. O. Sumner.

Ebert, M., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Sum-
ner.

FALK, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O.
Randalia.

Falk, J. L., far., S. 13; P. O. Randalia.

FALK, L., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O.
Randalia; owns 200 acres of land,
valued at \$25 per acre; born in Ger-
many in 1821. Married Elizabeth Krug
in 1856; she was born in Germany in
1832; have seven children—John G.,
William N., Leonard, George, Fred,
Eva and Charley; Barbara died at the
age of 9 years. Mr. F. came to Ameri-
ca in 1854, and located first in Kane
Co., Ill., and in 1858 came to Bank Tp.,
Fayette Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. F.
are members of the Lutheran Church.

Fossler, G. M., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Mill.

GRUVER, L., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O.
Mill.

GARDNER, E. A., farmer, Sec.
2; P. O. Hawk Eye; owns 170 acres of
land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in
Clearfield Co., Penn., in 1834. Married
Jennette L. Thompson in 1866; she
was born in Scotland in 1842; have two
children—John R. D. and Paul E.
Mr. G. enlisted in Co. F, 33d Wis.
Vol. Inf., in 1862, and discharged in
1865; was at the siege of Vicksburg
and other battles; came to Fayette Co.
in 1866 and located in Bank Tp. Has
held different township offices. Is a
member of the United Brethren Church.

HAAS, C., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O.
Sumner.

Haas, Chris., farmer, S. 5; P. O. Sumner.

Hallowell, Le Roy, far., S. 17; P. O.
Sumner.

HARDING, GEO., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Sumner; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in England in 1832; came to America in 1867 and located in Butler Co., and in 1871 located in Banks Tp. Married Jane Britten in 1852; she was born in England in 1830; have six children—Robert, Samuel, George, Catherine, Anna Maria and John W. Elizabeth died at the age of 10 months, and one in infancy. Mr. H. is a United Brethren minister.

Harding, R., far., S. 35; P. O. Randalia.

Harding, S., far., S. 35; P. O. Randalia.

Hobson, J., lawyer, S. 26; lives at West Union.

Hoepner, F., far., S. 4; P. O. Sumner.

Hoepfner, F., far., S. 4; P. O. Sumner.

Heuer, August.

Husband, D., far., S. 20; P. O. Sumner.

Husband, D., far., S. 19; P. O. Sumner.

Hymen, A., far., S. 11; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Hyman, H., far., S. 11; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Hyman, W., far., S. 11; P. O. Hawk Eye.

INMAN, R. D., far., S. 25; P. O. Randalia.

JACOBS, J. L., far., S. 28; P. O. Sumner.

Jacobi, Charles.

KARSTEN, FRED., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Sumner; owns 210 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Germany in 1853; came to America in 1865. Married Rickie Krouse in 1877; she was born in Germany in 1853. Located in Banks Tp., in 1877. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

LAUTERBACH, JOHN, farmer, S. 31; P. O. Sumner.

LAUTERBACH, JOHN E., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Sumner; owns 205 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Germany in 1828. Married Miss Christina Barth in 1854; she was born in Germany in 1837; they have seven children—Charlie J., Louisa, Emma C., Sarah, Gustaf, Katie and Robert. Came to America in 1852, and located in DuPage Co., Ill., and in 1869, located in Banks Tp., Fayette Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the M. E. Church.

Leyh, M., far., S. 27; P. O. Sumner.

Linn, D. C., far., S. 19; P. O. Sumner.

LINN, D. C., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sumner; owns 360 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1852; came to Iowa in 1853, and located with his father, George Linn, in Banks Tp.; his father was one of the pioneers of the county, and was born in Kennebec Co., Me., and settled in Banks Tp. in 1868.

Linn, G. C., school teacher, Sec. 20; P. O. Sumner.

Linn, H. S., far., S. 16; P. O. Sumner.

Lidnam, J. W., far., S. 7; P. O. Sumner.

LINN, NATHAN, farmer, S. 16; P. O. Sumner; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$15 per acre; born in Kennebec Co., Me., in 1827. Married Mary Moore in 1871; she was born in England in 1846; they have five children—Frank C., John M., Henry M., Elizabeth and Alice M. Mr. Linn is a member of the M. E. Church.

Linn, W. B., far., S. 8; P. O. Sumner.

MMcCORMICK, WM., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Sumner.

Meeker, David, far., S. 22; P. O. Sumner.

Meeker, D. W., far., S. 22; P. O. Sumner.

Miner, Charles, far., Randalia.

Miner, E., far., S. 9; P. O. Sumner.

Miner, F., far., S. 17; P. O. Sumner.

MINER, WM. S., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sumner; owns 168 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Rutland Co., Vt., in 1820. Married Laura Wescott in 1840; she was born in New York in 1819; have two children—William E. and Fitch M.; Solon W. died at the age of 23. Mr. M. came to Iowa in 1874, and located in Banks Tp.

Moore, T., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Sumner.

Moore, Wm., far., S. 17; P. O. Sumner.

Mudge, L., far., S. 26; P. O. Randalia.

Mudge, W. B., far., S. 26; P. O. Randalia.

NIEDERT, FRED, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Sumner.

Noon, T. C., far., S. 9; P. O. Sumner.

ORVIS, A. A., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Sumner.

Orvis, J., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Sumner.

Orvis, S. P., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Sumner.

Orvis, T. C., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Sumner.

PPRICE, J. L., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Sumner.

PRICE, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Hawk Eye; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in

Germany in 1853; came to America in 1866, and located in Glen Haven Tp., Grant Co., Wis., and came to Iowa in 1871 and located, with his father, in Banks Tp.; his father, John Price, lives with him; has one brother—John P., and three sisters—Mary, Katie and Clara.

Potter, O. E., far., S. 14; P. O. Sumner.

ROBERTSON, ALEX., Sec. 32.

Robertson, James, Sec. 30.

ROBERTSON, JAS., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Sumner; owns 215 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Scotland in 1843; came to America in 1851 and located in Rock Co., Wis., and in 1855 came to Banks Tp., Fayette Co., Iowa. Mr. R. has been Town Trustee, School Director, and other town offices. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Robertson, W., far., S. 29; P. O. Sumner.

ROBERTSON, PETER, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Sumner; owns 305 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Scotland; came to America in 1851. Married Miss C. M. Baird; she was born in Scotland in 1848; have four children—Peter, Anna, John and Elizabeth. Mrs. R. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. R. has been Town Trustee, School Director and other town offices.

Robish, M., lumber dealer, Sec. 30; P. O. Sumner.

Robinson, J. W. & E. R., fars., Sec. 8; P. O. Sumner.

SESSLER, JOHN, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Sumner.

Sherwood, John A., far., Randalia.

SIDNAM, J. W., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Sumner; owns 295 acres land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1830. Married Amanda Mott in 1851; she was born in Portage Co., Ohio, in 1830; have four children—Charles W., Francis M., Almer E. and William O. Came to Iowa in 1864, and located in Banks Tp. Mr. S. has been Supervisor four years, and held other town offices.

Smith, John, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Sumner.

SMITH, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Sumner; owns 230 acres land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Scotland in 1836. Married Catherine Robertson in

1858; she was born in Scotland in 1839; have seven children—William D., Peter A., John E., James A., Isabell D., Alonzo C. and Agnes; Eliza Mary Jane died at the age of nine years and Margaret B. in infancy. Came to America in 1855, and located first in Fayette Co. Mr. S. has been School Director five years; has held the offices of Trustee, Assessor, etc. Are both members of Pres. Church.

Sorg, Fred., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Randalia.

Sorg, J. L., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Randalia.

Sorg, John, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Randalia.

Sperry, Chas. W., merchant, Sec. 14; P. O. Fayette.

Springer, John, Sec. 27.

Swartz, Fred., far., S. 34; P. O. Sumner.

Sweetland, J. S., Sec. 28.

Stewart, James, speculator, Sec. 22; P. O. West Union.

TIM, PETER, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Sumner.

Trager, John, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Mill.

Turner, Wm., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Sumner.

WADE, JAMES E., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Sumner.

Wade, W. L., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Sumner.

Warnke, John, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Sumner.

WADE, WM. T., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Sumner; owns 210 acres land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Essex Co., N. J., in 1818. Married Agnes C. Williams in 1845; she was born in Essex Co., N. J.; have four children—Harriet, Hannah E., William L., Catherine A.; Alice and Agnes died. Came to Iowa in 1855, and located in Banks Tp., Fayette Co.; is one of the pioneers of the county. Mr. W. has held all the different town offices; is a member of Pres. Church.

Weiser, Martin.

Wells, Joshua, far., S. 10; P. O. Randalia.

Wells, M. L., far., S. 10; P. O. Randalia.

Wells, W., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Randalia.

WETHERBEE, L. W., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Randalia; owns 130 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Ripley Co., Ind., in 1827. Married Janet Barker in 1847; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1825; have three children—Albert J., Ida J., Mattie A. and Charley, who died at the age of 7 years. Came to Iowa in 1865, and in 1869, located in Banks Tp., Fayette Co. Mr. Wether-

bee enlisted in 1864 in Co. K, 38th Wis. I. V. I., and was discharged in 1865; was wounded at the battle of Petersburg.

Wilkins, J. G., far., S. 31; P. O. Sumner.

Wilkins, R. L., far., S. 30; P. O. Sumner.

Winn, M., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sumner.

YOUNGER, JACOB, farmer,
Sec. 26; P. O. Randalia; owns 160

acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Switzerland in 1836. Married Mary Ann Shrifler in 1866; she was born in Ohio in 1832; came to America in 1832, and in 1877 located in Banks Tp., in Fayette Co.; have four children—Edward, Frank, Ella and Cornelia.



FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, C., lab., Brush Creek.

AINSWORTH, ANDREW, far., S. 29; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., June 23, 1827; he, with parents, settled in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1844, where he married Mary J. Hemenway, Nov. 22, 1849; she was born July 28, 1830, in Mt. Holly, Vt., and died Jan. 20, 1858. He married again—Amelia McCausland, Jan. 24, 1861; she was born in Canada, Aug. 25, 1832; he with his two sons settled in this county in 1858, and remained two years, then returned to Winnebago Co., Ill., when in 1862, he made a permanent settlement on his present farm, now consisting of 300 acres, worth \$7,000; children born by the first wife were Oliver N., born Oct. 16, 1850; Thomas J., born June 6, 1856; four by second wife—Frederick W., March 16, 1862; Minnie L., Nov. 20, 1864; George G., July 23, 1868, and Seth, born March 6, 1872.

Ainsworth, O. N., P. O. Brush Creek.

Ainsworth, T. J., far., S. 16; P. O. Brush Creek.

Allen, S. H., lab., Brush Creek.

ALLEN, Z. G., farmer and prop'r saw-mill, S. 21; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., March 25, 1822, where he married Emily Osborn, Sept. 24, 1846; she was born in Franklin Co. May 2, 1825; they immigrated to this county and settled on his present farm in June, 1856, where he carried on the steam saw-mill business for twelve years; during three years of this time Mr. Walrath was his partner, but he sold out to Mr. Allen in 1859 or 1860, he running it till 1868, when it was sold and carried to Wisconsin; Mr. A. owns 110 acres of land; was one of the first Directors of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad; their children are Theodore, born July 21, 1847; Seth H., Nov. 23, 1848; Mary E., Feb. 2, 1853; Derrick B., May 17, 1855; Elwin D., Jan. 1, 1860; Elsie L., March 13, 1871; one child deceased—Oscar, born Nov. 11, 1861; died March 23, 1877.

Is a Republican. Mrs. A. is a member of the Methodist Church.

Andrews, A. M., far., S. 4; P. O. Brush Creek.

Andrews, H. R., far., S. 21; P. O. Brush Creek.

Anglemyer, J., renter; P. O. Brush Creek.

ANGLEMYER, WILLIAM, farmer, S. 29; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Bucks Co., Penn., April 5, 1807, where he married Joanna Hilborn Dec. 30, 1828; they emigrated and settled on their present farm in March, 1860, consisting of 290 acres, worth \$8,000. Republican; members of Christian Church. Mary A., James, William H., Joanna and Charles are the names of their children. Mr. A. purchased his land in this county in 1857, but did not settle on his farm till 1860.

Antoine, James, farmer, S. 16; P. O. Brush Creek.

Arbuckle, V., far., S. 34; P. O. Brush Creek.

Averill, F. M., far., P. O. Brush Creek.

BAGORDIS, A., far., S. 6; P. O. Brush Creek.

Barden, Frank, lab., Brush Creek.

Barns, M. A., far., S. 34; P. O. Brush Creek.

BARNES, NOAH, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Brush Creek; owns forty acres, valued at \$1,000; born in this county Nov. 3, 1850. Married Fronia Perkins Jan. 2, 1870; she was born in this county Oct. 14, 1848; their children are—Laura, born Oct. 1, 1870; Orian H., July 14, 1872; Jessie D., Nov. 16, 1877. One child died in infancy. Republican

Barns, Wm., far., P. O. Brush Creek.

Bassett, Stephen, far., P. O. Brush Creek.

BEMAN, A., dealer in drugs, medicines, chemicals, fine soaps, brushes, perfumery, etc., etc., Brush Creek, Iowa; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 14, 1851; he with his parents settled in this place in 1859, where he married Anna Moore July 25, 1877; she was born in Plato, Kane Co., Ill., July 25, 1856. On Feb. 19, 1876, he opened his place of business in this town, where he still

continues doing a thriving business. Amount of stock \$12,000, town property, \$2,000. Republican; himself and wife are members of the Disciple Church.

Billings, C., far., S. 27; P. O. Brush Creek.

Billings, John.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Bingham, J. W., blacksmith, Brush Creek.

Bishop, C., far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Blackman, O. S., proprietor of saw-mill, Taylorsville; P. O. Brush Creek.

BLANCHARD, J. A., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Brush Creek; owns eighty acres of land, value \$2,000; born in Erie Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1833; came to Illinois with parents in the Fall of 1855, where he married S. E. Powers July 4, 1861; she was born in Du Page Co., Ill., Nov. 3, 1841; came to Putnam Tp. in this county in 1867, and to his present farm in March, 1873. Has one adopted child—Lawrence W., born April 17, 1867. Is a Republican.

Blazer, M. F., clerk; Brush Creek.

Bond, C. A., butcher, Brush Creek.

Brobliler, C., far., S. 23; P. O. Brush Creek.

Brooks, A., farmer; P. O. Brush Creek.

Brooks, C., farmer; P. O. Brush Creek.

Brooks, D., far., S. 19; P. O. Brush Creek.

BROOKS, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Canada Sept. 7, 1833; came to this county in Spring of 1856; has 400 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Politics, Greenbacker. He married Phoebe Corless; born in Branch Co., Mich., Dec. 29, 1846; four children living—Levi C., born May 2, 1869; Fred H., Oct. 16, 1870; Bennie H., Jan. 6, 1873; George W., March 27, 1877. Emigrated to Muscatine Co., Iowa, in 1838; lived there eighteen years, then came to Fayette Co. Mr. B. was one of the first settlers in the State of Iowa.

Brooks, N., far., S. 19; P. O. Brush Creek.

Brooks, N., far., S. 6; P. O. Brush Creek.

Brown, W., laborer, Brush Creek.

BURGET, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Brush Creek; owns 112 acres, valued at \$4,000; born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, June 24, 1833; in 1846, he, with his parents, emigrated to Boone Co., Ill.; came to this county in 1855. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, in the 38th I. V. I., Co. F.; was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, Pensacola, etc., and was honorably discharged June 30, 1865.

Married Cordelia Bullis Feb. 25, 1866; she was born in Winnebago Co., Ill., Feb. 23, 1848. He settled on his farm in 1866. Their children are Andrew E., born Jan. 17, 1867; William, Oct. 5, 1869; Sybil, Nov. 3, 1874, died Dec. 6, 1874, and Delos, born Dec. 8, 1876. Is a Republican.

Byrnes, M., laborer; P. O. Brush Creek.

CAMPBELL, HARVEY, farmer, Sec. 34, P. O. Brush Creek.

CALKINS, IRA C., retired farmer; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Cuyahoga Co., N. Y., July 22, 1808; in 1810, moved with parents to Erie Co., N. Y. Married Polly Jackson in March, 1829; she was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Feb. 29, 1811, and died in Sept., 1845. Married Christie Servoss Jan. 2, 1848; she was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., July 17, 1818. In 1853, they came to Rock Co., Wis., where they remained till 1857, when they removed to Houston Co., Minn., where they remained till 1865, when they removed to their present residence in Brush Creek, where he now owns real estate worth \$10,000, besides 129 acres outside of village property. Took a prominent part in assisting the town to secure the D. & St. P. R. R., paying considerable money for the same. His children are Polly L., born April 22, 1831; Cordelia C., Jan. 29, 1834; Naomia, Dec. 11, 1836; Adaline, born Feb. 14, 1859, died July 23, 1862. Greenbacker.

CAMPBELL, ALLEN, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Brush Creek; owns forty acres, valued at \$2,000; born in Windham Co., Conn., Jan. 30, 1805; in 1817, he, with parents, came to Oneida Co., N. Y., where he saw the first shovelful of earth thrown from the Erie Canal on July 4, 1817. Married Susan Blood Oct. 2, 1825; she was born in Concord, Mass., March 11, 1810. Moved to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1830, where he remained till 1838, when he moved to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and in May, 1863, came to this county. His first wife died April 7, 1854. He married again, Caroline Wetmore, Nov. 10, 1856; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1817. His children are Mary, born Jan. 25, 1828; Caroline M., Sept. 7, 1829; Harvey W.,

Sept. 25, 1831; James W., Nov. 7, 1833; Wm. H. H., August 31, 1837, Josephine, Oct. 3, 1839; John D., Feb. 8, 1842; Geo. L., July 4, 1849; Alpha, Dec. 3, 1851; Helen, Nov. 3, 1857, and Flora, March 31, 1869. Democrat.

CARNALL, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Brush Creek; born in New Boston, Lincolnshire, Eng., Dec. 23, 1828, where he married Caroline Nicholson July 15, 1846; she was born in Essex Co., Eng., Dec. 21, 1828; they emigrated to U. S. America in 1851; settled in Upper Canada where they remained till the Fall of 1861, then settling on their present farm, consisting of 200 acres, worth \$5,000. His children are Drusilla A., born in Canada May 27, 1851; John F., in Canada Dec. 27, 1852; Salome M., in Canada April 10, 1854; James H., in Canada Feb. 24, 1857; Frank, in Canada July 24, 1859; Carrie A., in Iowa, Oct. 17, 1861; Thomas N., in Iowa, Jan. 23, 1863; Charles S., in Iowa, May 18, 1866; two children died in infancy.

Carnall, John, Sec. 30; P. O. Brush Creek.

Carpenter, H. R., foundry; Brush Creek.

Carpenter, L. D., foundry; Brush Creek.

Cary, L., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Brush Creek.

Cavanaugh, J., mason, Brush Creek.

Cawood, Wm., laborer, Brush Creek.

Cline, P., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Brush Creek.

COLDEN, N. O., Manager of Thorp & Sons' dry goods, boot and shoe store, Brush Creek, which was opened in this place in April, 1876; he was born in Warren Co., Ind., Feb. 12, 1848. He enlisted in the 22d Wis. V. I. Dec. 28, 1863; he was disabled by a shell wound at Peach Tree Creek; was honorably discharged, general order July 1, 1865.

Cook, D. A., laborer; P. O. Brush Creek.

Copeland, J. S., far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Copeland, John, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Brush Creek.

Cox, Pat, laborer, Brush Creek.

Crane, Myron, far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

CRAWFORD, JAMES, retired farmer; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Ohio July 9, 1805; at the age of 2 years he moved with his parents to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and in 1820 he went to Wayne Co., Ohio, where he married

Phebe Hartman Sept. 17, 1826; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Aug. 18, 1806; in 1838 they moved to Madison Co., Ohio, when in 1847 they emigrated to Jefferson Co., Wis., and in 1851 they emigrated and settled in this township; in 1870 he moved to Brush Creek, Mr. C. being one of the oldest settlers in the county; he remembers when there was but fourteen voters in the township. Leonard, Susan, Matilda, Jasper, Anna, Jacob and James are the names of their children. Mr. C. has been Justice of the Peace eleven years. Democrat.

CUMMINGS, A. H., farmer, S. 32; P. O. Brush Creek; owns eighty acres, valued at \$3,500; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., April 15, 1830. Married Jane A. Westcott Nov. 27, 1851; she was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., March 10, 1829; they came to this county June 1, 1856; their children are Emily J., born Aug. 14, 1852; Mary J., Dec. 5, 1856. Republican.

Crawford, J., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Brush Creek.

DARLING, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Brush Creek.

DEMING, CHAUNCY, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Oct. 24, 1843; he came to this county with his parents in May, 1854; he owns 140 acres of land, worth \$6,000. Married Charlotte M. Doane Feb. 24, 1869; she was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Jan. 9, 1848.

DEMING, GEO., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Brush Creek; owns forty-four acres, valued at \$2,000; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Jan. 31, 1836; came with his parents to this county in May, 1855. Married Mary E. Meade Jan. 1, 1860; she was born in Saratoga, N. Y., April 29, 1842; their children are Clarence, born Jan. 30, 1861; Effie, April 5, 1865; Hattie, April 13, 1867; Florence, Sept. 17, 1877; Glen, born Aug. 25, 1869, died Oct. 5, 1874; Josephine, born July 13, 1873, and died Aug. 28, 1877. Is a Republican.

Dempster, Jas., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Brush Creek.

Dempster, John, far., S. 14; P. O. Brush Creek.

DEMPSTER, JOHN, farmer, S. 13; P. O. Brush Creek; owns eighty acres valued at \$2,500; born in Wayne Co., Mich., Oct. 6, 1841; came to this county in the Fall of 1853. Married Eliza Hummel Dec. 18, 1862; she was born in Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Ill., Sept. 28, 1846; their children are Luana, born Feb. 12, 1864; George, May 20, 1865; James, Feb. 18, 1867; Dora, July 3, 1870; Merinda, May 15, 1872, and one child deceased—Frank, born April 11, 1866, died May 22, 1877. Democrat.

Dempster, William, far.; Sec. 16; P. O. Brush Creek.

DOANE, GEORGE L., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Worcester Co., Mass., April 30, 1825; in 1842 he went to Columbia Co., N. Y., where he married Sarah A. Bullock, Feb. 25, 1847; she was born in Columbia County, N. Y., June 9, 1827; they moved to Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1852, and in 1855 emigrated to Iowa and settled on his present farm, consisting of 100 acres worth \$3,000. Charlotte, born Jan. 9, 1848; Frances, Feb. 24, 1850; Lee L., Feb. 24, 1854; Emma, Aug. 9, 1857; Velma, Aug. 10, 1859; Hattie, Feb. 7, 1862; Carrie, April 24, 1864, and Roy, born Sept. 3, 1866, are the names and births of their living children; one child deceased—Kossouth, born Dec. 4, 1852, and died March 14, 1868.

Doane, L. L., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Brush Creek.

Dunham, Thomas, jeweler, Brush Creek.

ECKER, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Brush Creek.

Elithorpe, A. E., far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Emlow, —, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Brush Creek.

FISH, A. J., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Brush Creek.

Fitzgerald, J., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Brush Creek.

FLOWER, HENRY E., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Brush Creek; owns 720 acres, value \$25 per acre; born in Hampden Co., Mass., Nov. 25, 1821. Married Mary Fitzpatrick, June 5, 1847; she was born in Ireland Nov. 21, 1826; came to this county in 1855. Josephine, born July 31, 1848; Henry,

March 26, 1851; James, Feb. 22, 1854, and Clarence, Dec. 22, 1862; one child died when three years old. Is a Greenbacker.

Forney, Adam, laborer; P. O. Brush Creek.

Fortney, F., laborer; P. O. Brush Creek.

Fox, A., far., S. 18; P. O. Brush Creek.

Fox, D., far., S. 31; P. O. Brush Creek.

Fox, John, farmer; P. O. Brush Creek.

Fop, Lyman, far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

FULLER, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Brush Creek; came to this county in 1866; was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., May 31, 1829; has 100 acres land valued at \$3,000. Married Clarinda Wicks, born in Erie County, Penn., June 12, 1837; four children—Melvin C, born July 7th, 1858; Mary C., May 31, 1868; Monroe L., April 12, 1870; Edward, May 6, 1878. Emigrated to Pennsylvania when he was a child; lived there about thirteen years; from there to Ohio; lived there fourteen years; from there to Michigan; lived there seven years; went back to Ohio, stayed there a short time, then to Fayette County, Iowa, where he has resided since. Mr. L., by his industry, has made a comfortable home.

GATES, F., Township Collector, Brush Creek.

Genning, G., far., S. 23; P. O. Brush Creek.

Germond, J., far., S. 1; P. O. Brush Creek.

Glein, W. C., merchant, Brush Creek.

Glime, C., ret. far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Glime, F., merchant; P. O. Brush Creek.

GLIME, GEORGE, farmer, S. 28; P. O. Brush Creek; son of Charles and Margaret Glime, who were natives of Pennsylvania; was born Oct. 20, 1845. Married Ann Eliza Hill Feb. 12, 1868; she was born in Indiana Dec. 4, 1845; his sister and brother are as follows: Frederick, born Aug. 27, 1834; Elizabeth, born May 26, 1837. They have one son—Oscar, born Dec. 19, 1868, Is a Greenbacker.

Gray, W., far., S. 1; P. O. Brush Creek.

Gregory, H. N., station agt., Brush Creek.

Groat, J., farmer; P. O. Brush Creek.

GUNN, JONAS, farmer, S. 14; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, June 21, 1829, where he married Elizabeth Darr Aug. 29, 1850;

she was born in Greene Co., Penn., Aug. 31, 1832, settling in Will Co., Ill., in 1851, and in this county in the Fall of 1853, when, in 1866, they settled on their present farm, consisting of 144 acres. Mary, born Oct. 30, 1855; Lafayette, born July 31, 1858; Delilah, born March 12, 1863; Ann, born Aug. 5, 1870; Minnie, June 27, 1872, and Huldah, born May 31, 1874, are the names and births of their children; two children deceased—William, born June 10, 1861, died Aug. 21, 1869; Fred, born June 19, 1867, and died Sept. 1, 1869.

HENDRICKSON, P., laborer; P. O. Brush Creek.

HANCOCK, GEORGE, farmer, S. 33; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Worcester Co., Mass., Sept. 5, 1797; in 1800, his parents moved to Vermont, and in 1804, they moved to another county in the same State; in 1806, they moved to Washington Co., N. Y., and in 1815, he emigrated to the West. During his absence his father died, and he again returned in 1818, and, in 1819, he moved with his mother to Holland Purchase, in Orleans Co., N. Y., where he married Caroline Gates Nov. 17, 1824; she was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 8, 1806; in 1835, they moved to Wayne Co., Mich., where they remained till 1849, then emigrated to Kendall Co., Ill., in 1850, and in the same year to Jones Co., Iowa, and, in 1852, they settled in this county, where they still remain. Sarah, John and Martha are the names of their living children.

Hill, E., S. 29; P. O. Brush Creek.

Hill, Geo. C., far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Hill, J., Jr., S. 29; P. O. Brush Creek.

HILL, JACOB, farmer, S. 29; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Mifflin Co., Penn., March 26, 1802; in 1814, he, with parents, emigrated to Perry Co., Ohio, where he married Eliza Smith Nov. 3, 1824; she was born in Mifflin Co., Penn., Nov. 17, 1806; in 1832, they moved to Michigan, and, in 1842, they moved to Indiana, when, in November, 1853, they emigrated and settled on their present farm, consisting of 246 acres, worth \$7,500. Republican; member of Christian Church. Wash-

ington, Jonathan, George, Eleazer, Charity, Ann E., Mary E. and Jacob are the names of their children. Eleazer, the next to the youngest son, enlisted in Co. I, 16th Regt. I. V. I. Dec. 15, 1861; was taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville prison fourteen months; honorably discharged July, 1865.

Hicks, J. M., farmer; P. O. Brush Creek.

Hill, W. K., far, S. 29; P. O. Brush Creek.

Hoffman, Charles; P. O. Brush Creek.

Hoge, Charles; P. O. Brush Creek.

Hoge, J. M., farmer; P. O. Brush Creek.

Howse, Wm.

HOOVER BROTHERS, dealers in general merchandise, Main street; Brush Creek. J. O. Hoover was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., June 8, 1847; emigrated to this county in 1864, where he married Alice Gates Feb. 1, 1870; she was born near Lowell, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1851. W. H. Hoover was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., July 14, 1872; he emigrated to this county and started in the mercantile business in 1865. Married Susan A. Conney March 15, 1866; she was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Oct. 14, 1841; George A., Jacob E. and William H. are the names of his children. They entered into partnership in the Fall of 1869; amount of stock carried, \$4,000; W. H. Hoover owns personally 250 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; they are both Republicans, and belong to the M. E. Church.

Howard, James, laborer, Brush Creek.

Hutchinson, J., Justice of Peace, Brush Creek.

JAQUES, CHARLES, farmer; P. O. Brush Creek.

Johnson, Albert; P. O. Brush Creek.

Johnson, R., far., S. 2; P. O. Brush Creek.

KISTNER, B. S., farmer, P. O. Brush Creek.

KENNEDY, JAMES, farmer, Section 2; P. O. Brush Creek; owns 360 acres, valued at \$8,500; born in Ireland in 1819; came to America in 1847; settled in Vermont, where he married Catherine Dwyer May 24, 1848; their children are John J., born Sept. 16, 1849, and Margaret Ann, born Nov. 21, 1850, and now married to C. B. Snell; a Democrat and Catholic.

Kuney, J. D., livery and feed stable, Brush Creek.

Kuney, L. C., clerk, Brush Creek.

KUNEY, PETER, proprietor St. Cloud Hotel, Brush Creek; born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1816. He married Leona M. Stoffet Oct. 21, 1835; she was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., March 6, 1820; they emigrated to Huron Co., Ohio, in the Spring of 1841; whence, in 1848, they moved to Wayne Co., Mich., and in September 1855, they emigrated and settled in Taylorville, and in 1865 they opened the St. Cloud Hotel in that place, and in 1874 moved their hotel building to Brush Creek, where he is now doing a thriving business. William H., born Nov. 21, 1836; Jacob C., born March 25, 1839; John D., born May 26, 1841; Lafayette C., born Feb. 17, 1843; Susie M., born March 6, 1854; Cynthia A., born March 2, 1857, are the names and births of their children. Republican.

Krug, Fred., laborer; P. O. Brush Creek.

LACKEY, M., wagon maker; P. O. Brush Creek.

Lackey, M., Jr., Brush Creek.

LACKEY, W. F., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Brush Creek; owns 110 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; born in Franklin Co., Vt., Dec. 20, 1819, where he married Sarah Hooper Jan. 1, 1843; she was born in New York May 26, 1820; immigrated to and settled in this county in November, 1856; settled on his present farm in December, 1869. Has been a member of the Board of Supervisors, and is a Republican. Mr. L. worked at the blacksmith trade seventeen years in Franklin Co., Vt., prior to his coming West.

Ladd, C. A., saloon keeper, Brush Creek.

Lamphier, Loyd, far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

LEAHY, PHILLIP, far.; Sec. 12; P. O. Brush Creek; owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$3,000; born in Ireland in 1839; emigrated to America in 1863, settling in Oneida Co., N. Y., where he married Maggie Loffan; she was born in Ireland in 1843; Timothy, born January, 1870; Annie, July 29, 1872, and Michael, Nov. 28, 1876, are their children. Mr. L. settled on his present farm in November, 1876. Is a Democrat; Catholic.

LEONHART, CHARLES K., dealer in drugs, medicines and chemicals,

fancy and toilet articles, Brush Creek; born in Baden, Germany, April 17, 1849; April 27, 1854, he, with his parents, emigrated to the United States of America, and settled in Stephenson Co., Ill.; in 1856, they emigrated to Iowa and settled in this county, where, in 1874, he opened his place of business in Brush Creek, where he is doing a good trade.

Leonhart, M., far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

LEONHART, PETER, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Brush Creek; owns sixty acres of land, valued at \$2,500; born in Baden, Germany, March 15, 1818. Married Elizabeth Lohar, Dec. 26, 1843; she was born June 24, 1820, and died Dec. 16, 1861; in 1854, they immigrated to America, settling in Freeport, Ill., and in October, 1855, they came to this county, and, in 1859, settled on his present farm; have six children—Martin, Charles, William, Frederick, Reka and Kittie. Is a Democrat; Catholic.

Leonhart, P. W., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Brush Creek.

LEONHART, PHILIP, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Brush Creek; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,000; born in Germany, Aug. 14, 1842; came to America in 1854, and to this county in the Fall of 1855. Married Kate Eckert Feb. 13, 1864; she was born in Germany, Nov. 15, 1840; their children are Mary, born Nov. 1, 1864; Fredricke, Jan. 8, 1867; Ella, Jan. 29, 1869; Michael, Dec. 11, 1871; John, Feb. 24, 1874; and Emma, March 5, 1876. Republican.

LICKISS, JOHN W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Lancashire, Eng., Oct. 5, 1826; he, with his parents, emigrated to the United States in 1828, first settling in New Jersey; in 1833, they emigrated to Wayne Co., Mich., where he married Sarah Jane Hancock Feb. 25, 1849; she was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1831; in 1852, they emigrated to Jones Co., Iowa, when, in 1854, they came to this county, and in Spring of 1855, settled on his present farm, consisting of forty acres, worth \$2,000. Mr. L. put the finishing touch on the first dry goods store or room in Brush

Creek, as the store was then kept in one of the bedrooms at the hotel. George A., Feb. 20, 1850; Carrie M., April 21, 1851; John W., Jan. 3, 1856; Perry P., April 27, 1859; Lorena E., January 26, 1861; William A., Sept. 27, 1862; Fanny E., July 26, 1864; Maggie, April 22, 1866; Mary E., January 4, 1868; Robert W., Oct. 30, 1870; and Percie, Sept. 14, 1873, are the names of their living children; two children deceased—Edwin, born Sept. 15, 1852, died Aug. 29, 1853; Lucy A., born Nov. 15, 1857, and died Feb. 25, 1865.

Little, C. D., cooper, Brush Creek.

Little, B. F., attorney; P. O. Brush Creek.

Little, Jas., cooper, Brush Creek.

Little, W. D., cooper, Brush Creek.

MCCARD, SAM., shoemaker, Brush Creek.

McALAVY, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Wadena; born in Huntingdon, Penn., March 10, 1818. Married Lamina Coleson July 8, 1842; she was born in Mercer Co., Penn., in June, 1818; she died Jan. 5, 1861; he came to this county in the Fall of 1854, settling on his present farm; he now owns 160 acres. Married his second wife, Elizabeth McClelland June 23, 1861; she was born in Lawrence Co., Penn., in December, 1816; their children are Ellen, William E., James, Francis, Casandana, Alfred, Lettie A. and Charles. Is a Republican.

McALPIN, WILLIAM J., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Brush Creek, born in Columbia Co., Ind., Feb. 16, 1838; came to Tazewell Co., Ill., with his parents, in 1839; in 1848, he, with his parents, settled in Dubuque Co., Iowa, near Colesburg. Here he married Emily E. Penhollon Dec. 2, 1860; she was born in Chautauqua Co. Dec. 6, 1843. Enlisted in the 27th I. V. I., Co. E, Aug. 22, 1862; was in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Nashville, siege and capture of Mobile, and others; honorably discharged Oct. 8, 1865. His children are Nettie, born Feb. 21, 1863; Bertha M., Jan. 4, 1868; Ben F., March 21, 1871; William H., May 14, 1873, and Mercy E., born Oct. 19, 1866, and died May 29, 1877. Is a Republican.

McEwen, A., farmer; P. O. Brush Creek.

McEwen, Neil, blacksmith, Brush Creek.

McGlinn, E., farmer; P. O. Brush Creek.

MARSH, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Brush Creek; owns 120 acres, valued at \$3,000; born in Chelmsford, Eng., March 27, 1824; emigrated to America in the Winter of 1851, first settling in Boston, Mass., where he worked at painting; went the same year to Webster, Mass., where he married Mary E. McCracken Dec. 24, 1851, who was born in Lowell, Mass., Aug. 28, 1832; in 1854 they moved to Clayton Co., Iowa, and to this county in 1865; their children are Hattie J., born Oct. 29, 1856; George D., Nov. 23, 1858; Fannie L., Oct. 29, 1860; Sarah J., Dec. 20, 1862; Clarence and Lawrence, Dec. 18, 1869; Lettie A., Oct. 28, 1871, and Ada May, June 16, 1873.

MEAD, EZRA P., farmer and clergyman, Sec. 36; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1829; in 1843, he, with his parents, came to Wayne Co., Mich. Here he married Emeline Wilcox Oct. 13, 1850; she was born in New York State Nov. 17, 1831; in 1853, they came to this county, and in 1856 settled on their present farm of seventy acres. He has officiated ten successive years as Minister of the United Brethren Church. Their children are George W., born Aug. 12, 1851; Ellen, Jan. 24, 1857, and Lillian, Feb. 19, 1859.

Mead, J. H., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Brush Creek.

MEISGEIER, CARL, farmer, S. 23; P. O. Brush Creek; owns 211 acres, valued at \$8,000; born in Germany Nov. 7, 1841; emigrated to America with parents in 1852, and settled in Cleveland, Ohio; came to this county in May, 1855. Married Catharine Hupsch Nov. 10, 1864; she was born in Germany Feb. 22, 1841. Their children are John H., born Dec. 22, 1865; Mary C., born Oct. 13, 1867; Fred L., born Dec. 5, 1869; Emma M., born Oct. 15, 1871; Caroline M., born July 25, 1873, and Alma M., born April 17, 1877. Mr. M.'s mother, Johanna Meisgeier, was born in Germany Oct. 21, 1812, and now resides with her children. He is a Democrat and a member of the Lutheran Church.

MEISGEIER, HARMAN, farmer, S. 24; P. O. Brush Creek; was born in Saxony, Germany, Dec. 19, 1843; came to America with parents in 1854, settling in Ohio, and to this county in 1856, where he married Alma Nus Sept. 30, 1873; who was born in Germany Nov. 2, 1852; owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$5,000, and all members of the Lutheran Church. Ida E., born March 20, 1875; Bertha, born June 4, 1877, are their children.

MENGES, JOSEPH, farmer, S. 24; P. O. Brush Creek; was born in Baden, Germany, Oct. 3, 1829; came America Oct. 9, 1848, settling in Oneida Co., N. Y., and, in 1852, came with his parents to this county, settling on their farm, consisting of 400 acres, on which they have made valuable improvements, and is worth \$20,000. Married Charlotte Aulwes July 23, 1857; she was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 3, 1836; Mary Ella, born Sept. 20, 1868; Henry, born Oct. 9, 1860; Jacob, born Feb. 17, 1863, and died Aug. 19, 1868.

Menges, P., S. 24; P. O. Brush Creek.

Miller, J. F., far., S. 22; P. O. Brush Creek.

Moak, C., lab.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Moor, E. O., farmer; P. O. Volga City.

Mome, J., far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Moor, J. B., proprietor Pacific Hotel, Brush Creek.

Moore, R., blacksmith, Taylorsville; P. O. Brush Creek.

Monpleasure, C., painter, Brush Creek.

MORLEY, WILLIAM R., farmer, S. 31; P. O. Brush Creek; owns 440 acres of land; born in West Springfield, Mass., Feb. 26, 1809; moved to Geauga Co., Ohio, November, 1834, and, in July, 1836, moved to Ogle Co., Ill., where he married Lorain Ainsworth March 17, 1846. They moved to this county in June, 1855, and settled near Taylorsville, and in November, 1869, moved on his present farm. Mrs. M. was born Aug. 17, 1822, in Pennsylvania. Mr. M. was elected Representative to the State Legislature from this district in the years of 1873 and '74. Is a Republican. They have no children of their own, but five orphans have found a home under their roof.

MOYER, HENRY, farmer, S. 28; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Oct. 13, 1827, where he married Caroline Zoller Jan. 19, 1854; she was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., May 12, 1831; in the Winter of 1856 they emigrated and settled in Putnam Tp. of this county, and in 1863 they settled on their present farm, consisting of 225 acres, valued at \$8,000; Emma, born May 7, 1856; Jennie born July 10, 1859; Dwight, born Dec. 19, 1865, are the names and births of their living children; one child deceased—Chapin, born Aug. 18, 1862, and died March 7, 1865.

Munger, Wm., laborer, Brush Creek.

Munson, W., far., S. 14; P. O. Brush Creek.

NEWTON, ROBERT, carpenter, Brush Creek.

NEWCOMB, W. F., dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry, Brush Creek; born in Canada, June 28, 1856. Mr. N. resided in Manchester, Iowa, for some time, learning his trade of Mr. Boyington; after which he opened his store in this place in April 10, 1876, where he is now doing a nice business.

NEWTON, PALMER F., farmer, S. 21; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Alleghany Co., N. Y., May 23, 1821. He married Harriet M. Seely Feb. 13, 1841; she was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Nov. 13, 1824; in 1845 they emigrated and settled in Boone Co., Ill., when in 1847, they moved to Rock Co., Wis., and in Nov. 11, 1847, they settled on their present farm, consisting of 207 acres, worth \$10,000; Thomas J., born Feb. 15, 1846; William E., Feb. 27, 1848; Robert L., April 29, 1850; Louisa, Oct. 26, 1854; Earl H., Dec. 22, 1856; Ellen S., April 26, 1859; Anna L., Jan. 2, 1861; Bessie, Oct. 29, 1862; John P., April 19, 1866, are the names and births of his living children.

Newton, Thomas, lab., Brush Creek.

NUS, HUGO, farmer, S. 25; P. O. Brush Creek; owns 340 acres, valued at \$16,000; born in Germany, Sept. 4, 1836; came to America and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853, where he married Henreicka Meisgeier April 9, 1855; she was born in Germany, Oct. 12, 1837; they came to this county in 1856, and to his present farm in 1863,

where he has made extensive improvements. Is a Greenbacker and member of the Lutheran Church; their children are Emma, born Nov. 7, 1855; Mary, April 9, 1857; Louis, Sept. 14, 1858; Hermann, Dec. 9, 1859; Caroline, April 9, 1861; Charles, Aug. 14, 1862; Louise Feb. 28, 1863; Minnie, Sept. 16, 1866; Ernest, Sept. 12, 1868; August, Sept. 26, 1870; Alma, Aug. 26, 1872; Henry, Sept. 9, 1874; Flora, Aug. 4, 1876; one child died in infancy.

OLDFATHER, ADAM, farmer, S. —; P. O. Brush Creek.

OAKLEY, CHARLES AND GEORGE W., farmers, S. 22; P. O. Brush Creek; own 145 acres, valued \$5,500; Charles was born in Lake Co., Ohio, June 26, 1835; George W. was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., June 11, 1847; their father, Simon Oakley, died Oct. 15, 1854; they came with their mother to this county and settled on their present farm in April, 1876; they have one sister, Eliza, who lives with them.

Osborn, T., laborer, Brush Creek.

OSBORN, O. H., editor and proprietor of the *Brush Creek News*; was born in Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 29, 1837. Was married June 24, 1858, to Miss Mary C. Gitchel, of Ridott, Stephenson Co., Ill. Located at, and built the first dwelling house in the village of Ridott, Ill., September, 1860. Enlisted in Co. K, 46th I. V. I. in the Fall of 1861, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 20, 1866. Located at Bush Creek, Iowa May, 1866. Was appointed Postmaster in 1870, which position he now holds. Commenced the publication of the *Brush Creek News* in May, 1874.

PAGE, L., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Brush Creek.

Page, M. W., grain buyer, Brush Creek.

Perkins, Calvin, farmer; P. O. Brush Creek.

Perkins, John, far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Potter, A. E., far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Potter, Daniel, far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Preston, L. W., lab., S. 31; P. O. Brush Creek.

Putnam, E. H., far., S. 36; P. O. Brush Creek.

Putnam, L. B., far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

RAWSON, L. J., Taylorsville.

RAWSON, GEORGE L., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Lake Co., Ohio, May 28, 1821; in 1840 he moved to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where he married Susan E. Goodrich Nov. 3, 1842; she was born Dec. 10, 1826, and died April 2, 1845. Again married to Sallie Heath June 8, 1847; she was born in Washington Co., N. Y., July 27, 1822; they emigrated and settled on their present farm in December, 1853, consisting of 140 acres, valued at \$4,000. Mr. R. enlisted in Co. F, 28th I. V. I., Aug. 15, 1862; was engaged in siege of Vicksburg and others; honorably discharged Sept. 8, 1865. One child by second marriage—George L., born Aug. 5, 1857.

RAWSON, ALMON, banker, Brush Creek, Iowa; born in Madison, Lake Co., Ohio, June 12, 1842; in 1861, he alone emigrated to this county, where he married Maggie L. McEwen June 7, 1871; she was born in Canada, July 28, 1846. He followed farming till 1876, when he and E. Rice opened their bank in this place; still owns his farm, consisting of 200 acres, under good improvement. Ralph, born May, 13, 1875, and Emma, May 3, 1877, are the names and births of their living children; one child deceased, born July 16, 1873, and died Aug. 22, 1874. Republican.

Rawson, P., far., S. 3; P. O. Brush Creek.

RAWSON, WALTER, proprietor Rawson saw-mill; located on Sec. 3; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Lake Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1848; in 1856, he with parents came to Taylorsville; in 1868, erected their first saw-mill run by water power in 1878; they rebuilt their mill, which is now operated by steam; they turn out from 500,000 to 800,000 feet annually. Married Hattie Gibbs Aug. 21, 1870; she was born in Windsor Co., Vt., April 4, 1849; their children are—Eda, born Sept. 15, 1871; Guy, Jan. 17, 1873. Is a Republican. Property valued at \$5,000.

Reynolds, J. W., farmer; P. O. Volga City.

RICE, EDWARD, banker, Brush Creek; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1844; in 1858, with his par-

ents, he emigrated to and settled in this township, where he married Emma D. Rawson Jan. 5, 1863; she was born in Lake Co., Ohio, Jan. 5, 1845. Mr. Rice followed farming until March 6, 1876, when he, with his brother-in-law, Mr. Rawson, opened their bank in this place. Elmer E., born June 24, 1865; Susan C., born Sept. 6, 1870; and Mira E., born March 24, 1876, are the names and dates of birth of their living children; two children deceased—one died quite young; Luther, born Sept. 6, 1868, was drowned in Brush Creek July 12, 1876, by a wave which swept him from the wagon and carried him into the water, and before help could reach him, life had expired.

Rice, Geo., far., S. 15; P. O. Brush Creek.

Rice, S., ret. far., P. O. Brush Creek.

Rice, S. E., far., S. 15; P. O. Brush Creek.

Richards, Jas., ret. far., P. O. Brush Creek.

RITTENHOUSE, AMOS, dealer in dry goods, clothing, groceries, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Brush Creek; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1838; in 1855, he settled in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and in 1858 he settled in Winnebago Co., Ill., where he married Martha Hall Nov. 27, 1862; she was born in Canada, Jan. 1, 1848. Mr. R. enlisted June 1, 1862, and re-enlisted Feb. 8, 1865, and was honorably discharged in October, 1865. They emigrated to and settled in this township in the Fall of 1865, and in the Spring of 1873 he opened his store in Brush Creek, where he is doing a thriving business. Eva, born Jan. 23, 1864, and Louis G., born Aug. 22, 1866, are the names and dates of birth of their children.

Robbins, Louis, laborer, Brush Creek.

Robbins, O. R., preacher, Brush Creek.

SARGENT, T., laborer, Brush Creek.

Saven, T. M., physician, Brush Creek.

Semm, C., far., S. 24; P. O. Brush Creek.

SHAMBAUGH, BEN., Justice of the Peace, Brush Creek; owns 420 acres, valued at \$7,000. Is a Republican. Born in Greene Co., Ohio, Feb. 12, 1829; came to this county in 1856. Married Matilda M. Shambaugh Aug. 25, 1861, who was a native of Warren Co., Va., and died April 26, 1866. He

has been Justice of the Peace ten years.

His children are L. D., born March 15, 1863; H. J., born Sept. 15, 1864, and Matilda E., born April 26, 1866.

Shambaugh, C. D., merch., Brush Creek.

Shambaugh, Jas., Brush Creek.

Shambaugh, J. S., merch., Brush Creek.

SHUMWAY, MONROE, dealer in books, stationery, drugs, medicines, paints, oils, etc., also U. S. Express Agent, Brush Creek, Iowa; born in New Milford, Winnebago Co., Ill., March 31, 1845, where he married Margaret Hall Feb. 19, 1867; she was born in Canada Jan. 18, 1848. They emigrated to this place and opened his place of business in the Fall of 1873. Walter, born Dec. 27, 1869, is the name and birth of their only child. Mr. Shumway's father was born March 27, 1803, and his mother was born Feb. 8, 1806; they were among the pioneer settlers of Winnebago Co., Ill., where they still remain.

Smith, H., lime kiln, Brush Creek.

Smith, J. C., farmer; P. O. Brush Creek.

Smith, W. H., drayman, Brush Creek.

Snider, Fred., mer. tailor, Brush Creek.

Spatcher, Wm., blacksmith, Brush Creek.

STAMPE, JOHN N., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Brush Creek; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$6,000; born in Germany March 6, 1806; came to America Aug. 16, 1840, and settled in Long Island; May 14, 1851, settled on his present farm. Married Barbara Barnhart June 9, 1851; she was born March 9, 1807. Both members of the Lutheran Church; he is a Democrat.

St. John, Frank, far., S. 25; P. O. Brush Creek.

Stowell, E. S., house carp., Brush Creek.

TAYLOR, H. D., laborer, Taylorsville.

Taylor, W. E., farmer; P. O. Brush Creek.

Thompson, D. B., laborer, Brush Creek.

Thompson, Eli, blacksmith, Brush Creek.

Thompson, Z., atty. at law, Brush Creek.

THOMPSON, JOHN A., dealer in boots, shoes and groceries, Brush Creek, Iowa; born in Carroll Co., Ohio, May 3, 1854; in 1855, came to this county with parents; opened his store in this place in April, 1874. Married Drusilla A. Carroll May 27, 1875; she was born in Canada May 27, 1851. James M., born May 20, 1877, is their

only child. They are members of the Christian Church and Mr. T. is a Republican.

Thompson, M. J., blacks'th, Brush Creek.

Toomey, Dennis, far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

VOSHELL, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Brush Creek.

Voshell, F., far., S. 12; P. O. Brush Creek.

Voshell, Jesse, far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Voshell, John, far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

VOSHELL, KILLEN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Brush Creek; owns 240 acres, valued at \$7,200; born in Kent Co., Del., Feb. 14, 1829; in 1836, he, with his parents, moved to Indiana, and in 1840 to Wisconsin; they came to this county in 1848, and settled on their present farm. Married Thankful Perkins in June, 1863; she was born in Jackson Co., Iowa, April 26, 1838; their children are Calvin, born Feb. 23, 1864; George, May 8, 1865; Nancy J., June 17, 1867; Lucinda, Oct. 22, 1869; Henry, Jan. 13, 1873, and Eliza L., Sept. 18, 1875. Democrat.

VOSHELL, WILLIAM W., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Brush Creek; born in this county March 19, 1853. Married Mary Smith Dec. 20, 1875; she was born in this county May 20, 1853; they have one child—Alice A., born Oct. 20, 1876. Owns twenty acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Democrat.

WADE, GEORGE, laborer, Brush Creek.

Waldron, C. F., phys.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Walrath, A., far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

WALRATH, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 28; also dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, Brush Creek; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., May 2, 1813; he moved to Oneida Co., N. Y., where he married Catron Zoller Oct. 11, 1837; she was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., March 6, 1817; they emigrated and settled in this county Jan. 29, 1856; settled on their present farm in November, 1860, consisting of 155 acres, worth \$8,000; in 1875, he, with his two sons, Jacob and Marvin, opened their hardware store in this place; they also have bought the right of the Hercules Grub Pulling Machine, controlling the United States right; these machines are manufactured in large quantities in this place, and are being generally intro-

duced through the Northwest. Daniel, born June 13, 1839; Jacob, May 30, 1841; Abram, April 1, 1843; Alice, Oct. 11, 1846; Marvin, Aug. 16, 1849; Willie, April 25, 1854, are the names and births of their children.

Walrath, J. H., hardware merch., Brush Creek.

Walrath, M., hardware mer., Brush Creek.

Waltenpough, J., lab.; P. O. Brush Creek.

WESTCOTT, STEPHEN, retired farmer, Taylorsville; born in Berkshire Co., Mass., June 11, 1803. Here he married Harriet Mason Feb. 3, 1825; she was born in the same county May 4, 1806; they moved to Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1848; from there to La Porte, Ind., in 1854, and in May, 1855, they emigrated and settled in this county; in 1860, they moved to Taylorsville, where he has been Postmaster sixteen years. Are members of the C— Baptist Church. Republican. Emma J., born March 10, 1829; Frances M., Dec. 8, 1831; Lloyd M., May 5, 1836, and Clarence, born Oct. 14, 1841, are the names and births of their living children; their children were all born under the same roof their father was.

Whalley, Allen, far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Wheeland, G., M. D., Brush Creek.

WHITE, PETER, farmer and attorney at law, Sec. 26; P. O. Brush Creek; born near Schenectady, N. Y., April 14, 1808; when 4 years old his parents moved to Wyoming Co., N. Y., where he married Philomelia Perkins May 28, 1829; she was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1811; they emigrated and settled on their present farm in October, 1858, which consists of 200 acres of land, worth \$5,000. Is a Republican; member of M. E. Church. Silvester P., born May 18, 1830; Mary J., born April 16, 1832; Lucy, born Aug. 25, 1837, are the names and births of their children.

WHITE, W. C., merchant, Taylorsville; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1824, where he married Polly Rice, July 5, 1846; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1826; he came to this county in 1856, and was engaged in farming until 1859, when he opened a general store in the village where he has suc-

ceeded in working up quite an extensive business in his line. Call and see him.

WILLCOX, CHANDLER, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 30, 1820; at the age of four years his parents moved to Michigan; he, alone, came to this county in November, 1853. He married Elvira B. Woodward June 9, 1863; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1821, and was formerly married to John Woodard, and has by this marriage two children—Samuel and Edmond; her oldest son was in the rebellion, and was wounded in the side, from which he is disabled for life; he is

now living in Minnesota. Mr. W. owns ninety acres of land, valued at \$3,000; is one of the early settlers of this county. Is a Greenbacker.

Wilcox, R. A., far. Sec. 11; P. O. Brush Creek.

Wilcox, H., far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Wilson, M., far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Wilcox, Nelson, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Brush Creek.

Wilcox, William, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Brush Creek.

Wood, Jas., ret. far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Wood, John H., mason and brick layer, Brush Creek.

PUTNAM TOWNSHIP.

ABBOTT, L. H., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Brush Creek.

Adams, J. W., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Annis, B. F., far., S. 7; P. O. Putnam.

ANNIS, LYMAN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1807; came to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1833, thence to Waushara Co., Wis., in 1846, thence to this county in 1868. Married Mrs. Jane L. Hollenbeck (maiden name Allen); she was born in Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., in 1818; have three children—C. L., born Nov. 29, 1854; Katie J., April 16, 1857; Nelson B., Jan. 14, 1862. Mrs. Annis had two children by her first husband—Sarah A. Hollenbeck, born Dec. 16, 1840; Margaret E., Nov. 26, 1842; he had two children by a former marriage—R. F., born June 12, 1832; William W., Aug. 11, 1834. He served in the New York State Militia nineteen years, eight years as Captain 24th Regiment; resigned 1840. They own 225 acres of land. His son, B. F., owns eighty acres, valued at \$25 per acre.

Arnold, W., far., S. 13; P. O. Strawberry Point.

BAILUFF, V., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Brush Creek.

BAILEY, SELDEN, farmer, S. 20; P. O. Putnam; born in Macomb Co., Mich., in 1825; located in Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1861, and in this county in 1869. Married Lydia Hough Feb. 17, 1848; she was born in Bozrah, New London Co., Conn., in 1831. Their children are—Chloe B., born Nov. 20, 1850, in Almont, Mich.; Edward C., May 7, 1857, in Michigan; Louis J., Jan. 19, —, in Lodomilo, Iowa; Netty May, Jan. 13, 1868. They attend the Free Will Baptist Church; Republican. Has been School Director three years; is United States Postmaster now. Owns eighty acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

BASSETT, HERMON, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Strawberry Point; born in Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1828; moved to Sterling, Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1854; located in this county in 1866. Married Miss Pamela A. Jenkins in 1854; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1833; had seven children—Edwin J., born April 28, 1857; L. Henry, Sept. 24, 1858; Clara A., June 6, 1861; Charles H., Feb. 12, 1863; Rhoda M., Aug. 3, 1865, died March 16, 1868; John H., Jan. 10, 1869; Nathan A., Aug. 7, 1875, died in 1876. Congregationalists; Republican. Has

been Justice of the Peace three years, Township Assessor one year, Township Clerk and Assessor several terms in Whiteside Co., Ill. He owns 217 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

Benson, W. T., far., S. 36; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Bigelow, C., far., S. 25; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Brand, George, S. 2; P. O. Brush Creek. Brand, Jno., far., S. 2; P. O. Brush Creek.

BRUCE, J. L., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Strawberry Point; born in Broomfield, Hampden Co., Mass., in 1815; traveled several years before coming West; went to Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1844, thence to this county in 1851. Married Miss Elizabeth Fosom in 1847; she was born in New Hampshire in 1823; have six children—Ann Eugenie, born Sept. 21, 1855; Alfred A., born Sept. 7, 1857; Carrie J., born Sept., 1859; Lyman D., born June 15, 1861; Hattie E., born Sept., 1863; George H., born Sept., 1865. He is a Democrat; has been Township Assessor two years; he was the first member of the Board of Supervisors in this township; has been School Director two terms. He owns 444 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre. He is the oldest resident of the township.

CARPENTER, J. W., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Carr, R. G., far., S. 19; P. O. Brush Creek.

Chapman, O., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Cole, H., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Cooper, W. O., far., S. 15; P. O. Brush Creek.

Covill, E., farmer, S. 9; P. O. Brush Creek.

COVELL, M. D., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 1819; located in this county in 1856. Married Eliza White in 1845; she was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., 1827; has four children—Eugene, born March 23, 1848; Alice E., Oct. 28, 1851; Lucy L., Aug. 27, 1854; Libbie J., Oct. 28, 1858. He is a Nationalist; has been School Director two years. He owns 205 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Coslor, W. A. farmer and laborer, S. 19; P. O. Putnam.

Cunningham, H., far., S. 24; P. O. Strawberry Point.

DAGGETT, W., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Dannels, A., far., S. 23; Strawberry Point.

DEAN, H. M., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1827; moved to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1848, thence to Chickasaw Co., Iowa, in 1856, and located in this county in 1866. Married Miss Mary A. Kendall in 1853; she was born in Orange Co., Vt., March 11, 1827; have two children—Lucy A., born March 29, 1854; Hattie K., Nov. 28, 1862. He is a member of United Brethren Church; she is a Methodist. He has been Township Trustee three years, School Director two years. He owns 166 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Derflinger, J. E., far., S. 18; P. O. Brush Creek.

Dewel, Benj., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Downer, H. A., far., S. 28; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Durfey, H. C., far., S. 23; P. O. Ward's Corners.

EWING, ROBERT, Jr., Sec. 14; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Ewing, Robt., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Ewing, S., far., S. 2; P. O. Brush Creek.

FOSTER, H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Strawberry Point.

FOSTER, JOHN A., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Scotland in 1839; came to this county in 1852, and located in this county in 1866. Married Miss Jessie McNaught in 1865; she was born in Scotland in 1847; they have five children—Allen, born Sept. 9, 1866; John, Aug. 18, 1868; Betsey, May 7, 1870; Thomas, Feb. 11, 1874; Isabella, Sept. 19, 1877. Are Presbyterians; he is a Republican. Has been Pathmaster one year. He owns 134 acres of land, worth \$20 per acre.

Frank, H., far., S. 8; P. O. Brush Creek.

GANSON, A., Sec. 9; P. O. Brush Creek.

Geeser, Ludwig, farmer.

Gilbert, A., far., S. 9; P. O. Brush Creek.

Gladwin, I., far.; P. O. Putnam.

Gotham, A., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Goodrich, D. E., far., S. 24; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Gruble, J. F., far., S. 2; P. O. Brush Creek.

Gundlach, C., far., S. 31; P. O. Putnam.

GUNDLACH, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Putnam; born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1824; came to the United States in 1849, settling in Racine Co., Wis., and in Berrien Co., Mich., in 1854, and in this county in 1855. Married Miss Mary Seedorff in 1854; she was born in Mecklenburg, in 1821; they have two children—John H., born Jan. 30, 1856; Mary S., Aug. 14, 1857. They are Lutherans; he is a Democrat. He owns 445 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, worth \$25 per acre. He is one of the most enterprising farmers in his neighborhood.

Gundlach, M., far., S. 31; P. O. Putnam.

HAHN, F., Sr., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Putnam.

Hahn, J. T., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Brush Creek.

HAHN, FREDERIC, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1843; located in this country with his parents in 1853, and in this county in 1865. Married Miss Wilhelmina Peishzan in 1871; she was born in Prussia; have three children—Wilhelmina; M. L., born Aug. 31, 1873; John H., Jan. 16, 1875. They are Evangelical Lutherans; Republican. He has been School Director four years, sub-Director several terms, Supervisor five years. He owns 120 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

HARKINS, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Putnam; born in Will Co., Ill., in 1840; located in this county in 1859. Married Mrs. Mary Pitts (maiden name Owns) in 1872; she was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1839; they have one son (adopted)—Henry, born Sept. 9, 1875. She is a member Free-Will Baptist Church; he is a Nationalist. Owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre.

HALL, GEORGE B., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Strawberry Point; born in Windham Co., Conn., in 1830; moved to

Ogle Co., Ill., in 1855. Enlisted in Co. G, 74th I. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862; he was on detached duty the greater part of his time while in the service; he was mustered out in 1865, and located in Ogle Co. Ill. Married Miss Estie Lyon in 1850, she was born in same county and State in 1830; he located in this county 1867; have nine children—George H., born Sept. 30, 1851; Ann E., June 25, 1853; Estie K., Jan. 15, 1855; Eugene E., July 9, 1857; John E., June 30, 1859; Wallace G., June 19, 1861; Lucy M., March 29, 1863; Julia R., Jan. 23, 1866; Albert N., April 23, 1868. He is a Republican; has been Supervisor five years. He owns 165 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Hanfle, F., far., S. 13; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Harkins, Jas., far., S. 33; P. O. Strawberry Point.

HARRIS, JAMES A., farmer, S. 33; P. O. Strawberry Point; born in Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1846; he located in this county in 1870. Married Miss Susan Hogg in 1873; she was born in the same place, Canada, in 1849; have three children—Isabella E., born May 12, 1874; Andrew Hope, Nov. 9, 1876; Robert M., Dec. 11, 1877. Are members of the Union Baptist Church. He is a Republican; is Township Trustee; has been Road Supervisor. He owns 345 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre; he has a beautiful location, and land well improved.

Haxton, D. B., far., S. 10; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Hibner, John, far., S. 23; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Hicks, B. F., far., S. 4; P. O. Brush Creek.

Hicks, E., far., S. 4; P. O. Brush Creek.

HOWARD, WARRAN M., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Putnam; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1836. Located in Strawberry Point, Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1855, and in this county in 1860; He married Miss Margaret Nelson in 1859; she was born in Illinois in 1839; their children are Frank H., born July 24, 1860; Flora L., born March 21, 1865; Warran Nelson, born March 30, 1868; Lillie B., July 25, 1870; Bertie R., July 3, 1876. He is a Nationalist in politics; has been School

Director one year. He is cultivating 160 acres of land owned by his mother.

Hoyt, L. S., far., S. 4 ; P. O. Brush Creek.
Hunter, Jos., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Brush Creek.

JEWETT, H. R., far., Sec. 11 ; P. O. Brush Creek.

KELLOY, IRA, far., Sec. 15 ; P. O. Brush Creek.

Kelloy, Mat, far., S. 20 ; P. O. Brush Creek.

KIDDER, REV. F., farmer and minister, Sec. 21 ; P. O. Strawberry Point ; born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1811 ; moved to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1823 ; thence traveled over the States of New York and Pennsylvania, preaching ; he finally located in this county in the Spring of 1865. Married Miss Pamela Abbott May 15, 1836 ; she was born in Genesee Co. (near Rochester), N. Y., Dec. 6, 1815 ; eight children—Cora, born Feb. 26, 1837 ; Lydia D., July 30, 1838 ; Jeannie, Oct. 26, 1840 ; Sophia, Sept. 13, 1842 ; Pamela, April 2, 1844 ; Nathan, April 6, 1846 ; Josephine, March 17, 1857 ; De Forest, July 11, 1861. They are Close Communion Baptists. He owns 192 acres of land, with choice selected trees, worth \$20 per acre.

King, W., farmer, Sec. 21 ; P. O. Brush Creek.

Kraus, P., far., Sec. 14 ; P. O. Strawberry Point.

LAMBERT, A., far., Sec. 5 ; P. O. Brush Creek.

Lang, E. E., far., Sec. 34 ; P. O. Strawberry Point.

LANG, N. S., farmer, Sec. 34 ; P. O. Strawberry Point ; born in Allegheny Co., Penn., in 1820 ; moved to Lorain Co., Ohio, in 1823 ; thence to Delaware Co., Iowa, in 1856, and located in this county in 1866. He married Miss Charlotte M. Squires in 1846 ; she was born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1828 ; have nine children—Annette H., born Feb. 22, 1847 ; James A., Oct. 28, 1849 ; Emma A., Nov. 29, 1854 ; Edgar E., Dec. 21, 1857 ; Isadore E., Feb. 23, 1859 ; William A., June 14, 1861 ; Edith M., Sept. 14, 1863 ; Leon L., July 8, 1870 ; Charles E., Oct. 14, 1873. Member of the U. B. Church. Republican. Was Township Trustee four years, Assessor one year, School Director several terms.

He owns 170 acres, worth \$25 per acre.

LITTLE, WILLIAM E., farmer, Sec. 14 ; P. O. Strawberry Point ; born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1838 ; moved to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1847, and located in this county in 1865. Married Miss Jane Speed in 1857 ; she was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1832 ; have three children—Edwin S., born Feb. 4, 1859 ; Lyman A., Nov. 21, 1866 ; Millie I., Dec. 25, 1868. Are members of the M. E. Church ; Republican. Has been Township Trustee three years, School Director ten years, Treasurer three years. Owns 200 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with good and tasty improvements. Col. Little is largely engaged in the dairy business ; he is Vice President of the Dairymen's Northern Iowa Butter and Cheese Association, organized in March, 1877 ; he has contributed a great many instructive articles to the press on the manner of conducting the dairy business profitably, and read an essay before the Dairymen's Association at Brush Creek Feb. 23, 1878, in which he succinctly pointed out the advantages of unity of action in the dairy business ; he alluded with commendable pride to the fact that Iowa captured the gold medal at the Centennial for the best butter. He has a windmill for hoisting water, which he conveys to his stock in pipes laid under ground, below the action of the frost. He keeps a large herd of stock on his farm all the time.

Loban, W. W., far., P. O. Brush Creek.

LYON, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 22 ; P. O. Strawberry Point ; born in Windham Co., Conn., in 1825 ; moved to Hampshire Co., Mass., in 1846 ; thence to Delaware Co., Iowa, in 1864, and located in this county in 1867. Married Miss Susan A. Weeks in 1862 ; she was born in New York ; have two children—Lucy M., born Sept. 9, 1865 ; Louisa B., Nov. 12, 1867. Are members of the U. B. Church ; Republican. He owns eighty-five acres of land, worth \$20 per acre.

MCALISTER, R., far., Sec. 6 ; P. O. Brush Creek.

McCrea, T., far., S. 17 ; P. O. Brush Creek.

McDONALD, J. R., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Strawberry Point; born in Canada in 1838; came to the United States, locating in New York State in 1846; thence in Sheboygan Co., Wis., then went to the Rocky Mountains in 1859; returning, located in Jones Co., Iowa, in 1862. He enlisted in the 31st I. V. L., Co. H, in 1864, and was mustered out in 1865, at Louisville, Ky.; returned to Jones Co., Iowa, and located in this county in 1867. Married Miss Lucy E. Sisson in 1857; she was born in New York State in 1838; they have an adopted son—Frank, born June 27, 1863. They are Methodists; Republican; has been School Director three years, Township Clerk six years, Constable five years. He owns 125 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

MANCHESTER, J. S., Sec. 9; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1839; located in this county in 1868. Married Miss Elizabeth R. Rowe in 1870; she was born in Marshall Co., Ill., in 1850; died in 1875. He has one son—Harmon E., born Oct. 2, 1872. He is a Republican. Owns 180 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Manchester, W. B., far., S. 14; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Mead, John, far., S. 2; P. O. Brush Creek.

MEINKEN, HERMAN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Putnam; born in Achen-Hanover, Germany, in 1822; came to this county in 1850. Married Mary Quitmyer, who was born in Germany in 1808; she has two children by a former husband—Henry and Louis Quitmyer. Mr. Meinken is a Nationalist in politics. He owns 183 acres of land, worth \$20 per acre.

Miller, G. H., far., S. 20; P. O. Brush Creek.

MILLER, J. S., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Lafayette Co., Wis., in 1838; located in this county in 1869. Married Miss Annie E. Benedict in 1864; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1843. They have three children—Allen F., born May 22, 1865; Jesse A., born Nov. 19, 1870; Earnest A., April 29, 1874. Are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Nationalist in politics; has been

Township Trustee one year, School Director two years, independent School Director three years. He owns 150 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. Mrs. Maria Benedict, mother of Mrs. Miller, lives with her daughter and son-in-law; she was born in New York State, and came West with her husband thirty-two years ago.

Morley, Abby, far., S. 1; P. O. Strawberry Point.

MORLEY, F. S., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Strawberry Point; born in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1850. Married Miss Abby Morley in 1876; she was born in Hampden Co., Mass., in 1851. He has been Supervisor three terms; Republican. He owns 136 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Morley, H., far., S. 1; P. O. Brush Creek.

Morris, Richard, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Morris, T., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Putnam.

Morse, G., far., S. 30; P. O. Brush Creek.

NORTHROP, JAS., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Strawberry Point.

OPPERMAN, H., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Brush Creek.

Orvis, J. R., farmer; Sec. 29.

ORVIS, V. M., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Putnam; born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1814; moved with his father to Washington Co., N. Y., in 1815, thence to Lake George, N. Y., in 1828, thence to Genesee (now Wyoming) Co., N. Y., the following year; from thence to Kane Co., Ill., in 1844, and to Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1846, and to this county in 1867. He married Miss M. G. Tyler in 1834; she was born in Le Roy, Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1818; their children are—John R., born Nov. 27, 1835; Mary E., April 20, 1839; Matilda A., July 25, 1842; Henrietta M., Aug. 23, 1845; Henry C., Sept. 17, 1849; Delilah E., Dec. 7, 1852; Lucinda R., Sept. 4, 1855. Are Free-Will Baptists. He is a Nationalist; Township Supervisor; he owns 120 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

PELLEY, ORRIN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Strawberry Point.

PHELPS, SENICA, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Strawberry Point; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1835; moved to Steuben Co., Ind., in 1838,

thence to Warren Co., Ill., in 1847, to Delaware Co., Iowa, in 1852, and located in this county in 1866. Married Miss Amanda McFall in 1858; she was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, May 13, 1841; have five children—Adelpha, born July 11, 1859; Charles J., July 24, 1861; Daniel O., Aug. 7, 1863; Elizabeth Elsi, Aug. 1, 1865; Sylvester, July 14, 1864; Richard L., November, 1871; Laura L., Sept. 20, 1873; Edith Pearl, Feb. 21, 1876; baby, March 21, 1878. Members of the U. B. Church. He owns eighty acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Phillips, W. P., far., S. 10; P. O. Brush Creek.

Potter, G. S., far., S. 3; P. O. Brush Creek.

PROBASCO, ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Sussex Co., N. J., 1827; moved to Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1838, and located in this county in 1856. He married Miss Abigail Wood in 1858; she was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1839; they have six children—Agnes M., born Aug. 4, 1859; Eleanor E., Aug. 19, 1860; Joseph L., June 28, 1862; Mary A., Dec. 1, 1865; Sarah L., Jan. 5, 1868; Alice A., July 15, 1875. Agnes and Eleanor are members of the U. B. Church; he is a Republican; has been County Supervisor; he owns 270 acres of land worth \$30 per acre. Mr. Probasco has very good improvements.

Puffit, F., far., S. 36; P. O. Strawberry Point.

QUINTMYRE, L., farmer, S. 29; P. O. Putnam.

RICHES, JOHN, far., S. 19; P. O. Putnam.

Riplow, H., far.; P. O. Putnam.

Roberts, J., S. 11; P. O. Brush Creek.

Robinson, Wm., far., S. 10; P. O. Brush Creek.

ROWE, JOHN P., farmer, S. 16; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Marshall Co., Ill., April 14, 1846; moved to Woodford Co., 1870; located in this county in 1873. Married Miss Margaret E. Gordon Dec. 22, 1869; she was born in Marshall Co., Ill., Dec. 2, 1851; they have one child, Adolphus William Bertie, born Jan. 14, 1875. He owns

160 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre; he is an industrious and prosperous young farmer.

SCHMIDT, GEORGE, farmer, S. 15; P. O. Brush Creek.

SCHWARTZ, AUGUST, farmer, S. 18; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Mecklenburg, Germany, 1832; came to this county in 1857, and located in Cook Co., Ill., and finally moved to this county, 1869. He married Miss Sophia Schlura in 1858; she was born in Germany in 1829; they have five children—William, born Dec. 9, 1858; Augusta, Dec. 20, 1861; John, Jan. 28, 1863; Rudolph, Sept. 4, 1865; Lewis, Dec. 15, 1871. Are Lutherans; he is a Republican. He owns eighty acres of land, worth \$1,500.

Scott, J. far., S. 25; P. O. Brush Creek.

SEEDORFF, FREDERICK, farmer, S. 21, P. O. Putnam; born in Mecklenburg, Germany in 1839; he located in this county in 1865. Married Miss Annie Kohler in 1876; she was born in Switzerland in 1853; have one boy—Frederick, born June 2, 1877. Mr. S. has been Supervisor two years. He owns 170 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre; he is an extensive reader, keeping posted on all subjects of public interest.

Seedorff, Jno., far., S. 25; P. O. Putnam. Shambaugh, C. L., far., S. 6; P. O. Brush Creek.

Shambaugh, T. E., far., S. 6; P. O. Brush Creek.

SHRIVE, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1842; located in this county in 1873. Married Miss Alvira Hall in 1871; she was born in Delaware Co., Iowa, in 1847; they have three children—Annie L., born Jan. 15, 1872; Thomas D., May 15, 1873; George, Feb. 6, 1876. Republican; is Justice of the Peace two years; School Director several terms. He owns 110 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Smith, C. W., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Brush Creek.

Smith, J., far., S. 24; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Smith, Ira, far., S. 33; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Spaulding, J. far., S. 5; P. O. Brush Creek.

SPENSLEY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Putnam; born in Dubuque, Iowa, 1845; located in this county in 1873. Married Miss Helen B. Young in 1868; she was born in Logan Co., Ky., in 1852; their children are George R., born Nov. 3, 1872; John William, Sept. 30, 1874; James W., Oct. 30, 1876; Mary T., Aug. 14, 1877. He is President of the Board of Independent School Directors. He owns 147½ acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Squires, C. A., far., S. 15; P. O. Strawberry.

SQUIRES, JAMES B., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Strawberry Point; born in Jay, Essex Co., N. Y., 1826; moved to Lorain Co., Ohio, in 1829, and located in this county, Feb., in 1856. He married Miss Delight Andress July 27, 1848; she was born in Lorain Co., Ohio, Nov. 18, 1832; they have five children—Clarence A., born Nov. 24, 1852; Stephen A., Aug. 12, 1861; Lester, March 28, 1864; Charles, July 25, 1870; Bell, Sept. 9, 1873. He is a Democrat; has been Justice of the Peace eighteen years, and has held all the other township offices except Constable (could not be Justice and Constable at same time). He owns 320 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre. He is the oldest resident in the Township (except J. S. Bruce). His improvements are comfortable and substantial.

Starr, C. W., far., S. 16; P. O. Brush Creek. Stewart, Thos., far., S. 18; P. O. Brush Creek.

Stringer, J. J., far., S. 24; P. O. Brush Creek.

Stroud, Thos., far., S. 13; P. O. Strawberry Point.

SWEET, ALBERT F., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1842; located in this county in 1870. Married Miss Phoebe Annis in 1871; she was born in Waukesha Co., Wis., in 1842; they have three children—George F., born Aug. 4, 1873; Truman A., born Nov. 18, 1874; Mary M., born Dec. 18, 1876. He is a Republican. He is renting 160 acres of land, which he is successfully cultivating.

TALCOT, H. P., far., S. 23; P. O. Brush Creek.

Taylor, A., farmer with his father-in-law, Sec. 36.

TEESDALE, GEORGE, farmer, S. 36; P. O. Strawberry Point; born in Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1824; came to St. Joseph, Mich., in 1835, and to this county in 1856; spent four years in California. Married Miss Elizabeth Garwood in 1855; she was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1832; have three children—Sarah Elizabeth, born June 1, 1858; Samuel D., born Sept. 30, 1862; Cora E., born May 5, 1866. Member of the United Brethren Church. Has been School Treasurer three years. He owns 172 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

TRUEDELL, WM. P., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in 1840; located in this county in 1869. Married Miss Hannah Silburn in 1874; she was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, in 1843. They have two children—Olive May, born May 27, 1875; James B., Oct. 13, 1877. He is a Republican; has been School Director two years. He owns 160 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Truman, Silas, far., S. 22; P. O. Strawberry Point.

WAIT, G. W., far., S. 36; P. O. Strawberry Point.

WAIT, LIVINGSTON N., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Strawberry Point; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1849; located in this county in 1856; his sister, Olive J., lives with him; she was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1856. Are Methodists; he is a Republican; School Director two years. Owns eighty acres of land, worth \$20 per acre.

Ward, E. M., far., S. 27; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Ward, Robt., far., S. 27; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Warner, A. M.

Warner, W. S., far., S. 11; P. O. Brush Creek.

Watson, J., far., S. 5; P. O. Brush Creek.

Westfall, E. L., far., S. 34; P. O. Strawberry Point.

WHEELAND, C. G., farmer and stock raiser, S. 8; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Burlington, Vt., in 1823; went to Canada in 1826; returned to St Albans, Vt., 1845, thence to Troy, N

Y., 1846, and returned to St. Albans in 1851; he located in this county in 1855. Married Miss Charity Lackey in 1844; she was born in Franklin Co., Vt., 1821; four children—Charles J., born June 3, 1847; Grier W., Feb. 10, 1852; Emma L. and Edna L. (twins), April 22, 1863. He is a Nationalist; Charles J., Republican; Grier W., Democrat. Mr. W. has been School Director and Trustee several terms. (G. W. is a graduate of Rush Medical College, and has been practicing medicine the last three years at Ashton, Clayton Co., Iowa.) They have been engaged for the past eight years, in raising the best grades of stock,

for which their farm is peculiarly well adapted; they have the thorough bred short horns, Betty Doon, Frantic Booth, Bright Eyes the Seventh, Smuggler, and Monarch the Third now on the farm; they have sold \$10,000 worth of butter of their creamery since 1865; sold 2,100 lbs. last year; they are erecting a new creamery of 300 cows' capacity; they own 400 acres of land; all under three-wire barb fence, worth \$40 per acre.

Wilson, G. far., S. 10; P. O. Brush Creek.

Wilson, M., far., S. 10; P. O. Brush Creek.

Wilson, S., far., S. 10; P. O. Brush Creek.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.

ALTON, GEORGE W., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Eden; born in Broome Co., N. Y., in 1825, and left that State in 1845, and settled in Cook Co., Ill., where he engaged in milling, and married Elizabeth A. Hennings in 1852; she was born in England in 1831; they have three children—Wm. H., born in 1855; John E., born in 1857; and Reno R., born in 1862; lost two children—George T., born in 1853, and died in 1861; Delbert, born in 1860, and died in 1861. Came to this county in 1853, and settled on his present estate of eighty acres; was one of the earliest settlers, living in a covered wagon until he had built a shanty for their home; his land was all brush, and he is one of the early pioneers.

ANDERSON, HORACE, miller, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 4, 1836. Married Martha E. Stillman in 1866; she was born in New Haven, Conn., March 7, 1842; they have two children living—Horace S. and Leonora E.; lost one child—Lucy E. Mr. A. first settled in Winneshiek County, and lived until 1868, when he came to this county and, in company with E. B. Stillman, purchased the mill in Waucoma, and is doing a prosperous business. Was Justice of the Peace two terms, is Town Trustee at the present time, and Presi-

dent of the School Board, Trustee and Treasurer and member of the First Congregational Church, and Cemetery Treasurer, and otherwise identified with the interests of the town and county.

BAKER, JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Eden.

BALLARD, CATHERINE, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma; widow of Walter R. Douglass, who came to this county in 1855, and settled on the present estate; he was born in Virginia in 1821, and was one of the early settlers in this town. They were married in 1850, and he died in March, 1874; had eleven children, five of whom are living—Newton J., Nancy E., Edward J., Sarah E. and Mary E. She married George L. Ballard, who died in 1876; had one child—George W. The estate of 175 acres is conducted by her children, and is valued at \$40 per acre. The family are members of the United Brethren Church.

Barker, Johnson, far., S. 23; P. O. Eden. Beebe, G. W., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Bethel. Bevens, N., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Waucoma. Benjamin, H. C., far., S. 14; P. O. Bethel.

BLACKMAN, GILBERT S., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Eden; born in Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1828, which place he left in 1848, and settled in Wisconsin, where he resided until 1851, when he started with his family and an ox

team and came to this county in March, and is the first settler in this town; has a farm of 125½ acres, valued at \$30 per acre; carried the first grist to the mill at Auburn, when that building was completed. Enlisted as private in the 49th Ohio S. V., Co. H; was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Co. I; was in the battle of Shiloh, and served about eight months, when he returned and was appointed to the Sutlership of the 27th Colored Troops, in which capacity he served about one year. Was one of the clerks of the first election ever held in this town, and is serving the third term of Justice of the Peace; also Township Trustee one year, and is prominently known throughout the county. Married Emily F. Chapin; she was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1831; have one child living—G. Louis; lost one child—Irving R.

Blanchard, J. E., Sec. 10; P. O. Eden.

BLANCHARD, THOMAS T., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Waucoma; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1838. Married Margaret Willis in 1859; she was born in Ohio, in 1836; have four children—Floretta A., Lovina M., Elgin T. and Clara B. First settled in Wisconsin, where he enlisted in the 31st Wis. S. V. Inf., Co. G, and served until the close of the war; participated in the battles of Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Buzzard's Roost, Fort No. 9, Bentonville, N. C., and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. Came to this county in 1869, and settled on his present estate of eighty acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Held the office of Constable one year.

Bodenstiner, John, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Old Mission.

Bowles, G. W., merchant, S. 32; Bethel. Brannon, J. K., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Waucoma.

Brannon, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Waucoma.

Brannon, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Waucoma.

Brannon, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Waucoma.

Brannon, O., far., S. 16; P. O. Waucoma.

Brannon, P., far., S. 7; P. O. Waucoma.

Brannon, T., far., S. 17; P. O. Waucoma.

Brayton, R. S. far., Sec. 34; P. O. Bethel.

Broadbent, A., far., S. 31; P. O. Stapleton.

BROADBENT, GEORGE W., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Bethel; born in

England in 1836. Married Alice Nottell in 1864; she was born in Warren Co., Penn., in 1840; have one child—Franklin H. Came to this county in 1855, and lived on the homestead until he enlisted in the 9th I. S. V., Co. F; participated in battles of Pea Ridge, siege of Vicksburg, Nashville, Mission Ridge, Savannah, Bentonville, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea; served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged and mustered out at Clinton, Iowa. In 1876, he moved upon his present farm, which he rents; has 120 acres. Both are members of the M. E. Church.

Broadbent, Wm., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Stapleton.

Burke, John, far., S. 10., P. O. Waucoma.

Burney, R. I., lab.; S. 36; P. O. Bethel.

Burns, John, Sec. 6; P. O. Waucoma.

Burnside, A. C., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Waucoma.

BURNSIDE, JACOB D., farmer, Sec. 14 and 15; P. O. Waucoma; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1818. Married Phoebe A——— in 1840; she was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1818; they have six children living—Albert and Adelia, twins, Caroline, Mary, James and Henry; lost three children—Helen J., and Emma and Ella, twins. Eldest son, Albert, enlisted in 1862, in 6th I. V. C., Co. C, and was with the northwestern expedition against the Indians; was in the battles of White Stone Hills, Deer's Bluff and Bad Lands, and served over three years, and was honorably discharged in 1865. Mr. B. came to this county in 1853 and settled on his present estate, which was Government land at that time, and is one of the earliest settlers in this town; has farm of 240 acres, valued at \$25 per acre; also, his residence and two lots in the village of Waucoma. Was Assessor seven or eight years, Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace two years, and is prominently identified with the interests of the town and county.

Burnside, J. M., Postmaster, Waucoma.

Burnside, M., far., S. 7; P. O. Waucoma.

CALLAN, PAT, laborer, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

Campbell, Oliver, far., S. 4; P. O. Bethel.

Chapman, John, far., S. 35; P. O. Bethel.

Chase, M., Cons., S. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

CLARK, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Waucoma; born in Aryshire, Scotland, in 1833, and left that shire in 1857, and settled in Canada, where he resided until 1871, when he came to this county and settled on his present estate, where he has since made his home; has a farm of eighty-six acres, valued at \$30 per acre. The family are members of the Congregational Church at Waucoma.

CLARK, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Bethel; born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1822. Married Frances C. Root in 1850; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1832; have four children living—William O., Francis C., Lizzie G. and Mary R.; lost two children—James E. and Helen A. First settled in Rock Co., Wis., in 1844, where he lived until he came to this county, in 1853, and settled on his present estate of 120 acres, valued at \$30 per acre; is one of the early settlers in this town. Was Justice of the Peace two years, Township Trustee two years, and Clerk of the Township, District School Director, and otherwise prominently identified with the interests of the town and county.

CLARK, ORLAND, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Bethel; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1829. Married Eliza P. Broadbent in 1857; she was born in England in 1840; they have seven children—Clarissa A., Sarah E., Hattie N., Samuel K., Marion E., Robert O. and Helen A. Mr. C. came to this county in the Fall of 1854, and settled on his present estate of 120 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Was one of the early settlers, and has experienced all the hardships of pioneer life.

CLYDE, ALEXANDER, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Waucoma; born in Scotland in 1838, and came to this country in 1856; first settled in Winnesheik Co., where he lived until 1865, when he came to this county and settled on his present estate; has a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Filled the offices of Town Trustee, President of the School Board, and Assessor, one year, and otherwise interested in the welfare of the town and county. Married Florence Peet in 1867; she was born in Cook Co., Ill., in 1859; have four chil-

dren living—Alexander, Jr., John, William and Frank; lost one child who died in infancy. Is a member of the Congregational Church.

CONKLIN, H. F., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Waucoma; born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1841. Married Charlotte Clark Dec. 23, 1866; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1841; have three children living—J. Edwin, George and one not yet christened; lost one child—Abbie E. Left New York State when a boy, and with his father settled in Rock Co., Wis., where he lived until he enlisted, in 1864, in the 43d Wis. V. I., Co. D, and served nine months; was under Gen. Thomas, and served in all the raids by that Division; was honorably discharged and mustered out at Milwaukee. Returned to Wisconsin, in 1865; came to this county and settled on his present estate in 1871; has a farm of eighty acres, valued at \$20 per acre.

Cook, Geo., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Bethel.

Crowther, C. M., far., S. 14; P. O. Waucoma.

DAVIS, ALMER, carpenter, Sec. 32; P. O. Bethel.

Davis, A., carp., P. O. Bethel.

DAVIS, PHILANDER, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Bethel; born in Hamilton Co., N. Y., in 1817; Married Eunice E. Talcott in 1843; she was born in Lake Co., Ohio, in 1821; have nine children living—Anna C., Ashbel E., Almon and Almer, twins, Ellie M., Horace P., Hendrick S. N., Emile E. and Lillie M.; lost one child—Algernon B., who enlisted in May, 1863, in the 46th I. S. V., Co. F, 100 days' service, and died while on the journey home, Sept. 11, after serving his time. Mr. D. first settled in Ohio, where he lived until 1843, when he went to Rock Co., Wis., and resided until he came to this county, in 1857, and settled in Waucoma, where he purchased a farm and lived until 1868, when he settled on his present estate of 150 acres, valued at \$35 per acre; was founder of the village of Alpha, that has grown up surrounding his home. Justice of the Peace two terms, member of the Board of Supervisors, School Director many years, and otherwise prominently known and iden-

tified with the interests of the town and county.

Defounce, J., far., S. 8; P. O. Waucoma.

Dodd, O. B. physician, P. O. Waucoma.

Douglas, Ed., lab., S. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

Douglas, N., lab., S. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

DOYLE, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Waucoma; born in parish of Tramore, county of Waterford, Ireland, in 1833; came to this country in 1848, stopping in Quebec one year, when he removed to Vermont, where he lived until 1858; he removed to Chicago, subsequently settling in Jo Daviess Co., where he resided until 1864, when he came to this county, and in 1868, settled on his present estate of 160 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Mary Gollcadan in 1854; she was born in Nana, county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1833; have nine children living—James, Patrick, Edward, Frank, Joannah, Margaret, Bridget, Mary and Anastasia; lost three children—Walter, Catherine and Walter 2d. Are members of the Catholic Church.

DOYLE, MARTIN, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Waucoma; born in Ireland in 1819, and came to this country in 1849, visiting several States; settled in Jo Daviess Co., where he resided until 1863, when he removed to Wisconsin, and lived until he came to this county in 1868, and settled on his present estate of 135 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Bridget Conann in 1856; she was born in Ireland in 1829; have four children living—Daniel, Margaret A., Patrick and Mary; lost four children, all of whom died in infancy. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

Drun, Thos., far., S. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

Dugan, P., blksmith, S. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

Dun, Jos., farmer, S. 2; P. O. Waucoma.

EGAN, PETER, laborer, Sec. 8; P. O. Waucoma.

FARLEY, E. H., stage driver, Sec. 9.

Farle, John, far., S. 20; P. O. Waucoma.

FALLOWS, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Waucoma; born in England in 1829. Married Mary E. Farver in 1859; she was born in Eisnach, Germany, in 1839; have three children—Fred T., Lucy N. and Emily A.;

lost one child who died in infancy. Mr. F. followed the sea for three years, making two voyages from Liverpool to Callao, S. A., South Chincha Islands and the Isle of Man; returning to England, found that his parents had gone to America; set out for that land which he reached in 1843, and settled with his father at Bird's Ruins, Wis., subsequently being at Lake Mills and Marshall until he was appointed Sutler in the Army of the Northwest; stationed at Raleigh and St. Louis, Mo., one year, when he returned and had charge of Camp Reynolds. In 1865, he came to this county and settled on his present estate of eighty acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Was Town Clerk two years, Trustee two or three terms, Assessor and Collector, and is now serving the second term as Justice of the Peace, was school Director a number of years and otherwise; prominently identified with the interests of the town and county.

Farrell, Owen, lab., S. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

Faust, Henry, Chickasaw.

Finch, A. A., far., S. 34; P. O. Bethel.

Finch, Dey, far., S. 28; P. O. Waucoma.

FINCH, EUGENE, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Waucoma; born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1848. Married Jane Pitts in 1870; she was born in Illinois in 1848; have four children living—Edgar, Theron, Max and Norman; lost one child—Clara. Came to this county with his father Lewis P. Finch, in 1853, who died in 1873. He married Mary Rowe; she was born in Broome Co., N. Y., in 1813, and is still living on the homestead; they had eleven children, seven of whom are living—Ophelia, Calista, Salestria, Eugene, Dorr, Day and Hattie. The family are among the early settlers in this town and county; has a farm of 220 acres, valued at \$20 per acre.

Fungan, M. A., far., S. 8; P. O. Waucoma.

Fungan, P., far., S. 7; P. O. Waucoma.

Foster, Chas., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Bethel.

Foster, M. P., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Bethel.

GAPPA, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Waucoma.

Garzee, F., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Waucoma.

GARZEE, J. P., blacksmith, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma; born in Bennington Co., Vt., in 1822. Married Fannie

Woodbury, in 1842; she was born in Bennington Co., Vt., in 1825; Mary J., wife of C. B. Chandler, and Francis E., married Libby Palmer, and reside on the homestead; first settled in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1844, and lived there until 1859, when he removed to Somerset Co., Ohio, and resided until 1868, when he came to this county and purchased his present estate in Sec. 21, of eighty acres; his father Elisha was an early pioneer in this county, and was the first settler on this farm, it being Government land at that time; he was also a revolutionary soldier and died in 1867. Mr. G. works at his occupation in Waucoma, and his family are members of the Congregational Church.

Garzee, M. L., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Waucoma.
Gazley, E. D., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Waucoma.

GOODRICH, GEORGE W., minister, Sec. 31; P. O. Bethel; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1811. Married Catherine Fellows, in 1839; she was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1817, and came to her death by falling in a well the evening of Feb. 22, 1878; her sudden death has filled the household with gloom and sorrow. They have two children living—Adeline, wife of Sampson C. Maine, and live on the homestead—he enlisted in 1864, in the 1st Md. V. C.; was in battles of Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and served sixteen months; Evaline, wife of W. B. Stone; they lost three children—Emily J., born Aug. 12, 1849, died Jan. 4, 1864; Martha E., born May 2, 1845, died Feb. 16, 1847, and one died in infancy. Mr. G. came to this county in 1866, and settled on his present estate of 90 acres, valued at \$30 per acre; is Elder of Baptist Church, Eden, and has officiated in that pulpit the past nine years.

Goodspeed, J. C., Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma.
Green, Pat., lab., Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma.
Grey, E. H., wagon manufacturer, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

Griffin, N. A., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Waucoma.
HETHERTON, RICHARD, Sec. 6.

HARRIS, JEREMIAH, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Eden; born in Albany Co., N. Y., in 1835. Married Mary Frederick, in 1870; she was born in

Switzerland, in 1833. First settled in Winnebago Co., Ill., where he lived until 1869, when he came to this county, where he has since resided; settled on his present estate in 1876; has a farm of 520 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Is President and Director of the Patrons Joint Stock Co., Township Trustee and Treasurer, and is well known throughout the county.

HALE, S., far., S. 22; P. O. Waucoma; born in Connecticut in 1813. Married Eliza Snyder, who died in April, 1846; had five children, two of whom are living—Cornelia and Warren. Came to this county in 1852, and lived in a log house eighteen months; in 1855 he moved to W. Union, and erected the United States hotel, and engaged in that business thirteen years, when he returned and settled on his present estate of 480 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; Mr. H. is a self-made man, and well known throughout the town and county. His present wife, Sarah Kinder, was born in England June 26, 1826; they have two children—Emily and George E., lost four children—Samuel A. died Jan. 29, 1854; Ida May, March 18, 1856; Lydia in 1855, and Frank, Jan. 14, 1870.

HEWITT, THOMAS, farmer, S. 35; P. O. Eden; born in Ireland in 1833. Married Amelia Vanhoughton in 1864; she was born in New York State and died in 1871; has three children living—Ellsworth, John and Annie M.; lost one child—Amelia; came to this county in 1859, and settled in Wisconsin, where he lived until he came to this county in 1861, and settled on his present estate of 120 acres, valued at \$25 per acre.

Hill, S. A., farmer, S. 35; P. O. Eden.
Hillsinger, J. far., S. 25; P. O. Waucoma.

HILLSINGER, L. D., farmer, S. 22; P. O. Waucoma; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1821, which place he left in 1844 and went to Boston, where he enlisted in the First Infantry, and sent to Des Moines; served until 1846, and was honorably discharged; again enlisted in 1847 in the Fourth Artillery at Winchester, Va., and embarked at Fortress Monroe for Vera Cruz, Mexico; served under Gen. Pierce at Pueblo, Gen. Scott being in command of the army;

was in the battle of Contras Chapultepec and Mexico, into which city he went with the army; served until Scott evacuated the city, and was honorably discharged; returned to New York State and crossed the Isthmus to California, where he remained two years, when he returned and settled in this county in 1852. Has farm of 320 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Held the office of Town Trustee two years, and is one of the early settlers. Married Mary Burnside in 1852; she was born in Otsego Co., N. Y. in 1825; have two children living—James L. and Franz Sigel—lost one child—Florence M., died in 1861.

HOUSE, HOLLAND J., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Waucoma; born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1842; married Amelia Higgins in 1862, and same year enlisted in 176th N. Y. V., Co. A., nine months men; participated in the battle of Brasher City, and taken prisoner at New Orleans and paroled; served over one year and was discharged. Came to this county in 1866, and settled on his present estate of 100 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. They have six children—Addie E., Bertie F., Lynne H., Carroll H., Ashton H. and Maud A. Are members of the Congregational Church. Is School Director, and held the office of Master and Overseer of the Grange two years.

HOLTON, MILES, farmer, S. 32; P. O. Bethel; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1829. Married Anna Davis in 1867; she was born in Wisconsin in 1845; he first settled in Ohio, where he lived until 1851, when he came to this county, and settled near Elgin. Enlisted as a private in 1861, in the Ninth I. S. V., Co. F.; participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Chickasaw, Atlanta, Bentonville, Dallas and with Sherman in his march to the sea; was in Sherman's corps at the battle of Chattanooga, and promoted to Corporal, Sergeant, Orderly First and Second Lieutenant; served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged July 18, 1865. Settled on his present estate in 1869. Has farm of 80 acres, valued at \$1,600.

HOWE, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Bethel; born in England in

1837, and came to this country when 7 years of age with his father, William Howe, and settled in Auburn, where he lived until he enlisted, Aug. 15, 1862, in the 38th I. S. V., Co. A; was in battles of Vicksburg, Fort Morgan and Blakely; served three years and was honorably discharged and mustered out at Houston, Texas, Aug. 15, 1865. Settled on his present estate in 1870. Has a farm of seventy acres, and eleven acres in Auburn.

JACKSON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Waucoma.

James, John, Sec. 7; P. O. Waucoma.

Johnston, Andy, Sec. 7; P. O. Waucoma.

Johnson, Frank, Sec. 36; P. O. Bethel.

KAUFMAN, THOS., Sec. 35; P. O. Eden.

Kuran, Michael, Sec. 7; P. O. Waucoma.

Kuran, Pat., lab., Sec. 7; P. O. Waucoma.

Kurct, Wm., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Eden.

LEE, ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Eden.

Leslie, Frank, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Eden.

Johnson, S., miller, Sec. 32; P. O. Bethel.

LESLIE, JOSEPH, R., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Waucoma; born in Ohio in 1853. Married Nancy E. Douglass in 1875; she was born in Indiana in 1853; have one child—Daisy E. He came to this county in 1854, with his father, Daniel Leslie, who was one of the early settlers in this town; resided at home until 1875, when he settled on his present estate; has farm of eighty acres, valued at \$30 per acre, and has an interest in the homestead. Are members of the United Brethren Church.

LESLIE, MARY A., Sec. 13; P. O. Eden; widow of Daniel Leslie, who was born in Ohio in 1828. He married the subject of this sketch, Mary A. Coontz, in 1851; she was born in Maryland in 1828; have four children living—Joseph, Frank, Amanda and Margaret; lost one child who died in infancy. Mr. L. came to this county in 1854, and settled on their present estate of 200 acres, valued at \$30 per acre, which was Government land at that time. He was among the early settlers in this town and county, and died in 1872. During his life he held the office of Road Supervisor, School Director and Assessor two terms, and always identified with the

interests of the town and county. His boys are with their mother at the home-
stead.

LEWIS, M. E., merchant, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma; born in Broome Co., N. Y., in 1828. Married Mary Mulholon in 1853; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y. in 1833; have one child living—Samuel; lost one child—Frank. He first settled in Decorah, Winnesheik Co. in 1865, where he resided until 1873, when he came to this county and settled in the village of Waucoma. Keeps a general assortment of goods and doing a good business. Wife is a member of Congregational Church.

LINDSAY, ALEX., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Waucoma; born in Scotland in 1832, and came to this country with his father, Alex., in 1851, and settled in McHenry Co., Ill., where he was an early settler, and resided until 1856, when he removed to this county and settled on his present estate of 147 acres, valued \$40 per acre. Was School Director some years, and is well known throughout this town and county. He married Margaret Murray in 1862; she was born in Scotland and in 1839; have two children—L. C. and Frank. Are members of the Congregational Church.

LINDSAY, JOHN B., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Waucoma; born in Scotland in 1830. Married Jane Murray in 1862; she was born in Canada in 1845; have four children—William A., Robert H., Leslie B. and Clayton B. Came from Scotland in 1851, with his father, Alex., who settled in Illinois, where he lived until he came to this county, in 1854, and settled on his present estate, which was partly Government land; has a farm of 141 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Has been Road Supervisor and Town Trustee, and was among the early settlers of this town, and is well known.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Waucoma; born in Scotland in 1836, from which country he came with his father, Alexander, and settled in Illinois and made it his home until 1854, when he came to this county and settled on his present estate; has a farm of 188½ acres. Married Mary Clyde in 1867, daughter of Alexander

Clyde, who reside with them; they have one child—Tina J. Was one of the early settlers, and the family are members of the Congregational Church.

Linch, C., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Waucoma.

Lowell, D. J., far., S. 25; P. O. Eden.

LUCE, CHAS. M., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Eden; born in Chittenden Co., Vt., in 1818. Married Jerusha E. Walton; she was born in New York State in 1825; have eight children—Julius C., Thomas W., George C., Charlie W., Fayette I., Fremont T. and Earnest R., twins, and Elmer E. Came to this county in 1853, and is one of the early settlers; sent the first petition to Washington for a post office in this town. Has been Constable, School Director and Road Supervisor. Rents a farm of 160 acres. His son Julius enlisted in the 6th I. V. C., and served three years on the plains and in many hard-fought battles.

Lucius, J. S., far., S. 12; P. O. Waucoma.

Limbka, G., far., S. 2; P. O. Old Mission.

Lynch, T., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Bethel.

McFARLAND, J. C., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Waucoma.

McFarland, O., builder, Waucoma.

McLard, R., lab., Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

McMahon, M., far., S. 6; P. O. Waucoma.

McMahon, P., far., S. 6; P. O. Waucoma.

Magher, P., lab., Sec. 8; P. O. Waucoma.

Marron, F., saloon, S. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

Marohney, J. J., far., S. 8; P. O. Waucoma.

MESSER, WILLIAM, harness maker, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma; born in Virginia in 1837. Married Sophia Brooks in 1862; she was born in Elgin, Ill., in 1846; have two children living—Edward and Eunice; lost two children—Parkinson and Gilbert. Went to Ohio when a boy, with his father, Isaac, where he lived until 1855, from which time to his coming to this county he has resided in Dubuque, Guttenberg, Clayton Co., Delaware Co., Springfield, Ohio, returning to Dubuque in 1859, and in 1861 enlisted in the 3d I. S. V., Co. A; participated in the battles of Hagenwood, Monroe Station, Blue Mills and Pittsburg Landing; served two and a half years, and was honorably discharged; returning, lived in Colesburg, Delaware Co., Clayton Co., Chicago, Lawler, and in 1877 settled in the village of Wau-

coma, where he works at his occupation. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternity.

MILLER, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Waucoma; born in Ireland in 1830. Married Elizabeth Wortman in 1862; she was born in Ireland in 1840; have two children living—Mary E. and Henrietta; lost two children—Agnes J., died Aug. 30, 1864, and Martha S., died Aug. 8, 1869. Mr. M. set foot on the American shore June 14, 1851, and was the second settler in this town; his farm was Government land at that time, and he is a self-made man, having gained his position through his energies; has an estate of 400 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Was Road Supervisor one year, and his wife is a member of the Congregational Church.

MILLER, WM. H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Eden; born in Winnebago Co., Ill., where he lived until he enlisted, in 1862, in the three months' service in 67th Ill. S. V., Co. C, and served his time; re-enlisted in 1863 in 44th Ill. S. V., Co. G, and participated in battles of Buzzard's Roost, Atlanta, Nashville, Franklin and other smaller battles; served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged. Came to this county in 1868; has a farm of eighty acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Sarah C. Edington, widow of David Underhill; she was born in Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1846; have one child—Rosy.

Monroe, Chester, far., S. 25; P. O. Eden. Moody, D. P., merch., Waucoma.

Morrison, M. A., teamster, Sec. 9.

Morph, John, lab., S. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

Mumby, E. H., farmer, Sec. 7.

Murphy, Jas., far., S. 7; P. O. Waucoma.

Murry, Wm., far., S. 10; P. O. Waucoma.

Myers, Wm., far., S. 10; P. O. Waucoma.

MYERS, JOHN, wagon maker, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1835; came to this State in 1852, and settled at the Old Mission, Winneshiek County, where he lived two years and then removed to Stottledown, where he lived until he was married, in 1863, to Mary J. Laired, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1836; have four children living—Wm. H., George L., Amadius

A., James T.; lost one child—Francis D. Since then he has lived in Twin Springs, where he engaged in the hotel business; Auburn and to this time in 1873, and with Stephen Still built the shop where he commenced the manufacture of wagons and blacksmithing, there being no firm name; also owns house and lot in this village. Was Assessor at Twin Springs, and is serving the second term as School Director in this town, and Supervisor four years. Was also one of the early settlers. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

NAURTZ, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Waucoma.

NOBLE, GEORGE L., manager of the Grange store, Sec. 25; P. O. Eden; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1827; came to this county in 1856, and settled in West Union, where he has since made it his home; has been agent for the Patrons' Joint Stock Company since its organization in 1874; is also Assistant Postmaster at Eden, having filled that position for the same period of time; has a residence and three lots at West Union, and is well known throughout the town and county. Married Louise E. Hubbell in 1854; she was born in Huron Co., Ohio, in 1833; have five children living—Ettie B., Ida L., George L., Grace and John; lost three children—Rhoda, Laura and Harry.

Nolan, Dennis, lab., S. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

NORTHROP, EDWARD F., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Waucoma; born in Stafford Co., Vt., in 1846, which State he left in 1853, and with his father, Elihu Northrop, settled in Wisconsin, where he resided until 1860, when he came to this county; owns forty acres in Sec. 28, and rents the farm he now occupies of eighty acres. Served nine months in the 13th I. S. V., Co. K, and was assigned to the Army of the West, under Gen. Sherman. Married Helen Slanard in 1869; she was born in Orleans Co., N. Y.; have two children living—Jessie and Mable; lost two—Inez and Ruby.

NORTHROP, ELIHU, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Waucoma; born in Orange Co., Vt., in 1818. Married Mary

A. Chamberlain in 1839; she was born in Windsor Co., Vt., in 1821; have eight children living—Ellen, Edward, Alma, Arabelle and Isabelle, twins, Herman A., Abraham L. and Linnie; lost six children—George E., enlisted in 1862 in the 38th I. S. V., Co. G; was at the siege of Vicksburg, and contracted a fever from which he died after one year's service; William Henry, Sophia, Hattie, Ida May and Oscar H. Mr. N. left Vermont in April, 1854, and settled in Dane Co., Wis., where he lived until 1860, when he came to this county and settled on his present estate; was among the early settlers of the town, and has a farm of 110 acres, valued at \$3,000. Held the office of Justice of the Peace two years, and is representative agent for the Waucoma Grange Stock Company, President of the Township School Board, Road Commissioner, and otherwise prominently known throughout the town and county.

Nortz, P., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Waucoma.

Nulty, Christ, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

OSTRANDER, JOSIAH, laborer, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

Ostrander, T., lab., Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

PARKER, IRA, far., Johnston Mills.

PARKER, JOEL C., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Eden; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1831. Married Louania Smith in 1856; she was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1836; have two children living—Frank, born Aug. 20, 1859, and one adopted child—Minnie, born Feb. 9, 1869; lost two children—Eva Jane, born Nov. 25, 1857, and died Jan. 3, 1865; Sophia S., born April 7, 1861, and died Dec. 5, 1863. Mr. P. left New York State in 1834, and settled in Ohio, where he lived about five years, when he removed to Racine, Wis., where he resided until 1857, when he came to this county and settled on his present estate; has a farm of 298 acres, valued at \$35 per acre; numbers among the early settlers of this town. Has filled the office of Postmaster for the past four years, and is Treasurer and Director of the Fayette Co. Mutual Insurance Co.

PARKER, MILES, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Eden; born in Chautauqua Co., Ohio, in 1833; came to this county

in 1856, where he lived until he enlisted in 1862 in the 38th I. S. V., Co. F; participated at the siege of Vicksburg, Yazoo City and several skirmishes; was in the hospital at New Orleans, and served nearly three years, being honorably discharged. Returned to this county and settled on his present estate of 160 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. In 1864, he married Felinda Johnson, who died in 1865. His present wife, Nancy Pherson, was born in Ohio in 1850; have two children—Eddie and Maud.

PEET, NANCY W., Sec. 13; P. O. Eden; widow of Edgar Peet, who was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in 1818, and married the subject of this sketch, Nancy W. Walton, in 1845; she was born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1819; have three children living—Mary L., Florence G. and Alice L.; lost one child—Edgar W. Mr. P. first settled in Cook Co., Ill., in 1834, and was one of the early pioneers of that State, where he lived until he came to this county in 1854, and settled on their present estate of 160 acres, valued at \$4,000; he died April 19, 1864, and was one of the early settlers of this town and county, and during his life interested in the welfare of the county, and beloved by all who knew him

Perey, Eli, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Eden.

Pooler, A. A., far., S. 1; P. O. Old Mission.

Potter, J. K., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Eden.

QUIRK, P. F., priest; Sec. 6; P. O. Waucoma.

REHART, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

Richardson, A., Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

Rockwood, J. B., lab., S. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

Ronan, H., far., S. 7; P. O. Waucoma.

SCALLAN, JOS., farmer, S. 8; P. O. Waucoma.

Scalley, J., lab., Sec. 8; P. O. Waucoma.

SCHLATTER, G. H., farmer, S. 20; P. O. Waucoma; born in Switzerland in 1833, and came to this country in 1854, and settled in Davenport until 1855, when he came to this county. Married Lina Pfenninger in 1858; she was born in Switzerland in 1837; they have three children living—Sophia, Annie and William; lost two children, Minnie, and one died in infancy. In

1863, he moved from Waucoma and settled on his present estate; has farm of 135 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Are members of the Protestant Church, and is one of the early settlers of this town.

Shook, E. T., far., S. 23; P. O. Waucoma.

SCOTT, HUGH, JR., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Waucoma; born in Scotland in 1847, and came to this country with his father, Hugh, who settled in Auburn in 1866, where he lived until 1875, when he married Caroline Steinson, and came to this town and settled on his present estate of 130 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. They have one child, not yet christened. Both are members of the Congregational Church.

SCOTT, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Waucoma; born in Scotland and came to this country with his father Hugh, in 1866; lived at home until he was married in 1873, to Jane Scott; she was born in Scotland in 1841; have two children—Hugh and Jessie. In 1873, he removed to this town and settled on his present estate of 110 acres, valued as \$30 per acre; also owns 70 acres in Auburn Tp. They are members of the Congregational Church.

SCOVILLE, WILLIAM, proprietor Union House, Waucoma; born in Orleans Co., N. Y., in August, 1821, and left that State in 1844, and settled in Cook Co., Ill., where he resided until he crossed the plains to California, prospecting in 1850. Remained in the Golden State one year, when he returned, and in 1853 settled in this county, and opened the first hotel in this town. Married Phoebe Stanard in 1849, she was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1834; they have three children living—Madura, Marion and Lola; lost one child, Frances. In 1876 he purchased the Union House, where he conducts a prosperous business, being the principal hotel of the village. Held the office of Constable thirteen years, and was one of the earliest settlers, being known throughout the town and county.

Seavey, A, lab., S. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

Seavey, J. H., lab., Sec., 9; P. Waucoma.

Shekleton, A., far., S. 7; P. O. Waucoma.

Shekleton, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Waucoma.

Sherman, Wm., far., S., 20; P. O. Waucoma.

Shook, C., far., S. 25; P. O. Waucoma.

SLOAN, OWEN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Waucoma; born in Ireland in 1828. Married Mary Murray in 1857; she was born in Ireland in 1828; have eight children—Mary Ann, Thomas M., Ellen, Catherine, John, Maggie, Bernard and Lawrence. He came to this country when a boy, with his father, Michael, stopping temporarily at Halifax, and settled in Peoria, Ill., where he lived until he came to this county in 1862, and settled on his present estate. Has farm of eighty acres. Family are members of the Catholic Church.

Smith, Eli, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Eden.

Smith, G. W., farmer, S. 35; P. O. Eden.

Smith, Jas. T., farmer, S. 36; P. O. Eden.

Smith, L. C., far., S. 10; P. O. Waucoma.

SMITH, WHITMAN, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Eden; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1804. Married Phoebe A. Niles in 1844; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1824; have eight children living—Eugene, Eli, Alice, Ellen, Emma, Lafayette, Seward, Henry D.; lost one child—Dora. Came to this county in 1854, and settled on his present estate of 180 acres, his son, Eli, adjoining his farm with eighty acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Is one of the earliest settlers, living in the school house until he had erected a humble habitation for his home. Has experienced all the hardships of early pioneer life.

Sockup, John, far., S. 6; P. O. Waucoma.

STAATS, J. L., attorney, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma; born in Ashland Co., in 1850, and came to this county with his father, Joseph C. Staats, in 1851, and is one of the earliest settlers; first located in Bethel Township, and subsequently removed to this town, where he has since made it his home; has farm of eighty acres in Sec. 36, but resides near the village of Waucoma. He graduated at the Iowa State University in 1875, and has followed his profession in this village since that time, being well known throughout the county. In 1876, he married Mabel Smith; she was born in Columbia Co., Wis., in 1858.

STANARD, DANIEL, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Waucoma; born in Bennington Co., Vt., in 1812, and in 1833, went

to Orleans Co., where he lived until 1847, when he removed to Cook Co., Ill., where he resided until Jan., 1853, when he came to this county, and in the Spring, erected a log shanty on the site of his present residence, where he has since resided; there were but seven families in the town when he settled; has farm of eighty acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Has filled many town offices during his residence here, and been identified with the interests of the county. Married Mary E. Garzee in 1833; she was born in Manchester, Vt., in 1811; have three children—Phoebe, wife of William Scovill; Mark, and Helen, wife of Ed. Northrup.

Staats, J. C., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Bethel. Statts, Jos. C., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Eden. Staples, H., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Waucoma.

Still, Stephen, blacksmith, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

STONE, OLIVER, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Eden; born in Warren Co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1823. Married Mary Bonesteel in 1848; she was born in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., in 1831; have four children—Juliette, William H., Jennette and Gerald O. Came to this county in April, 1860, and settled on estate in July; has farm of 160 acres, valued at \$6,000. Held the office of Township Trustee three terms and is well known throughout the county.

Stone, Wm., mer., Waucoma.

STONE, WILLIAM B., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Waucoma; born in Merriam Co., N. H., in 1810. Married Mary A. Fuller in 1842; she was born in Warren Co., N. Y., in 1819; have five children—James W., Walter B., Orphy J., Clarissa and Frances E.; lost one child—Major. Mr. S. went to New York State in 1840, and lived in Warren and Washington Counties, where he lived until he came to this county, in 1868; settled on his present place in 1877, which he rents; has 102 acres. Was Justice of the Peace one term, and his family are members of the Baptist Church. His sons James W. and Walter B. served in the war from 1862 till its close, and participated in many battles. Stone, Wm. H., merchant, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

STOWELL, CHARLES G., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Stapleton; born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1832, and came to this State in 1854 and settled in Chickasaw Co., where he resided until he enlisted, in 1862, in the 38th I. S. V., Co. C; participated at the siege of Vicksburg, and served two years; was honorably discharged and mustered out at Brownsville, Tex., in 1864. Returning home, settled on his present estate in September of the same year. Has been Road Supervisor, School Director, and is well and prominently known. Has a farm of eighty-five acres, valued at \$20 per acre.

SWALE, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma; born in Yorkshire, Eng., Aug. 15, 1809; came to this country in 1842, and lived in Onondaga Co., N. Y., until 1846, when he again crossed the sea and returned the same year, residing in Waukesha, Dane and Columbia Cos., Wis., until 1852, when he came to this county and purchased from the Government an estate near West Union, and settled with his family in 1853, and was one of the early pioneers of this town and county; settled on his present estate in 1875; has a residence and three lots, and thirty acres adjoining. Was School Director in Auburn Tp., and is known throughout the county.

STEBBIN, WILLIAM, farmer, Secs. 12 and 13; P. O. Waucoma; born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1815. Married Louisa Fairchild in 1842; she was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1826; lost two children—Addison H. and Jemie M. Mr. S. first settled in Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1845, where he lived until 1854, when he came to this county and settled on his present estate of 120 acres and twenty acres of timber, valued at \$35 per acre; the country was wild at that time, there being but three houses on the road where he now resides. Is one of the early pioneers, and is well known throughout the town and county. Sutherland, H., lab., S. 9; P. O. Waucoma.

SUTHERLAND, SIDNEY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma; born in Bennington Co., Vt., in 1818, and settled in Cook Co., Ill., in 1839, being an early pioneer in that State, where he

lived until he came to this county, in October, 1853, being the second settler in this town. Was School Director and Justice of the Peace one term, and is well known. Has a farm of forty acres, valued at \$1,500. Married Julia A. Garzee in 1857; she was born in Bennington Co., Vt., in 1820; have one child living—Ednie; lost four children—Sherman and Dorr both enlisted in 1863 in the 38th I. S. V., Co. F; participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and after going up the Yazoo, were taken sick, and both died in the hospital at Vicksburg, after serving one year; the other two were Marion and Plinn.

SWEET, SYLVESTER, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Waucoma; born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1823. Married Melissa Wood in 1850; she was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1830; have six children living—Marcellus S., George A., Agnes M., Amy M., Flora M. and Emma I.; lost one child—William C. First settled in Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1855, where he lived until he enlisted, Aug. 14, 1862, in the 74th Ill. S. V., Co. A; was in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Murfreesboro and smaller skirmishes, serving three years, and honorably discharged July, 1865. He soon after came to this county and settled on his present estate of 160 acres. Holds the office of Road Supervisor at the present time.

THOMPSON, R. F., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Bethel.

TABOR, GEORGE, W., blacksmith, Sec. 32; P. O. Bethel; born in Jackson Co., Mich., in 1846. Married Sadie A. Hayes in 1874; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1854; have one child—not yet christened. Left Michigan in 1862, and settled in this county in 1876. In October, 1877, he formed co-partnership with Rufus A. Thompson, and the firm are successfully engaged. Owns one lot in the village of Alpha, and the wood shop connected with the establishment.

Thompson, A. A., far., S. 36; P. O. Bethel.

THOMPSON, DANIEL A., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Waucoma; born in Wisconsin in 1857, and is son of A. A. Thompson, who was born in Norway in 1828, and married Eliza A. Farrier;

she was born in Germany in 1837; they have two children—Daniel A., and Melvina C. In 1862, he enlisted in the 29th Wis. S. V., Co. A., and served about one year, when he lost his health, and was honorably discharged. In 1865, he came to this State and settled in Chickasaw County, where he resided until 1869, when he came to this county and settled on their present estate; they have farm of 150 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. The family are members of the M. E. Church. A. A. has held the office of Road Supervisor, and is well known.

THOMPSON, RUFUS A., blacksmith, Sec. 32; P. O. Bethel; born in Michigan in 1837. Married Elizabeth Leam in 1863; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1844; have four children—Jacob C., James C., Matilda and William; came to this county in 1859, and settled in Auburn, where he owns forty acres land, and where he lived until 1876, when he settled in the village of Alpha. Formed co-partnership with G. W. Tabor in blacksmithing and general repairing.

WEST, C. J., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Eden.

WARREN, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Eden; born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1816. Married Eliza McClellie in 1845; she was born in Switzerland Co., Ind., in 1827; have six children—Henry, David, Cornelia, Clara, Ira and Emma J. First settled in Stephenson Co., Ill. in 1844, and was an early settler in that State. Came to this county in 1857, and settled on his present estate of 128 acres, which was new land and unbroken. Was School Director eight or ten years, Town Trustee and Road Supervisor many years, and among those of the early settlers. Deals in blooded stock. Is well known throughout this town and county.

WEBSTER, J. P., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Waucoma; born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1824, and left that State in 1841, settling in Cook Co., Ill., where he resided until he came to this county in 1853 and settled on his present estate. Was the founder of the village of Waucoma, also the first settler in this vicinity, and the site of which was a portion of

the estate he purchased from the government. Is a self-made man, and by his industry, generosity and perseverance, advanced the interests and growth of the village. Has farm of 160 acres remaining, valued at \$40 per acre.

West, D. G., far., S. 27; P. O. Waucoma. Whilles, Solomon, farmer, Sec. 9. Whilles, Jas., Sec. 1; P. O. Old Mission. White, O. O., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Bethel. Wickman, G., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Waucoma. Wickman, George, Sec. 7; P. O. Waucoma.

ILLYRIA TOWNSHIP.

ALBRIGHT, H. W., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Highland, Clayton Co.

ABERNETHY, JEHIEL, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Illyria; was born in Upper Canada June 17, 1806; came to this county in 1854; has 135 acres of land, valued \$6,750. Belongs to the Baptist Church. Married Mary Ettlinger Dec. 21, 1831; born in York Co., Penn., Feb. 5, 1806; has six children—Sarah, born March 3, 1833; Alonzo, April 14, 1836; Jacob, Dec. 4, 1837; Mary, Dec. 19, 1839; Electa, Feb. 3, 1841; James, Dec. 28, 1842; Ellen A., Sept. 13, 1845. Had three sons in the Union Army; Jacob was one of the first men who enlisted in Fayette Co., 38th Regt., I. V. I., Co. F; was made Orderly Sergeant; rose to the position of Lieutenant Colonel; was killed at Atlanta, July 21, 1864; Alonzo was mustered into the 9th Regt., I. V. I., Sept. 24, 1861; was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge in the leg; was in battles Sugar Creek, Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, siege of Vicksburg and others; was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment. Has been Representative of the county; is President of the Chicago University. James enlisted in the 6th I. V. C.

Albright, J. O., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Highland, Clayton Co.

ALBRIGHT, W. K., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 2; P. O. Highland, Clayton Co.; born in Knox Co., Tenn., Feb. 9, 1813; came to this county May 8, 1854; has 286 acres of land, valued at \$8,580. Belongs to the Methodist Church. Married Annie Riche in 1838; she was born in Fayette Co., Ind., Aug. 22, 1824; has eight living children—Mary J., born Nov. 2, 1842;

Hannah E., Aug. 30, 1844; Phillip, March 9, 1847; Emiline, July 16, 1849; Emma, March 7, 1855; Wilbur, Oct. 11, 1859; Albert, Sept. 7, 1862; Charles, March 17, 1866. Came to Preble Co., Ohio; lived there twelve years; then to Cass Co., Mich.; lived there sixteen years; then to Winnebago Co., Ill.; lived there three years; then to this county.

Andress, James, farmer; P. O. Wadena.

Ayer, O. O., physician; P. O. Wadena.

BAKER, GEO. W., Sec. 31.

Baldwin, A. S., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Highland.

Barber, L. A., Sec. 31.

Bartholomew, J. D., lab.; P. O. Wadena.

Bartlett, J. W., far., S. 12; P. O. Wadena.

Beers, J., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Wadena.

Bevans, S. J., far., S. 24; P. O. Wadena.

Bills, John, Sec. 31.

Bolyen, Samuel, far., S. 16; P. O. Wadena.

Brooks, H., laborer; P. O. Wadena.

BROWN, D. A., merchant; P. O. Wadena; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1841; came to this county in 1870. Married Katie Prouty, born in Wisconsin April 3, 1842; has three children—Nettie, born Dec. 20, 1873; Minnie, born Feb. 2, 1875; John, born Oct. 20, 1876. Left New York for Green Lake Co., Wis.; lived there twenty-three years; from there to Mankato, Minn.; lived there six years, then came to this county, where he has been in the merchandise business.

Bass, P. W., far., S. 19; P. O. Lima.

Byrant, Walter, Sec. 36.

CALDWELL, S. B., far., S. 11; P. O. Wadena.

Callaghan, P., far., S. 31; P. O. Wadena.

Cavanaugh, J., farmer, S. 30; P. O. Wadena.

Chambers, H. H., far., S. 39; P. O. Wadena.

Chapman, F. H., far., S. 34; P. O. Wadena.

Clappar, R., far., S. 28; P. O. Wadena.

Clark, Cyrus, far., S. 19; P. O. Wadena.

Clements, H., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Highland.

Clements, Jas., far., S. 12; P. O. Highland.

Clements, W., far., S. 12; P. O. Highland.

Cline, Conrad, blacksmith; P. O. Wadena.

Cline, S., far., S. 31; P. O. Wadena.

Cook, Adam, far.; P. O. Wadena.

Cook, A. H., far., S. 31; P. O. Wadena.

Cook, H., far., S. 28; P. O. Wadena.

Cook, S. H., farmer; P. O. Wadena.

CORBIN, DANIEL, farmer, S. 25; P. O. Wadena; born in Rock Island Co., Ill., Nov. 30, 1842; came to this county in 1854; has 150 acres of land, valued at \$3,000. Politic; Democrat; belongs to the Baptist Church. Held the office of Road Supervisor and School Director. Married Isabel Seward in 1865, born in Illinois; has four children—Stephen H., born Sept. 5, 1866; Elizabeth D., born Oct. 5, 1868; Phoebe T., born Nov. 30, 1870; Edward D., April 20, 1873. Enlisted in the 38th Regt., Co. A, Aug. 12, 1862, under Capt. J. J. Welch; was at the siege of Vicksburg. Blakely, Fort Morgan and Port Gibson.

Corban, Henry, far., S. 25; P. O. Wadena.

Corban, J. G., far., S. 25; P. O. Wadena.

Corban, S. C., far., S. 25; P. O. Wadena.

Corban, Victor, far., S. 25; P. O. Wadena.

Corne, H., far., S. 32; P. O. Wadena.

Coventry, A., far., S. 13; P. O. Wadena.

Coventry, H. S., far., S. 13; P. O. Highland.

Cox, Nic, far., S. 4; P. O. West Union.

Crawford, Geo., far., S. 20; P. O. Wadena.

Crawford, H., far., S. 34; P. O. Wadena.

Crossgrove, S. S., far., S. 35; P. O. Wadena.

Curtis, N. W., far., S. 12; P. O. Highland.

DAVIS, BYRON, farmer; P. O. Wadena.

DAVIS, JAMES, farmer; S. 18; P. O. Lima; born in South Wales May 5, 1839; has 200 acres of land, valued at \$4,000. Belongs to the Methodist Church. Married Naomi Smith in Yorkshire, England, Aug. 5, 1843; has six children—Johanna Jane, born Oct. 14, 1866; Joshua James, born March 31,

1868; Sarah Ann, July 30, 1869; Frank Sumner, Oct. 13, 1872; Silas Smith, Oct. 7, 1874; Oakley John, Aug. 7, 1876. Left Wales when he was 16 years old; came to Elkader, Clayton Co., where he lived six years, then came to this county.

Davis, John, far., S. 29; P. O. Wadena.

Davis, M. S., far., S. 30; P. O. Wadena.

Davis, Zeb., laborer; P. O. Wadena.

Dickinson, W., far., S. 5; P. O. Illyria.

Dickerson, W. J., far.; P. O. Illyria.

Dorland, Wm., laborer; P. O. Wadena.

Dye, Wilson, farmer; P. O. Wadena.

EARNIST, FRED., farmer; S. 12; P. O. Highland.

Earnist, John H., far., S. 10; P. O. Highland.

Eller, J. N. far., Sec. 28; P. O. Wadena.

Eller, Peter, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Wadena.

Eller, S. H., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Wadena.

FELKEY, JOHN, laborer, P. O. Wadena.

Fennell, John, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Wadena.

Fennell, P. D., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Wadena.

Fennell, T. S. far., Sec. 26; P. O. Wadena.

FENNELL, THOS., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 26; P. O. Wadena; born in County Cork, Ireland, in May, 1823; came to this county in 1845. Belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. Has 497 acres land, valued at \$12,425. Married Elizabeth Cox July 16, 1848; has nine children—Mary, John, Thomas, James, William, Edward, Elizabeth, Ellen, Katie. Left Ireland when he was 19 years old; made the trip across the water in three weeks; went to Westchester Co., N. Y.; stayed there a short time, then went to Brooklyn, N. Y.; helped to run a steam shovel, dredging the river; then to Westchester Co. and made brick; went to Massachusetts; worked on railroad; from there to Woonsocket, R. I.; from there to East Chester, Westchester Co.; from there to Taunton, Mass.; worked in a machine shop; from there to the West; came through Milwaukee to Janesville, Wis.; stayed there three years; left there and came to this State; took up raw prairie and made a farm. There were only four houses when he came here; had 75 cents in his pocket; and one cow and pair steers.

Fennell, Wm.; P. O. Wadena.



A. Probasco,

BRUSH CREEK

FENNELL, WM., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Wadena; born in Ireland in 1827; came to this county in 1856; has 305 acres land, valued at \$6,900. Married Ellen Dwyer in 1860; has five living children—John, born Jan. 13, 1861; Katie, born May 24, 1862; Minnie, Dec. 29, 1863; Willie, born April 2, 1868; Annie, born Dec. 20, 1869. Belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. Took him six weeks to a day to cross the water; landed at New York; stopped there a short time, then went to Bristol Co., Mass.; lived there a year; then to this county, where he has made a good home.

FINCH, C. C., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 7; P. O. Illyria; was born in McHenry Co., Ill., Nov. 2, 1830; came to this county April 8, 1853; has 160 acres land, valued at \$4,800. Politics, Republican; belongs to the Cong. Church; held the office Supervisor. Married Sarah Gibbons in 1857; born in England, Jan. 25, 1836; has seven children—William G., born March 31, 1858; Judith, born Nov. 23, 1860; James D., Sept. 16, 1862; Hannah, born July 3, 1865; Mary E., May 27, 1866; Joey P., born Oct. 10, 1868; Alice, F. M., June 18, 1877. When he came to this country, had 25 cents in his pocket; was married four years after coming here; went to keeping house with one bedstead and a stove and a few small trinkets for housekeeping. Flanagan, John, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Wadena.

Folensbee, Dexter, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Wadena.

Fox, G. W., farmer; P. O. Illyria.

Fry, Martin, far., S. 25; P. O. Wadena.

FREY, ROBERT, hotel keeper; P. O. Wadena; born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 11, 1850; came to this country in 1863; lived in Freeport one year, and came to this county in 1865. Married Mary E. Hendricks; she was born in Jackson Co., Penn., April 8, 1854; left Germany when he was 14 years old and landed in New York; stayed there a short time; went from there to Freeport, and from there to McGregor, Clayton Co.; lived there a few years; worked at the cabinet business; from there to Highland, of the

same county, then to Fayette Co., where at present he is in the hotel business.

Fry, Robert, hotel keeper; P. O. Wadena.
Fink, J., far.; P. O. Wadena

GARRING, CHARLES, laborer; P. O. Highland.

Gilson, G. M.; P. O. West Union.

Gilson, G. W.; P. O. West Union.

GILSON, O. L., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 6; P. O. West Union; born Feb. 24, 1826; came to this county in 1854; has 275 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Married Mary Jane Smith in 1845; she was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 25, 1825; has one child—George M., born Dec. 21, 1847; is in the dairy business; built the first cheese factory in this township; owns from twenty to twenty-five cows; turned off 6,674 pounds of cheese and 1,066 pounds of butter in 1877; average of each cow, \$50 per year. Left Vermont when he was 11 years old; came to Michigan and lived there one year, then came to Ohio and lived there till the Spring of 1853, then to this county where he has made him a good home and is one of the solid farmers of the county.

Grannis, H. J., far., S. 31; P. O. Wadena.

Gray, N., school teacher; P. O. Illyria.

Gray, Wm. F., far., S. 35; P. O. Wadena.

HAGERMAN, EUGENE, laborer; P. O. Wadena.

HAGEMAN, J. N., Postmaster, Wadena; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1825; came to this county Sept. 18, 1854; has sixty acres of land, valued at \$1,200; held the office of Postmaster over eleven years. Married Abigail Solomon March 21, 1852; she was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Feb. 1, 1834; has six children—Florence, born March 31, 1854; Eugene, May 21, 1856; David, July 21, 1861; Patience, Aug. 29, 1863; May M., Sept. 30, 1866; J. Wm., Dec. 1, 1869; enlisted in the 38th Regt., I. V. I., and served three years under Captain Welch, Co. A; was at the siege of Vicksburg at Blakely, also at the siege of Fort Morgan and Port Gibson.

Hall, D. H., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Illyria.

Hall, D. T., far.; P. O. Illyria.

Hall, W., farmer; P. O. Illyria.

Hanlow, S., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Wadena.

Hasting, T. H., far., P. O. Wadena.

Hazelton, T. W., far.; Illyria.

Heriman, C., P. O. Wadena; lives in town.

HERRIMAN, CHARLES, farmer; P. O. Wadena; born in Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 3, 1840; came to this county in 1857; has 300 acres, valued at \$6,000. Married Mary Dorland, in 1866; she was born Sept. 30, 1847; has four children—Jesse B., born Nov. 25, 1867; Lida A., born July 29, 1869; Estella E., born July 13, 1871; Mattie, born Nov. 29, 1874; Alleeday, born Jan. 21, 1878. Was mustered into the 9th Regt. I. V. I., Sept. 24, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; was in the battles of Sugar Creek, Pea Ridge, Arkansas, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Vicksburg, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Cherokee Station, Pine Creek, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Rasaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kene-saw Mountain, Nick Jack Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Little River, Siege of Savannah, Columbia, Bentonsville and Raleigh; was wounded in the battle of Pea Ridge March 7, 1862, in the leg.

Heriman, W. D., farmer; P. O. Wadena.

Hidinger, F., far., S. 28; P. O. Wadena.

Hidinger, H., far., S. 28; P. O. Wadena.

Hillrick, J., harness mkr.; P. O. Wadena.

HOULSWORTH, JOSEPH, deceased; was born in Greene Co., Penn., May 28, 1822; came to this county 1852; has 328 acres of land valued at \$8,200. Belonged to the Methodist Church. Married Eliza McCaw Nov. 28, 1847; she was born in Virginia, March 12, 1828; have eleven children—Samuel, born Oct. 18, 1848; David H., born April 6, 1850; John M., born April, 1852; Isabelle R., born June 20, 1854; James, born June 25, 1856; Sarah J., born April 25, 1858; George W., born Feb. 10, 1860; Clara May, born Oct. 3, 1863; Delia A., born March 8, 1866; Emily, born Oct. 29, 1867; Joseph F., born Oct. 30, 1869. Mr. Houlsworth died Dec. 18, 1877, age 55 years, 6 months and 20 days.

Holsworth, S., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Lima.

Hummel Lewis, laborer; P. O. Wadena.

Humphrey, S., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Illyria.

Humphrey, W., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Illyria.

JAMES, EDWARD; P. O. Lima.

JAMES, WM. M., farmer, S. 17; P. O. Lima; born in South Wales in 1815; came to this county in 1853; has eighty-two acres of land, valued at \$2,460. Belongs to the Methodist Church. Married Mary Ann Fergusson, born March 25, 1829; mother of one child—Edward W., born May 25, 1855. When Mr. J. first came here, he saw pretty hard times; lived on Johnny cake for the first two years

Jones, W., far., S. 20; P. O. Wadena.

Jones, Wm. E., physician; P. O. Lima.

Joyce, Pat., S. 32; P. O. Wadena.

Jubb, Peter, far., S. 7; P. O. Lima.

JUBB, WH. H., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 7; P. O. Lima; born in England Feb. 15, 1833; came to this country in 1847; came to this county in 1876. Politics, Republican. Belongs to the Methodist Church. Has eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,400. Married Mary Jane Preston Jan. 16, 1855; born in New York State May 2, 1834; has two children—Peter E., born Oct. 31, 1856; Annie M., Sept. 5, 1866.

KEGAN, CHRIST, laborer; P. O. Wadena.

Kegan, James, laborer; P. O. Wadena.

KENNEDY, JOHN JAMES, farmer, S. 15; P. O. Wadena; born in Kane Co., Ill., Sept. 16, 1849; came to this county twenty years ago; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$3,200. Belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. Married Catharine Miller April 22, 1874; born in New York State June 24, 1854; has two children—Margaret, born Feb., 1875; Catharine, Aug. 1, 1877.

Kimball, A. W., far., S. 1; P. O. Highland.

Kimpston, W., far., S. 12; P. O. Highland.

Kinsey, Thos., far., S. 17; P. O. Wadena.

Kiple, G. W., far.; P. O. Wadena.

Kreeps, G., far., S. 21; P. O. Wadena.

Kunzman, Geo., lab.; P. O. Wadena.

LEAHEY, J., far., S. 36; P. O. Wadena.

LANG, J. A., druggist, Wadena; born in Medina Co., Ohio, Oct. 28, 1849; came to this county in the Spring. Politics Republican; held the office of Notary Public; commenced in the drug business June, 1877; does a business of about \$3,000.

Leal, Wm., far., S. 18; P. O. Lima.
 Lewis, J. L., laborer; P. O. Illyria.
 Lewis, T. D., laborer; P. O. Illyria.
 Lockard, H., far., S. 33; P. O. Wadena.
 Lockard, J., far., S. 25.

Lowers, P., merchant; P. O. Wadena.
 Lucas, J. W., far.; P. O. Highland.

MESSERLEE, CHRIST, far., S. 16;
 P. O. Wadena.

McGee, Wm. H., far., S. 8; P. O. Illyria.
 McGuire, B., farmer; P. O. Illyria.

McIntyre, G., far., S. 10; P. O. Illyria.

McIntyre, H., far., S. 4; P. O. Illyria.

McMullin, Wm., far., S. 3; P. O. Wadena.

Markley, T., carpenter; P. O. Wadena.

Martell, Jos., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Wadena.

Mattocks, W., far., S. 11; P. O. Highland.

MAY, ROBT., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Illyria; was born on the ocean, near the Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 15, 1820; came to this county in 1855. Has 250 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Married Martha Alcorn in 1849; born in Pennsylvania in 1828; mother of nine children—William H., Edward O., Elizabeth J., Mary Ann, John, Ellen, Lucinda, David and Inez.

MILLER, JULIUS C., resides in Highland Tp., Clayton Co., Iowa; he, with his brother, O. P. Miller, of Elgin, owns eighty acres in Illyria Tp., Fayette Co., and ninety-seven acres in Highland; he was born Sept. 23, 1852, in Pomfret, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Mr. Miller was engaged in the drug business at Oelwein from November, 1872, to August, 1876. He was Postmaster there for three years. His father, Phineas J. Miller, resides with him. Mr. Miller is a brother of the banker at Elgin. His house is just over the line in Clayton Co., but his farm extends into Illyria Tp.

Millott, Wm., far., S. 20; P. O. Wadena.

Mingis, Christ, far., S. 21; P. O. Wadena.

Moats, H., laborer; P. O. Wadena.

Monnahan, M., far., S. 3; P. O. Illyria.

Moore, J. S., far.; P. O. Wadena.

Moore, R. C., far., S. 23; P. O. Wadena.

Murkley, J. H., carpenter; P. O. Wadena.

Murphy, John, far., S. 20; P. O. Wadena.

Myers, John, laborer; P. O. Wadena.

NYE, PORTER, miller; P. O. Wadena.

O'HERRON, PATRICK, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Illyria.

O'Neil, John; P. O. Illyria.

O'Neil, S., far., S. 8; P. O. Illyria.

Oye, Joseph, far., S. 2; P. O. Highland.

PALMER, O. N., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Highland.

Patnoe, Alex., blacksmith; P. O. Wadena.

Patterson, A. J., far., S. 2; P. O. Highland.

Patterson, H. J.; P. O. Highland.

Peeper, Fred, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Lima.

Peters, A. W., far., S. 11; P. O. Highland.

Peters, R. N.; P. O. Highland.

Peterson, John, laborer; P. O. Highland.

Pooro, Joseph, laborer; P. O. Lima.

Predmore, B. C.

Pritchard, William, far.; P. O. Illyria.

Pritchard, W., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Illyria.

Pritchard, Wm., far., S. 8, P. O. Ellyria.

Prouty, J. C., laborer; P. O. Wadena.

RRAFTIS, EDWARD, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Wadena.

Renolds, Charles, laborer; P. O. Wadena.

Renolds, S. E., laborer; P. O. Wadena.

Rice, Edwin, far., S. 20; P. O. Lima.

Rice, J. A., far., S. 20; P. O. Lima.

Rice, William C., far., S. 2; P. O. Lima.

RICHARDSON, R. A., farmer,

Sec. 17; P. O. Illyria; born in Ontario

Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1820; came to this

county May 18, 1853; belongs to the

Congregational Church. Married Miss

Ellery in 1858; she was born in York-

shire, Eng., Feb. 13, 1827; has had

three children—C. Ellery, born Aug.

5, 1859, died Dec. 19, 1865; Frankie

A., May 31, 1862, died Jan. 2, 1866;

Ella F., March 13, 1868. Has 450 acres

of land, valued at \$15,000.

Riley, Pat., laborer; P. O. Wadena.

Riley, John, saloon, Wadena.

Rose, N. B., far., S. 32; P. O. Lima.

Rotlalisberger, S., far; S. 1; P. O. Highland.

Reickert, Fred., far., S. 1; P. O. Highland.

SANBORN, E. M., far., P. O. West Union.

Sanders, Perry, far., S. 32; P. O. Wadena.

SARGENT, WILLIAM, Sr.,

farmer, S. 8; P. O. Illyria; came to

this county in 1854; born in Hol-

well, England; was forty-eight days

coming over. Politics, Democrat. Married

Emma Young in 1831, born in

England in 1806; has four living chil-

dren—John, Philip, William, Mary

Salina. Had a brother who was in the

English Grenadiers; served twenty-four

years; was at the battle of New Orleans at the time Jackson whipped the English.

SARGENT, WILLIAM, Jr., farmer, S. 34; P. O. Wadena; born in Dorsetshire, England, Feb. 3, 1843; came to this county, 1852; has 370 acres of land, valued at \$10,000. Married Myram Mitchell Dec. 31, 1873; born in Clayton Co., Iowa, Aug. 9, 1852; has two children—Frankie, born March 22, 1874; Emma Maud, born March 11, 1878. Came to this country when he was 9 years old; landed in New York; shipped directly to this county; left home shortly after he learned the blacksmith trade in West Union with O. L. Gilson; worked at the trade seven years; bought a farm and went to farming on his own account; has farmed and speculated in land, and has accumulated a fine property and a good home.

Sargent, John, far., S. 8; P. O. Illyria.

Scott, G. G., merchant; P. O. Wadena.

Scott, Wesley, far., S. 33; P. O. Wadena.

Seward, Stephen, far., P. O. Wadena.

Seward, Wm.; P. O. Wadena.

Shaffer, Charles; P. O. Highland.

SHAFFER, ISRAEL, REV., P. O. Highland, Clayton Co.; born in Somerset Co., Penn., April 26, 1826; came to this county in 1861; owns 195 acres land, valued at \$6,825. Belongs to the United Brethren Church; been a member thirty-six years. Married Mary M. Schrock, 1850, born in Clinton Co., Penn., Sept. 12, 1831; has six children—Sylvester, born Feb. 15, 1851; Charles L., May 16, 1855; John D., May 18, 1858; Emeline L., March 5, 1860; Sarah E., May 22, 1864; Ella L., Nov. 8, 1868. Emigrated to Stephenson Co., Ill., when he was 21 years old; was one of the earliest settlers; lived there ten years; has hauled grain to Chicago for forty cents per bushel; he attended the first camp meeting held at Spring Grove, Wis.; from Stephenson County went to Black Hawk Co., Iowa, in 1854; the first sermon, Sabbath school and election was held in his house; was the first Missionary that canvassed the Iowa and Boone River country; had twenty-seven appointments before the year was out; traveled thirty-five miles without meeting any land-

marks of civilization; from Black Hawk Co., went to Butler Co.; lived there one year, then went to Berkley, Black Hawk Co.; was Pastor of the church there two years; from there to West Union, this county; lived there four years; from there to this section, where he has resided ever since; been engaged in the ministry twenty-four years.

Skews, Ed., lab., Sec. 6; P. O. Wadena.

SMITH, HEMAN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Wadena; born in Tioga Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1820; came to this county in 1854; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$4,000. Married Jane West; she was born in Essex County, N. Y., in 1821; have two living children—Nathaniel S., Adeline C. Left New York when he was 14 years old; went to Michigan; lived there ten years; from there went to Wisconsin; lived there three years; then to this county where he has lived since.

Smith, N. S., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Wadena.

SMITH, THOMAS H., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Illyria; was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1818; came to this county in 1851. Was the first Supervisor of the town; also held the offices of Town Treasurer and School Director. Married Elizabeth Lyon in 1848; she was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., April 20, 1827; have two living children—Win. Clayton, born Aug. 4, 1849; Emma J., born March 3, 1853. Left New York in 1833; came to Ohio; lived there eighteen years; from there to this county in company with two families; came through with teams; was five weeks and three days on the road. Has 171 acres of land, valued at \$7,000.

Stranaham, L. L., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Wadena.

Stansbury, Geo., far., S. 6; P. O. Illyria.

Stansbury, W., Sec. 6; P. O. Illyria.

Savage, R. L., far., S. 10; P. O. Wadena.

Starr, E. B., bee hunter; P. O. Wadena.

STEPHENS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Illyria; was born in Worcestershire, England, Jan. 21, 1830; came to this country in 1830; came to this county in 1864; has 100 acres of land valued at \$4,000. Politics, Democrat. Married Mary Ann Kinsey in 1854;

she was born in Breconshire, Wales, Jan. 12, 1825; have one child—Kinsey Earnest, born April 11, 1866; came to this country in the steamship Penn; was eighteen days coming over.

Strong, C. W., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Illyria.
Sullivan, John, far., S. 31; P. O. Wadena.

TALCOTT, C. A., wagon maker; P. O. Wadena.

TALCOTT, BRADFORD N., carpenter; P. O. Wadena; was born in Lake Co., Ohio, Nov. 14, 1827; came to this county in the Fall of 1853; has forty acres of land valued at \$1,000; also, half interest in sixty acres of land and mill property valued at \$10,000. Has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Town Trustee, School Director and Township Clerk. Settled in Putnam Township and helped to organize the town. Married Mary H. Nyo in 1849; she was born in Thompson Co., Ohio, May 20, 1832; have one child—Asa, born Sept. 27, 1860; went to Michigan; lived there two years; from there to Dallas Co., Wis.; lived there two years; then to this county. Enlisted in the 21st Regt., I. V. I., Co. B, Aug. 11, 1862, under Capt. Crook; was in the battles of Hartsville, Magnolia Church, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and at the Siege of Vicksburg.

Talcott, F. L., blacksmith and carpenter, Sec. 1; P. O. Highland.

TALCOTT, F. E., carpenter, Sec. 10; P. O. Wadena; born in Ohio June 5, 1850; came to this county in 1864; has one-half interest in 100 acres of land, valued at \$3,000. Holds the office of Assessor. His father married Amelia Howard; born on Long Island 1833; has five living children—Frank D., Charles A., F. E. Talcott, Rosa, Inez and Etta L

Talcott, F. H., far. S. 10; P. O. Wadena.
Talcott, Silas, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Wadena.
Talcott, W. A., far., S. 10; P. O. Highland.
Thompson, T., far., S. 24; P. O. Wadena.

WALTERS, G. W., far., S. 19; P. O. Lima.

Walters, Harvey, far., P. O. Wadena.

Warner, J. G., far., S. 29; P. O. Wadena.

WATTERS, MARTIN, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 22; P. O. Wadena; came to this county in 1855; born in Carroll Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1828. Politics, Greenbacker. Belongs to the Methodist Church. Has 140 acres of land, valued at \$3,500. Married Susanah Hess in 1844; born in Carroll Co., Ohio, 1829; has twelve children—Lydia, John, George, Anna L., Harvey, Clara, Mary, Eugene, Ella, Alla, Addie and Margaret. Enlisted in the 38th Regiment I. V. I., Aug. 15, 1862, under Capt. J. J. Welch, Co. A; was at the siege of Vicksburg, Blakely and Fort Morgan.

Wells, Jos., laborer; P. O. Wadena.

White, S. B., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Lima.

Wilson, C., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Wadena.

WILSON, CHRISTOPHER, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 9; P. O. Illyria; born in county of Durham, England, Oct. 26, 1823; came to this county July 28, 1852. Married Jane Morris in 1846; born in England, died Aug. 20, 1872; mother of seven children—Anna, William Morris, Judith, Christopher, John, Joseph and Mary. For his second wife, he married Rachel Davis; born in Wales May 11, 1831; mother of one child—James, born April 12, 1877. Has 342½ acres of land, valued at \$8,000.

Wilson, Wm., Sec. 16; P. O. Wadena.

Wychoff, Henry, far., S. 4; P. O. Illyria.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

ANN, FRED, saloon, Sec. 6; P. O. Oelwein.

Appleby, R. B.

ARMISTEAD, G. G., representing and superintending the business of Therp Bros. & Co., in the general mer-

cantile business; P. O. Oelwein; born in Lauderdale Co., Ala., in 1850; located in this county May 1, 1877. Married Miss Rose Fenner in Jackson, Tenn., in 1871; she was born in Jackson, Tenn., in 1854; they had one

child—Bella A., born in May, 1873; Mrs. Armistead died in June, 1873. He has been representing the above-named firm in this town since 1877 as general superintendent and manager of this branch of their extensive business.

B AILEY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oelwein.

BALDWIN, JARED, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Oelwein; born in Gallipolis, Gallia Co., Ohio, in 1818; located in Montgomery Co., Ind., in 1829; returned to Gallipolis from Indiana in 1844; he located in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1850; returned to Gallipolis in 1854; in 1855, he located in Winona, Minn., and in 1866 in Burlington, Iowa; in 1867, he revisited Gallipolis; in 1868, he located in this county. He married Mrs. Lucy E. Robinson in 1848; she was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1830; they have five children—Mary E., born April 9, 1850; Viola, March 22, 1852; Emma, Jan. 26, 1854; Jared, March 4, 1857; Gilbert, Oct. 23, 1859. Mrs. Baldwin had one child by her first husband—Mary P. Robinson, born in 1846. He was County Commissioner, Register of Deeds, and Justice of the Peace in Winona Co., Minn., while a resident of that county, and Assessor four terms in this county; he is Assessor now. He owns 111 acres of land.

Baldwin, N. W., far., S. 20; P. O. Oelwein.

Barns, W. P., renter, S. 29; P. O. Oelwein.

Bates, W. L., far., S. 10; P. O. Oelwein.

Becker, John, saloon; P. O. Oelwein.

BEARE, ISRAEL, farmer, S. 22; P. O. Oelwein; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1831; located in Cedar Co., this State, in 1854, in this county Jan. 1, 1861. He married Miss Susan Younkins, who was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; they have three children living and five deceased—Emma Mary, born May 27, 1860; Cordelia, Oct. 16, 1864; Everett, Dec. 22, 1869. He was School Director two years. He owns 130 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

BELL, A. G., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oelwein; was born in Hancock Co., Ohio, in 1841; located in Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1850, and in this county in 1856. He married Miss O. A.

Miller, in 1873; she was born in New York, Dec., 1853; have one child—L. Verney, born Sept., 1876; died June 5, 1877. He is a Democrat in politics. He owns 325 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre; he is one of the prosperous farmers of this section.

Bell, W. R., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Oelwein.

Bennett, A., plasterer, Oelwein.

Bennett, H. S., far., S. 25; P. O. Oelwein.

BENNETT, BENJAMIN H., merchant, Oelwein; born in Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1822; he located in this county in 1856. Married Maria Bradner in 1845; she was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1823; children are John B., born June 15, 1846; Adam A., born Dec. 10, 1848 (now telegraph operator and station agent at Hazelton, Buchanan Co.); Herman S., born July 31, 1853; Will W., born June 24, 1857; N. B., born July 25, 1863; Bertha M., June 3, 1866. Mr. Bennett and family are members of the M. E. Church; he has been a licensed local preacher since 1870. Was Justice of the Peace fifteen years, and Postmaster at Otsego, seven years from 1858; School Director three terms; County Superintendent of Schools two years; Secretary of the School Board two years; he taught the second school ever taught in this township; he has been Notary Public two years. He owns 400 acres of land worth \$6,000.

Bennett, J. B., printer and stationer; Oelwein.

BENNET, J. C., farmer and teacher, Sec. 15; P. O. Oelwein; was born in Merrimack Co., N. H., in 1837; located in this county in 1863. Married Miss Cynthia L. Tole in 1863; she was born in same county and State in 1833; have four children—T. C., born Feb., 1867; Netty B., born Sept., 1870; Irvin P., born May, 1873; Lillie Dott, born August, 1876. He has been teaching school in the Winter months since he was 20 years of age. He owns 120 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre, well fenced and improved.

Bently, A., blacksmith; P. O. Oelwein.

Bently, W., blacksmith, Oelwein.

Billsland, W., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Oelwein.

BLACKMAN, A. H., manufacturer of agricultural implements, P. O. Oelwein; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1836; located in Grant Co., Wis., in 1853; in Manchester, Delaware Co., in 1868; and in this county in 1877. Married Miss Ursula C. Henderson in 1862; she was born in ———, Penn., in 1840. He has been in the agricultural implement business since 1868; part of the time on salary; he has a fine assortment of machinery in his line on hand, and is thoroughly familiar with all the details of his business.

BLAKE, WM. J., blacksmith and wagon shop, Oelwein; born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Jan. 18, 1853; located in Black Hawk Co., this State, in 1856; in Bremer Co., in 1874, and in this county October 15, 1877. He married Miss Hannah E. McIntosh Nov. 10, 1875; she was born in Black Hawk Co., Lester Tp., Oct. 25, 1855. They attend the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mr. Blake is a member of the firm of Rodgers & Blake, who do a general blacksmith business and machine work. They also control the patent in this section for an iron harrow, which they are manufacturing largely.

Blinn, Chas., Oelwein.

BROWN, CHARLES R., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Oelwein; born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1848; located in this county in 1868. He married Miss Rachel Burch in 1870; she was born in Greene Co., Ind., in 1845; they have two children—George H., born March 25, 1871; Ray J., Sept. 13, 1873. Mrs. Brown is Presbyterian; Mr. B. is a Democrat; has been Secretary of the Board of School Directors, and a member thereof for two years. Owns 180 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre.

BROWN, GEORGE W., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oelwein; born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1818; he entered 1,800 acres of land in this State in 1855; and located in this county in 1868. He married Miss Mary A. McLean in 1843; she was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1822; they had one child—Charles R., born July 12, 1848; Mrs. Brown died Sept. 4, 1856. He married his second wife, Miss Antoinette Hitt, in 1858; she was born in Delaware Co.,

N. Y., in 1830; she is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He has been Township Treasurer, Road Supervisor and Sub-Director of Schools several terms; owns 900 acres of land, all in improved farms, worth \$35 per acre. He is extensively engaged in breeding fine stock, horses, Short-horn cattle, hogs and sheep, which is more for his own pleasure (being a fancier of such stock) than for the profits he derives therefrom; he has a choice selection of the different grades now on hand.

Butler, A., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Oelwein.
Butler, Jos., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Oelwein.

CARPENTER, WARREN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Oelwein.

Carpenter, H., far., S. 31; P. O. Oelwein.

Carroll, T. M., tinsmith; P. O. Oelwein.

CHAMPLIN, GRANVILLE E., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Oelwein; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., 1828; located in Connecticut; learned the shoemaking business in 1849; returned to New York in 1851, and came to Elgin, Ill., in 1854, as the General Agent of the Trask Magnetic Patent Medicine Co., of Earlville, Madison Co., N. Y.; in this capacity he traveled over the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, until 1855; in the Fall of that year, he located 320 acres of land and purchased eighty of timber, in this township and county (which he has since improved and now occupies as a comfortable homestead); he returned to New York in the Fall of 1857; worked at his trade of shoemaker in the Winter, and then acted as agent for the sale of Monk's Maps, which he continued to sell until September, 1857; at the request of Ransom & Co. (successors to the Trask Magnetic Co.), he commenced to travel for that firm, selling patent medicine; in the Fall of 1857, he traveled in Minnesota and Iowa, stopping in Jefferson Township, Fayette Co., in 1858; in 1859, he disconnected himself from Ransom & Co., and located permanently upon his previously located land. He married Miss Amanda Miller March 1, 1859; she was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1838; they have three children living—Minnie F., born Nov. 14, 1859; Jay J., July 27, 1863; Myrtie O., Sept. 12, 1869. He is a Republican,

and was the first member of the Board of Supervisors ever elected on that ticket in this township; was School Director and Township Treasurer of Schools; also Justice of the Peace two years, commencing Jan., 1860. He is an obliging and well-to-do farmer, respected by all who know him. He owns 488 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre; he is engaged in the nursery business, and breeding full-blooded stock, especially Norman horses; also in producing pure grades of wheat for seed, especially "Lost Nation," of which he has sowed over 200 acres this season on his own farm, besides what he has sold to his neighbors.

CHAMPLIN, P. L., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oelwein; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1827; located in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1863, as superintendent and manager of the traveling agents in the United States, of the house of D. Ransom & Co., for the sale of patent medicines; previous to locating in Buffalo, he traveled for the same house for eight years, as traveling salesman over all of the Western States. He married Miss Phebe Miller Jan. 24, 1864; she was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., 1830; had six children, two living—Almon H., born June 14, 1866; Carolton E., May 20, 1871. He and family are members of the First Universalist Church in Oelwein; he is Trustee of the Church, and Mrs. C. is Clerk of it. He was Road Supervisor in 1867, Township Trustee 1869, and member of the Board of Supervisors of the county three years, ending Jan. 1, 1878, and Chairman of the Board last year. From his extensive traveling, he had an opportunity of seeing the Western country, and selected Iowa and Fayette Co. as the best for general agricultural purposes. He owns 300 acres of land in this county, worth \$30 per acres; 100 acres in Wisconsin, worth \$10 per acre; also a house and lot in Oelwein, and stock in the Oelwein Elevator Co., of which he is Secretary.

Cheney, G. W., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oelwein.

Cheney, L. D., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oelwein.

Cheney, W. W., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oelwein.

CHRISTMAN, E. J., photographic artist, Oelwein; born in McHenry Co., Ill., in 1845; located in Minnesota in 1856, and in this county in 1874. He married Miss Jennie Jones Aug. 1, 1872; she was born in Paducah, Ky., in 1849. He has been in the photographic business seven years; he owns his residence and store in this town and is the only photographic artist in it; he has a complete establishment, and makes a specialty of copying and enlarging every kind of pictures in ink and water colors.

CLARK, EDWARD W., Sec. 23; P. O. Oelwein; born in Fairfield Co., Conn., Aug. 25, 1818; located in this county in 1855. He married Miss Laura J. Bell, Dec. 24, 1847; she was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, Jan. 4, 1830; they have nine children living—Hannah M., born Oct. 11, 1851; Margaret E., Dec. 10, 1855; Cynthia M., Jan. 3, 1858; Clara J., Oct. 19, 1860; Sarah L., Dec. 6, 1861; Sanford S., Sept. 26, 1863; Homer F., March 22, 1866; Rose E., Dec. 18, 1867; Antoinette, Oct. 14, 1870; Mrs. Clark died Sept. 20, 1874. He married his second wife, Melissa Hartford, March 16, 1875; she was born in Canada in 1845. He owns 120 acres of land, worth \$2,500.

Clark, Fred., Oelwein.

Clow, M., far., S. 34; P. O. Oelwein.

Clow, O., far., S. 34; P. O. Oelwein.

CONKLIN, E. B., farmer, S. 35; P. O. Oelwein; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1820; located in Wyoming Co., N. Y., with his parents, in 1825; in Black Hawk Co., Ia., Cedar Falls, in 1863; in this county in 1868. He married Miss Julia A. Rathburne on Dec. 9, 1848; she was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., 1823. He owns 200 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre; he is engaged in stock raising, his farm being peculiarly adapted for that purpose, being well timbered and watered, having several large springs on the farm; he has it fenced into thirty acre lots; there is a brook of clear water meanders through this farm.

CONNELLY, JAMES, farmer, S. 26; P. O. Oelwein; born in Roscommon Co., Ireland, in 1837; located in Providence, R. I., in 1847, and

in Calumet Co., Wis., in 1850; in this county in 1870. He married Miss Margaret Higgins Nov. 14, 1859; she was born in Roscommon Co., Ireland, in 1839; they have ten children—George H., born Aug. 11, 1860; Libby, Dec. 5, 1862; James, Aug. 21, 1864; Catherine, Aug. 12, 1866; John, May 9, 1868; Patrick, Jan. 12, 1870; Mary A., Nov. 12, 1871; Ellen, Aug. 19, 1873; Margaret J., July 21, 1875; William F., June 6, 1877. They are members of the Catholic Church. He owns 172 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. He enlisted in the 4th Wis. V. C., Co. K, Oct. 8, 1864, and served with his regiment to the close of the war, taking part in all engagements with it, and was mustered out June 29, 1865.

COOPER, E. H., livery; Oelwein; born in Addison Co., Vt., in 1838; located in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1845; in Bremer Co., this State, in 1869, and in this county in 1876. He married Miss Adelaine A. Robinson May 24, 1865; she was born in Walworth Co., Wis., in 1848; she is the daughter of George W. Robinson, of the town of Troy, in that county; they have one child—George H., born Dec. 9, 1866. Mrs. Cooper is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He owns a farm in Bremer Co., this State, worth \$2,000. He enlisted in the 1st W. C., Oct. 1, 1861; was transferred to the Veteran Res. Corps, in consequence of having been disabled in the right foot, at St. Geneva, Mo., in the Fall of 1863, which rendered him unfit for active service, and he was discharged on the 23d day of June, 1864.

Corky, F., Oelwein.

Culter, J., far., S. 31; P. O. Oelwein.

DAMON, H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Oelwein.

Damon, Myron, far., S. 26; P. O. Oelwein.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN, grain merchant; Oelwein; born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., in 1843; located in Mower Co., Minn., in 1868, and in this county in 1874; he has been in the grain business in this place four years; he owns two dwellings and stores, corner of Main and Charles streets, in this town, worth \$4,000.

Day, John, laborer, S. 34; P. O. Oelwein.
DAY, S. W., farmer, Section 26; P. O. Oelwein; born in Underhill, Chittenden County, Vt., in 1830; located in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1848; in Jackson Co., Iowa, in 1853, and in this county in 1863. He married Miss Eliza A. Hawkins Dec. 7, 1852; she was born in the town of Lawrence, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., April 5, 1834; they have five children—Alice Eliza, born Oct. 29, 1854; Wilson H., born Oct. 10, 1857; George A., May, 1860; Effie Louise, April 11, 1864; Gurty A., Oct. 22, 1869. Mr. Day owns 150 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre; he raises some valuable stock.

Dayton, John, retired, residence Oelwein.

DORTHY, CHAS., blacksmith, Oelwein; born in Racine city and county, Wis., in 1849; moved to Walworth Co., Wis., with his parents, same year, thence to Buchanan Co., Iowa, in 1866, and to this county in 1874. He married Miss Maria Delphane Sanders in 1873; she was born in this county, Nov. 14, 1858; they have one child—Hattie Delphane, born July 26, 1877. He owns a house and lot in this town, worth \$500; he is one of the firm of Sanders & Dorthy, blacksmiths and wagon makers.

ELLINGWOOD, L., REV., minister, Oelwein; born in Rutland, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1822; located Genesee Co. in 1835; experienced religion at the age of 14; baptized into the regular Baptist Church in Castle, Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1838; located in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1841. Married Laura E. Anderson May 29, 1842; she died April 11, 1845; buried on the banks of the Ashtabula River, within two miles of the bridge disaster of 1877; returned to New York, and in 1848 married Olive Carpenter; she was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1824; had two children—Josephine E., born Oct. 29, 1850; Laura A., March 15, 1855. He was licensed to preach by the regular Baptist Church of Weathersfield in 1850; he became pastor of the regular Baptist Church in Boone Co., Ill., in 1862; ordained in 1864, located in this county in 1868, and became Pastor of Otter Creek Bap-

tist Church in 1872; in 1874, resigned and became pastor of Sumner Church, Bremer Co., in 1875, and pastor of the Eden Church, then organized the Oelwein Regular Baptist Church in 1877, and became pastor, still holding the pastorate of Sumner Church.

FABER, R. H., Oelwein.

FAIRCHILD, A., farmer, S. 15; P. O. Oelwein; born in Detroit, Mich., in 1819; moved to Ashland Co., Ohio, when a child with his parents, and to Terre Haute, Ind., in 1856, and located in this county in 1858; he spent five years in business in Chicago. Married Miss Elizabeth Lockheart in 1840; she was born in Pennsylvania; he has three children by that marriage. Married Mary F. Perkins in 1865; she was born in Windsor Co., Vt., in 1850; they have two children—Ida May, born Feb. 13, 1868; Lula F., Sept. 10, 1872; Mrs. Fairchild died May 5, 1875. He owns fifty acres of land, scientifically and substantially improved and ornamented, worth \$40 per acre.

FAIRLEY, ANDREW J., farmer, S. 25; P. O. Oelwein; born in Lawrence Co., Ind., in 1833; located in this county in 1855. Married Miss Catherine I. Sayles Dec. 11, 1856; she was born in New York State in 1837; they have two children—Ella, born Sept. 30, 1857; Ada, Nov. 10, 1860. He is Town Trustee, and has been for three years. He owns 127 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre, and is interested in an agricultural implement agency in this town.

Farr, Chas., saloon, Oelwein.

Freeman, M., far., S. 29; P. O. Oelwein.

GATES, R., tenant far., S. 36; P. O. Oelwein.

Gibson, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Oelwein.

Godown, A. L., far., S. 8; P. O. Oelwein.

Graff, Nic., boots and shoes, Oelwein.

HACKETT, R. H., laborer, Oelwein.

Hager, A. W., lawyer, Oelwein.

Hall, Austin, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Oelwein.

Hall, Chas., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Oelwein.

Hancock, Charles A., carpenter, Oelwein.

Hanson, Chas., far., S. 17; P. O. Oelwein.

HANSON, HIRAM, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Oelwein; born in Yorkshire,

England, in 1823; located in Racine Co., Wis., 1843, and in this county in 1856. Married Miss Eliza Jones in 1849; she was born in Wales in 1822; they had one child—Eliza May, born May 4, 1850; Mrs. Hanson died soon after the birth of her child; he married his second wife, Miss Ellen Jones, in 1853; she was born in Shropshire, England; she had three children—William, born April 28, 1854; Charles F., born Aug. 19, 1855; Francis, born Aug. 9, 1857. Mrs. Hanson died the same month her last child, Francis, was born; he married his third wife, Helen Eldridge, in 1858; she was born in New York State, Dec. 18, 1835; had two children—Ira, born Dec. 10, 1859; Agnes, born Aug. 15, 1860; Mrs. Hanson died in 1862; he married his fourth wife, Miss Nancy A. Heckard, in 1865; she was born in Hancock Co., Ohio, Dec. 15, 1832; have four children—Mersey M., born July 5, 1868; Netty E., born April 15, 1870; Nelly, born June 7, 1876; Martha, born Nov. 11, 1877. He is a Republican; was Township Trustee two terms; owns 200 acres of land, worth \$35 per acre; has good house improvements.

Hanson, Jonas, far., S. 18; P. O. Oelwein.

Hanson, Jos., far., S. 17; P. O. Oelwein.

Hanson, N., far.; P. O. Oelwein.

HANSON, THOS., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oelwein; born in Keighley, Yorkshire, England in 1823; located in this county in May, 1858. Married Miss Ellen Smith June 21, 1846; she was born in the same town and county, in England, in 1823; their children are—Thos. L., born May 30, 1849; Isaac, born June 21, 1851; Sarah A., born Feb. 16, 1855; Joseph, born April 8, 1857; John W., born in this county March 9, 1860; Alfred, born in this county May 3, 1862; Martha Alice, born in this county April 6, 1869. She is a Baptist. He has been Township Trustee eight years. He visited his native town in England in 1871, and was in Chicago at the big fire of that year; he returned to the United States the following March. He owns 370 acres of land, 150 acres of which is well improved and worth \$50 per acre; balance is worth \$30; he

has a pleasant and romantic location, selected by himself at an early day, when he had a large field to select from; he owns two houses and lots in Oelwein, worth \$1,000, also half interest in the harness and saddle shop of Hanson & Smith, and stock in the Oelwein elevator, of which he is one of the trustees.

HANSON, T. L., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Oelwein; born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1849; located in this county in 1859. Married Miss Viola Baldwin in 1872; she was born in Cascade Co., in this State, in 1854; they have three children—Effey May, born Dec. 12, 1873; Lucy Ellen, born March 7, 1875; Thomas, born Dec. 8, 1877. He is a Republican in politics. Owns eighty acres of land, worth \$2,900, and one-third interest in Centennial Block of brick stores, etc., in Oelwein, worth \$2,000.

Hanson, W., far., S. 15; P. O. Oelwein
Hardin, F. M., carpenter, Oelwein.
Harford, P. B., laborer, Oelwein.
Harm, B., shoemaker, Oelwein.
Harvell, E. J., furniture, Oelwein.
Haskell, E. A., R. R. Agent and druggist, Oelwein.

HASKELL, LEVI, retired manufacturer, Oelwein; born in Franklin Co., Mass., in 1801; located in Winnebago Co., Rockford, in 1842; he moved to Chicago in 1846, and returned to his farm at Rockford in 1849. He married Miss Mary Fuller in 1824; she was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., in 1802; they had three children, all of whom are deceased—Edward A., born March 31, 1826; Mary Ellen, 1840; Mrs. Haskell died in Rockford in 1855. He married Paulina Hall in 1859; she was born in Pleasant Valley on the Hudson River, N. Y.; she died in 1873. Has been a member of the Congregational Church fifteen years; he was School Commissioner in Milford Tp., Winnebago Co., Ill.; he learned the business of manufacturing woolen goods in the first woolen mill ever started in the United States in 1819; he followed the business six years, dyeing and dressing cloth.

Hill, D. O., far., S. 12; P. O. Oelwein.
Hindle, A., far., S. 10; P. O. Oelwein.
Hoagland, Hull, merchant, Oelwein.

Hockings, John, far., S. 21; P. O. Oelwein.
Hodgkinson, Jos., physician, Oelwein.
Hollenbeak, far., S. 28; P. O. Oelwein.

HOLROYD, JAMES, farmer, S. 28; P. O. Oelwein; born in Yorkshire, England, April 28, 1812; located in Racine Co., Wis., 1849, and in this county in 1844. Married Miss Charity Hepworth in 1834; she was born in Yorkshire, England, March 20, 1815; he has one child living—Henry, born October, 1843. Mr. Holroyd is member of the Baptist Church; he owns 106 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre. There were only a few families located in this locality before him. Mrs. Holroyd died Nov. 25, 1856. His business in England was preparing the warps for designs in a manufactory of silks and fancy woolen goods.

Holroyd, Henry, far., S. 28; P. O. Oelwein.
Howard, James, laborer, Oelwein.
Howell, N. B., P. O. Oelwein.

HOUGH, JESSE W., proprietor Jefferson House, principal hotel in Oelwein; born in Canada, January 22, 1842; located in this county in 1876. Married Miss Isabella Codling July 12, 1860; she was born in England in 1844; have two children living—Cora May, born Aug. 7, 1868; Albert E., May 30, 1872. Members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, of which he has been Trustee two years; he was Trustee of Oran Tp. three years, and Supervisor four years; he owns the Jefferson Hotel in this town, which he keeps himself, equal if not superior to any country hotel in the State. He enlisted in the 6th I. V. C. Aug. 22, 1862, and was detailed into the 4th I. Bat. the following March; he was No. 2 at his gun during his service, and took part in all engagements with his battery; was mustered out with it in November, 1865.

Hough, A., farm implements, Oelwein.
Hubbard, laborer, Oelwein.

HUGHSON, C., farmer, S. 34; P. O. Oelwein; born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1804; located in Jackson Co., this State, in 1857, and in this county in 1853. He married H. Alden in 1834; had five children—Effie, born Jan. 1, 1837; C. J., 1838; William H., 1840; Emma, 1842; Lotty, 1847; Mrs. Hughson died in 1858. He married his second wife,

C. L. Cole, in 1865; she was born in Chenango Co., N. Y. They are members of the M. E. Church; she taught school for several years in this State. He has been Steward of the church twelve years, Justice of the Peace in Jackson Co. in this State two terms, and Town Clerk in this county seven years; he is Township Collector now. He owns 120 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

Hughson, C. J., farmer; P. O. Oelwein.

Hughson, W. H., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oelwein.

HUNTINGTON, W. H., boots and shoes, Oelwein; born in Kennebec Co., Maine, in 1814; located in DuPage Co., Ill., in 1845, and in Independence, Buchanan Co., this State, in 1855; continued in business there one year, and located in this county in 1856. Married Maria L. Spencer in 1861; she was born in Essex Co., 1823; have two children—Mary, born Jan. 13, 1865; Wm. Spencer, born June 23, 1867. Mr. H. is a member of the Methodist Church; Mrs. H. of the Baptist. He was ordained Elder of his Church in Iowa, in 1861, and traveled five years as preacher; he then located on his farm in Oran Tp., this county, and remained there until 1877, when he removed to his present residence in this town. He owns his house, store and lots here.

IRVINE, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Oelwein; born in Down Co., Ireland, May 6, 1829; came to Adelaide, Middlesex Co., Canada, in 1856, then to Lampton Co., Canada, and finally located in this county in 1876. He married Miss Esther Thompson in 1855; she was born in Down Co., Ireland, July 12, 1831; they have seven children—Ann E., born Nov. 9, 1857; Lilley L., Aug. 16, 1859; Mary J., May 15, 1862; William Jno., Dec. 10, 1863; Robert Jas., March 17, 1865; Isabella C., April 9, 1867; David, July 21, 1869. Mr. Irvin and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is the oldest brother of seven, all of whom are residents of this county; he held several public offices of trust in Canada, including Trustee of the School Board for five years, and Road Commissioner three terms. He owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre.

IRVINE, JOHN, stock shipper and farmer; Oelwein; born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1836; located in this county in 1870. He married Miss Isabella C. Wiley, in 1866; she was born in Canada in 1845; have two children Louise, born in March, 1869; Florence, March 7, 1875. All are members of the Presbyterian Church. He owns two farms, embracing 320 acres, worth \$30 per acre. He is proprietor of "Prospect Farm Herd," and breeder of pure bred short-horn cattle, Leicester sheep, and Berkshire hogs; he owns the "Golden Drop" bull and the "Golden King"; he has young stock for sale at reasonable rates.

IRVINE, ROBERT C., restauranter; P. O. Oelwein; born in Down Co., Ireland, in 1850; visited Scotland in 1860; returned to Ireland in 1864; clerked for and managed his brother-in-law's store until 1866; then went into business for himself; in 1868, he sold out and came to Canada, where he remained a short time and came to the United States, locating in Ogle Co., Ill., with his brother William; stayed there one year, then came to this county; helped to start the Prospect Farm; returned to Canada in 1869; went into the lumber business in 1873; sold out, and purchased a hotel which he run for a while; sold out, and acted as agent for the Royal Sewing Machine Co.; he returned to the United States and located in this county, where he farmed until 1877; he sold out his farm and purchased his present residence and business corner in Oelwein, which he has substantially improved. He married Miss Margaret Bell July 12, 1872; she was born in Canada in 1854; they have two children—Iona May, born June 18, 1874; William D., March 12 1876. His property is worth \$2,500. Are members of the Presbyterian Church.

IRVINE, W. N., hardware merchant; P. O. Oelwein; born in Down Co., Ireland, in 1833; located in Canada in 1857, and in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1859, and in this county in 1872. He married Miss Margaret A. Kelley in 1862; she was born in Cork Co., Ireland. He is a member of the Masonic order; is

a Republican. He owns his residence and store property; is partner in the firm of Scott & Irvine, general hardware merchants. He enlisted in the 92d I. V. I. in 1862, and served until the close of the war; he was captured near Savannah, Georgia, under Sherman on his "march to the sea;" after three months detention as a prisoner of war, was released in the general exchange of prisoners and mustered out June 25, 1865.

JAMISON, GEORGE, druggist, Oelwein.

JAMISON, JOHN, merchant, Oelwein; born in Allegheny City, Penn., Sept. 20, 1844; he located in this county in May, 1852. Married Miss Florence A. Hoagland Sept. 8, 1875; she was born in Mercer Co., Penn.; they have one child—Ray, born Feb. 28, 1877. Mr. Jamison and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat; he was nominated for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, and ran largely ahead of his ticket. He associated himself with Hall Hoagland in business, at Auburn, in this county, in 1871. Located in this town July 20, 1875. They carry a large stock, suitable to a country trade; they have connected with their business an exchange bank for the accommodation of their customers and the public generally.

JERRETT, JUDSON, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oelwein; born in Kanawha Co., W. Va., in 1808; located in this county in 1852. Married Jane Woods in 1840; she was born in Dark Co., Ohio, in 1826; had twelve children, eight are living—John A., born Aug. 22, 1841; he enlisted in the 38th I. V. I., at the beginning of the war, and was at the siege of Vicksburg, under Gen. Grant, until the capture of that garrison; he died in the hospital at Vicksburg, from chronic diarrhoea, contracted and superinduced by fatigue and exposure during that great struggle for victory; Robert, born Jan. 1, 1846; George Washington, Oct. 9, 1848; Anthony W., May 19, 1851; Mary E., Dec. 28, 1853; Sarah, Sept. 28, 1868; William W., April 26, 1861; Phoebe C., Sept. 14, 1866; Alice J., Jan. 4, 1869. Mr.

Jerrett owns 140 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

Jipson, L. R., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Oelwein.
JOY, LEVI, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Oelwein; born in Kane Co., Ill., in 1838; he located in this county in 1866. He married Miss Parmelia Horton in 1859; she was born in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1842; have eight children—Minnie A., born Oct. 14, 1859; Rosetta, April 17, 1862; Eva, Nellie, Alice, Nov. 26, 1869; Alfred L., Feb. 8, 1872; Elsie, April 4, 1874; Ellen, May 2, 1876. He enlisted in the 8th Kan. V. I. in 1861; served with his regiment two years, when, owing to some improper action of the officers, who violated the terms upon which the regiment was organized, a greater part of the men withdrew from the service. He owns 66 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

KANE, P., druggist, Oelwein.

KEINSTON, H. W., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oelwein; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1850; came to Jackson Co., Ia., in 1855; to this county in 1857. Married Miss Josephine Ridler in 1874; she was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1853; they have two children—Eva Viola, born Sept. 8, 1875; William H., Dec. 25, 1877. He is a Democrat in politics; has been Supervisor one term. He owns eighty acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

KENYON, S. C., lumber merchant; P. O. Oelwein; was born in Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1845; located in Independence, Buchanan Co., in this State, in 1868, and in this county in 1873. Married Miss Annie Laughlin in 1868; she was born in Bradford Co., Penn., in 1848; have two children—Burchy, born Jan. 16, 1872; Mabel B., born Oct. 8, 1876. He is a member of the M. E. Church. He was Justice of the Peace two years in this Township. He owns his residence on Frederick street; he was the first business man who located in this town and sold the first bill of goods in it; he erected the first house, drawing his lumber by teams from Independence before the railroad cars were running; he had a lumber yard established, at the time the railroad was opened, drawing his lumber by teams.

Kerwin, T. P., clerk, Oelwein.

KINT, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 32;

P. O. Oelwein; was born in Williams Co., Ohio, Dec. 2, 1839; located in Buchanan Co., in this State, in 1849, and in this county in 1873. He married Miss Eliza Sparks Feb. 11, 1863; she was born in Vigo Co., Ind., June 30, 1845; have six children—James D., born March 2, 1864; Thomas E., born Sept. 12, 1865; John W., born July 18, 1867; Albert M., born Aug. 15, 1870; Omria E., Oct. 18, 1872; Epry O., Oct. 15, 1874. Are Universalists; Greenback in politics. He has been Assessor one year; Trustee one year; Road Supervisor one year; and President of Board of School Directors one year. He cultivates 120 acres of land of his father's. He enlisted in the 12th I. V. I. Sept. 19, 1861 and served with his regiment till Sept. 14, 1862, when discharged through inability, the result of wounds received at Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing Feb. 15, 1862, and April 6, 1862; he has a pension; he was a gallant soldier; one of Ohio's patriotic sons.

Kunkle, J. S., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Oelwein.

LAWRENCE, M. E., carpenter; P. O. Oelwein.

Lee, J. S., farmer, S. 33; P. O. Oelwein.

Little, B., mechanic; P. O. Oelwein.

MCDONOUGH, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oelwein.

McLEISH, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Maynard; was born in Scotland in 1833; came to this country in 1856 and located in this county in 1866. He married Miss Katie Strawn in 1864; she was born in Winnebago Co., Ill.; have four children—John S., born Sept. 20, 1869; Ellen, born Nov. 14, 1872; George W., born Jan. 3, 1874; William H., born March 27, 1876. They are Presbyterians; he is National or Greenback in politics. He has been School Director one year; Supervisor two years. He owns 160 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

McMillan, A., preacher U. P. Church, Oelwein.

McPherson, W., far., S. 12; P. O. Oelwein.

McQuin, laborer, Oelwein.

MANNING, H. D., farmer, S. 28;

P. O. Oelwein; born in London, Canada West, in 1832; located in Winnebago Co., Ill., with his father in 1842; in this county in 1864. He married Sarah C. Bourroughs July, 1856; she was born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1832. They have three children—John Henry, born July 18, 1862; Caroline Matilda, Aug. 31, 1868. He owns 207 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre. He is a thrifty farmer, and has comfortable improvements.

MATTESON, DARIUS, agricultural implements, Oelwein; born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., June 19, 1842; located in Cedar Falls, this State, in 1867, and in this county in 1869. Married Miss Helen A. Rathburn in 1866; she was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., April 25, 1844. They have one boy—Elmer E., born April 31, 1870. He enlisted as Corporal in the 130th N. Y. V. I. Aug. 7, 1862. After one year he was transferred, with his regiment, into the First New York Dragoons. He served with his regiment to the close of the war. He was promoted to Sergeant Sept. 1, 1863; to First Sergeant Jan. 1, 1865; he was in thirty-nine engagements with his regiment (besides many skirmishes), including Manassas Plains, Oct. 17, 1863; Todd's Tavern in the Wilderness, May 7, 1864; Beaver Dam, May 10, 1864; Mechanicsville, May 12, 1864; Traveler's Station, June 11 and 12, 1864; Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; New Market, Sept. 25, 1864; New Market "Races," Oct. 9, 1864. (This is where Sheridan made his celebrated ride, reorganized his flying army, and crushed the rebellion.) New Town, Nov. 12, 1864; Gordonsville, Dec. 23, 1864; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Dinwiddie C. H., March 31, 1865; Appomattox, April 8 and 9, 1865, which forced Lee to surrender. He was mustered out at the close of the war.

MATTESON, TRUMAN, farmer, S. 23; P. O. Oelwein; born in Bennington Co., Vt., in 1808; located in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1824; in this county in 1869. He married Miss Mary A. Tallman March 6, 1839; she was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in

1818; have five children living—Darius, born June 19, 1842; William H., July 10, 1843; David, Oct. 7, 1844; Henrietta A., Feb. 25, 1847; Aurora, Nov. 7, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Matteson together own 177 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

MEIKLE, WILLIAM, farmer, S. 10; P. O. Oelwein; born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, June 5, 1831; he located in Trumble Co., Ohio, with his father in 1844; in Grant Co., Wis., in 1851; California in 1852; and returned to Wisconsin in 1854; he located in this county in 1857. He married Miss Lucinda Allan Jan. 20, 1851; she was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1833; have eight children—Mary L., born Jan. 3, 1854; Adeline R., March 11, 1855; William C., June 28, 1860; Emma L., Sept. 4, 1863; Minnie J., Aug. 14, 1866; Margaret A., Aug. 28, 1868; Clara E., June 20, 1873; James E., April 4, 1876. Mr. Meikle owns 231 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. He has good improvements.

METTLIN, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Oelwein; born in Juniata Co., Penn., in 1824; he was in Illinois in 1849 and 1850 and went to the gold regions of California in the latter year, and returned to Pennsylvania in 1853; he spent the following year in Iowa and Illinois, and located in Cedar Co., this State, in 1854, and in this county in 1856. He married Miss Hannah Andre in 1856; she was born in Armstrong Co., Penn., in 1835; they have six children—Stella C., born Jan. 13, 1860; Andrew J., born March 2, 1862; Emma S., born April 25, 1864; Edith C., born June 6, 1867; Charles, born Dec. 21, 1873; Prentice M., born April 26, 1877. He was Postmaster in 1858; Justice of the Peace one year; County Supervisor one year, and School Director one term. He owns 100 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre.

Myers, Fred., far., S. 5; P. O. Oelwein.

Millard, J., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Oelwein.

Mills, P. J., grain merchant, Oelwein.

MILLER, A. J., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oelwein; born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1835; moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1854, thence to Boone Co., Ill., in 1855, and located in this county

in 1861. He married Miss Martha Bennett in 1869; she was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1850; they have three children—Lizzie, born May 19, 1866; Mary Alice, born Jan. 5, 1873; Blanche, born Oct. 7, 1876. Republican; School Director at present time; has been Township Trustee twice. He owns 170 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre.

MILLER, HIRAM, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oelwein; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1808; located in this county in 1864. Married Miss Susan Powers Jan. 5, 1837; she was born in town and county of Otsego, N. Y., in 1812; they have five children living—Amanda, born March 1, 1838; Edgar L., born Oct. 11, 1839. John H., born Dec. 7, 1843; Oliva A. and Oliva L., twins, born Dec. 27, 1853. John H. married Miss Lydia A. Bell Jan. 28, 1869; she was born in Hancock Co., Ohio, in 1846; they have two children—Lynn B., born Aug. 31, 1875; Hattie M., Aug. 7, 1877. He is a Universalist, and she is a Free-Will Baptist. They own 245 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Miller, H. G., laborer, Oelwein.

Miller, John H., far., S. 16; P. O. Oelwein.

Miller, J. W., Oelwein.

Miller, Lewis, livery, Oelwein.

Milne, Geo., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Oelwein.

Minett, H., clerk, Oelwein.

Moore, G. S., far., S. 30; P. O. Oelwein.

Morton, John, laborer, Oelwein.

Mosher, Allen, flower store, Oelwein.

Murry, C. H., traveling agent, Oelwein.

NEWCOMB, L. B., retired, Oelwein.

Niblock, John, far.; P. O. Oelwein.

Niblock, W., far., S. 21; P. O. Oelwein.

Nichols, Jason, butter and eggs, Oelwein.

NUTE, F. B., grain merchant, Oelwein; born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1833; located in Cook Co., Ill., in 1838, with his parents; located in Bremer Co., Iowa, in 1856, on eighty acres of land; he spent the time from that until 1862 in different parts of Kansas, Missouri and Iowa, working by the day and trading. He married Miss Mary Ann Wright April 28, 1862, and settled on his farm; she was born in

Utica, N. Y., in 1846. He is a Republican. He does, in addition to his grain business, a large trade in selling Eastern buggies, manufactured by his brother-in-law; he owns 320 acres of land, 140 acres of which is worth \$25 per acre, and the balance, \$15.

OAKS, ALLEN, painter, Oelwein.

O'Brien, E., Sr., far., S. 4; P. O. Oelwein.

O'Brien, E., Jr., far., S. 4; P. O. Oelwein.

O'Brien, D., renter, S. 23; P. O. Oelwein.

O'Brien, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Oelwein.

OELWEIN, FREDERICK, retired farmer; P. O. Oelwein; born in Buttelstadt, Germany, 1808. He married Cecelia Smith in 1832; she was born in the same place. He located in this country, at Baltimore, in 1837, and in this State in 1848, in this county in 1852; had six children, five of whom are deceased—Gustavus, born July 2, 1838. Mrs. Oelwein died in 1866. He married his second wife, Eve Ultridge in 1872; she was born in Germany in 1807. He was the first settler in this town and owned the land upon which it is built, part of which he donated to the town; he owned about 300 acres, most of which he gave to his son.

This town is named after him.

Oelwein, G. A., farmer, Oelwein.

PAIGN, M., mail carrier, Oelwein.

Parish, R. T., millinery, Oelwein.

PATTISON, ISRAEL, physician and surgeon, Oelwein; born in New Canada in 1840; located in this county in 1870. Married Miss Allie Coleman June, 1870; she was born in New Canada in 1849; their children are Mary, born July 7, 1871; Allie C., born Oct. 10, 1872; John F., born June 3, 1874; Dilly, born Jan. 16, 1876. They are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a Republican. Is a graduate of the Buffalo University of Medicine; has been practicing fourteen years; he left college at the breaking out of the rebellion, and entered the United States army as a volunteer, in the 94th N. Y. V.; was in active service until discharged through disability from wounds received at Culpepper Court House in 1863; when partially recovered from the effect of

his wounds, he re-entered college, and graduated, and again entered the service of the United States as Assistant Surgeon in the 187th N. Y. V.; he was attached to the flying hospital, and continued in the army to the close of the war; was mustered out July 3, 1865. He was Postmaster at Otsego, in this county, and removed the office to the present site of Oelwein, in 1873; he resigned in favor of I. C. Miller, in order to attend to his rapidly increasing professional duties.

Perry, W. N., stone mason, Oelwein.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE H., collecting agent, Oelwein; born in Walworth Co., Wis., in 1847; located in this county in 1866, and in this township in 1874. Married Miss Ellen Johnston Dec. 14, 1874; she was born in La Porte Co., Ind., in 1850; they have two children—Lena B., born Oct. 12, 1875; Ray, May 1, 1877. He owns a block of two buildings, stores and offices, on the principal corner in this town; he was one of the first to purchase property and improve it in this town; he does a general collecting business, and is the only one regularly in that business.

Platt, L. C., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Oelwein.

Putman, Chas., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Oelwein.

QUINN, JOHN, laborer, Oelwein.

RIDLER, W., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Oelwein.

RISHWORTH, THOMAS P., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oelwein; born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1838; came to this country, locating in Clayton Co., this State, in 1868, and in this county in 1875. Married Miss Anna Summersgill in 1863; she was born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1840; they have four children—William S., born Dec. 11, 1863; Robert H., born Aug. 31, 1870; Thomas S., born Aug. 21, 1874; Mary J., born July 5, 1877. They are Methodists. He is a Republican. He owns 80 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre; he is one of those foreign-born citizens who are always ready to join his fellow citizens in any enterprise of public benefit.

ROBINSON, JOHN W., carriage and general painter, Oelwein; born in Spring Lake Co., Wis., in 1848; moved to Jefferson Co., Wis., with his parents, in 1854; to West Union, this county, in 1866, and to Oelwein in 1877. He married Miss Sarah J. Perry Oct. 25, 1866; she was born in Walworth Co., Wis.; they have three children—Willie P., born June 24, 1870; Viola, May 13, 1874; Chloe A., Feb. 17, 1878. They are members of the M. E. Church. Republican. He is a thorough artist in his profession of painting, being thoroughly familiar with all branches of his business. He owns his house and lot, worth \$800.

Rogers, E. B., blacksmith, Oelwein.

Ross, S. W., far., S. 31; P. O. Oelwein.

Rowe, Wm., far., S. 10; P. O. Oelwein.

SAYLES, CHARLES, far., S. 35; P. O. Oelwein.

SAYLES, JOHN O., farmer, S. 2; P. O. Oelwein; born in Canada in 1847; located in DeKalb Co., Ill., in 1849, and in this county in 1869. He married Miss Alice E. Day in 1874; she was born in St. Lawrence Co., New York, in 1855. He owns eighty acres of land, worth \$30 per acre; he is an industrious young farmer, and has good improvements on his farm, without any ostentatious display.

SANDERS, H. W., blacksmith and wagon shop, Oelwein; born in Broom Co., N. Y., in 1836; located in Buchanan Co., Iowa, in 1858, and in this county in 1874. He married Miss Henrietta Becker in 1857; she was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1831; have two children—Marie D., born Nov. 14, 1858; Hattie J., July 17, 1865. Himself and family are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, of which he has been Deacon since it was organized three years ago, also, Trustee; he has been Township Trustee since last Fall; he owns his residence and shop and town lots, worth \$1,500. He is a Republican.

SARLES, ORLIN C., lumber merchant, Oelwein; born in Racine Co., Wis., in 1851; moved to Kilborn City, Wis., in 1856; to Prescott in 1860; to Milwaukee in 1868, to St. Paul in 1870, and to this county and town in May, 1877. He married Miss Ella M. York March

9, 1875; she was born in Illinois in 1855. He is senior member of the firm O. C. Sarles & Co., and has been a practical business man for the last eight years, and is thoroughly familiar with the requirements of his customers; his firm carries a large stock of lumber suitable to this market.

SAUL, RICHARD R., farmer, S. 31; P. O. Oelwein; born in Adelaide, Middlesex Co., Canada, in 1837; located in this county in 1877. Married Miss Angelina Johnston in 1868; she was born in Mount Vernon, Brant Co., Canada, in 1850; they have five children—John R., born Jan. 28, 1870; William W., Oct. 21, 1871; Maggie May, Nov. 16, 1873; Elizabeth S., Sept. 20, 1876; Richard H., Feb. 20, 1877. Mr. Saul rents 400 acres of land, which he intends purchasing.

Sayles, C., far., S. 35; P. O. Oelwein.

Sayles, S. D., far., S. 35; P. O. Oelwein.

Schwartz, D., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Oelwein.

Schwartz, F., far., S. 8; P. O. Oelwein.

Schnieder, M., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Oelwein.

SCOTT, ISAAC, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Oelwein; born in Wyoming Co., Penn., in 1840; located in Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1850, and in this county in 1869. He married Miss Marcella F. Marston Aug. 15, 1864; she was born in Oxford Co., Maine, in 1843; they have three children—Walter V., born June 17, 1865; Edith M., April 16, 1868; Flora E., March 14, 1873. He is Trustee of this township the present term. He owns 270 acres of land, worth \$35 per acre, and half interest in the stock and store of Scott & Irvine, hardware merchants, Oelwein, worth \$5,000; he is a successful farmer, respected by all who know him.

SHADER, DANIEL, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Oelwein; was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1817; located in this county in 1856. He married Miss Harriet M. Elwell in 1838; she was born in Fort Ann Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Charles T., born Dec. 29, 1842; Stephen E., Aug. 8, 1851; George H., Oct. 21, 1860; he owns 47½ acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

SHELTON, JAMES M., farmer and carpenter, S. 4; P. O. Oelwein; born in Greene Co., Ind., in 1850; located in this county with his mother in 1853. He married Miss Julia Hunt in 1872; she was born in Beloit, Wis., in 1852; they have three children—William M., born Feb. 6, 1873; Charles H., Jan. 30, 1875; Frederick T., April 28, 1877. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Shelton is a resident of this county a long time, and takes a pride in any local enterprise that will advance its interests and benefit the public. He rents eighty acres of land which he cultivates as well as working at his trade as carpenter.

Sholer, H., furniture, Oelwein.

Simpson, W., far., S. 1; P. O. Oelwein.

Slocum, W. W., money loaner; Oelwein.

SMITH, ALVA, saddle and harness business; Oelwein; was born in Hampden Co., Mass., in 1814; located in Rock Co., Wis., in 1855, and in this county in 1867. Married Miss Susan A. Ordway in 1847; she was born in Bristol, N. H., in 1824; have two children—G. W., born March 16, 1851; Abby J., born Sept. 8, 1855. They are members of the M. E. Church. He owns the only establishment in his line in this town; he carries a large stock of saddles, whips and harness; he manufactures his own work and warrants it.

SMITH, CHRISTOPHER, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oelwein; born in Yorkshire, England, in 1827; located in Wisconsin in 1855, and in this county in 1862. He married Miss Harriet Hanson, Dec. 25, 1864; she was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1847; have four children living—Millie Victoria, born Oct. 18, 1865; Jonas R., born April 12, 1870; Annie May, born July 3, 1873; Charles William, born July 16, 1876. He is a Republican. He owns 140 acres of land, beautifully located on an eminence, commanding a view of the town of Oelwein and the surrounding country, valued at \$40 per acre.

Smith, George, laborer, Oelwein.

Smith, S., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Oelwein

SPARKS, MARY J., widow, Sec. 32; P. O. Oelwein; was born in Vigo Co., Ind., in 1821. Her husband's

name was Walter Sparks; he was born in 1818, and died in 1871; she has six children—Thomas H., born Dec. 2, 1839 (he enlisted in the 12th I. V. I., Co. F., in 1861, and died Jan. 7, 1863, of consumption, superinduced by fatigue and exposure in the service, a martyr upon the altar of his country); George W., born Sept. 25, 1843 (enlisted in the 12th I. V. I., Co. K; he died in the hospital in California, Mo., in 1862, from the effects of disease contracted in the service. He rendered up his life for his country; he could do no more); Eliza J., born May 30, 1845; Sylvester G. and Milbern D. (twins), born June 24, 1850; Counsel, born Oct. 23, 1854; Sarah E., born Nov. 9, 1856; Ruth J., born Oct. 8, 1861. Baptists; Mr. Sparks was a deacon for 30 years. Mrs. Sparks has made application for a pension, which she is justly entitled to, having offered on the altar of her country two of her sons who, were they living, would be her comfort and support.

Spear, A., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Oelwein.

Spear, James, laborer, Oelwein.

SPRAGUE, H. C., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Oelwein; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1833; located in this county in 1855. He married Miss Sarah Powers Sept. 14, 1863; she was born in Boone Co., Ill., Nov. 6, 1844; they have five children—William Sherman, born Aug. 18, 1866; Florence L., Sept. 21, 1869; Charles F., Sept. 3, 1872; Freddy Lester, born Feb. 7, 1875; Alley May, born Aug. 20, 1877. Republican. He enlisted in the 5th I. V. I., June 29, 1861, and served with his regiment until Jan. 5, 1864, when he was transferred to the 5th I. V. C., with which he served until Aug. 11, 1865, when he was mustered out; he was wounded at the battle of Champion Hill. He owns 132½ acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre.

SPRAGUE, W. W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Oelwein; born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1830; located in this county in 1858. Married Miss Betsy Miranda in 1858; she was born in Chittenden Co., Vt., Dec. 2, 1829; they have seven children living—Philander D., born June 25, 1857; Lucy L., born June 28, 1859; Lucretia

A., born Oct. 30, 1860; Olive L., born April 3, 1862; Samuel B., born June 10, 1864; Sidney C., born March 7, 1867; Mrs. Sprague had one child by her first husband—Herbert W. Kinston, born May 7, 1851. Mrs. Sprague is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has been School Director three years. He owns $112\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Stark, Geo., laborer, Oelwein.

Steggalls, S., far., S. 31; P. O. Oelwein.

Stevens, W., meat market, Oelwein.

TTHORMANN, J., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Oelwein.

Thorman, J. F., far., S. 6; P. O. Oelwein.

THOMPSON, G. D., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Oelwein; born in Crawford Co., Penn., in 1845; located in this county in the Fall of 1870. Married Miss Ellen Johnson in 1869; she was born in Crawford Co., Penn., in 1843; they have three children—Nora A., born June 1, 1871; Charles E., born Sept. 25, 1873; William E., born Jan. 17, 1876. He owns 78 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. He enlisted in the 111th Penn. Vols. in 1864, and served one and a half years; was wounded in action at Lost Mountain in 1865, on the "march to the sea" with Sherman; he was mustered out at the close of the war in 1865.

Thorman, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Oelwein.

Thorman, August, far., S. 8; P. O. Oelwein.

Thorman, Levi, far., S. 6; P. O. Oelwein.

Tracy, J. H., carpenter, Oelwein.

Twelvtree, B., far., S. 23; P. O. Oelwein.

WATKINS, H., laborer, Oelwein.

WEBSTER, EDWARD, farmer, S. 22; P. O. Oelwein; born in Leicestershire, Eng., in 1811; located in York State in 1841; in Pennsylvania in 1842, and in this county in 1861. He married Miss Sarah Jackson in 1839; she was born in same county in 1814. They have had eleven children; have four living—Mary E., born July 10, 1844; Emily, born July 2, 1849; William, June 23, 1852; Sarah Jackson, April 5, 1855. They are members of the Baptist Church; he has been Deacon ten years. He owns 117 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

Warner, G., far.; P. O. Oelwein.

Webster, Wm., far., S. 22; P. O. Oelwein. Welch, M., far., S. 10; P. O. Oelwein.

WELLMAN, L. D., merchant, Oelwein; born in Geauga Co., Ohio, March 23, 1836; located in this county in the Fall of 1855. Married Miss Caroline M. Roberts Oct. 5, 1856; she was born in Marshall Co., Ill., Oct. 17, 1838; they have three children—Louise A., born Aug. 25, 1877; Henry W., born May 17, 1860; James C., born Sept. 19, 1866. Mr. Wellman was Assessor two years, from 1865 to 1867; Town Clerk two years, from 1867 to 1869; Town Trustee from 1869 to 1870, and School Treasurer from 1870 to 1874; he has been School Director and Supervisor several terms. He owns a farm in Oran Tp. of 300 acres, worth \$25 per acre; he was Assessor in Oran Tp. last year. He enlisted in the 4th I. V. C. Sept. 25, 1861, and served till the close of the war, having re-enlisted as a veteran; took part in all engagements with his regiment; he was wounded near Helena, Ark., Oct. 11, 1862, but continued with his regiment on duty, refusing to quit the field; he served as Corporal, Commissary and First Sergeant, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant January 28, 1865, and was honorably mustered out Aug. 24, 1865.

Welsh, Patrick, far., S. 10; P. O. Oelwein.

Wescott, James, gardener, Oelwein.

Wikoff, A. Y., far., S. 23; P. O. Oelwein.

Williams, P. R., clerk, Oelwein.

Williamson, E. L., clerk, Oelwein.

WING, MARATON, farmer, S. 21; P. O. Oelwein; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 1833; located in Buchanan Co., in this State, in 1868, and in this county in 1874. Married Miss Azubah H. Minkley, March 18, 1854; she was born in Lower Canada in 1833; have one child—Retta, born Oct. 21, 1864. Mrs. Wing is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He was School Director three terms; he owns 600 acres of land, 200 of which is adjoining Oelwein, worth \$40 per acre; 200 worth \$20 per acre; 200 worth \$15 per acre, or about \$15,000 in all.

Wolf, Ed., laborer, Oelwein.

Wolfrum, Geo., far., S. 27; P. O. Oelwein.

Woods, John B., far., S. 35; P. O. Oelwein.

Woods, Lewis, far., S. 35; P. O. Oelwein.

WOODS, NERI, farmer, S. 23; P. O. Oelwein; born in Kosciusko Co., Ind., in 1843; located in this county in 1855. He married Miss Mary A. Swarts, April 3, 1870; she was born

in Canada in 1853. He votes the Democratic ticket. He owns 103 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. Woodward, J., far., P. O. Oelwein.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

A DAMS, J. O., Sec. 21; P. O. Bethel.

ABBOTT, P. G., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Bethel; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Concord, N. H., Feb. 14, 1830. Married Emily Palmer in 1856; she was born in Fairfax, Vt., Jan. 25, 1836, and died May 11, 1873. She had been a member of the Congregational Church seventeen years. Have had six children, and five are living—Walter H. died in infancy; Almenda J., Reuben M., Justin P., Arthur P., Henry W. Mr. Abbott came to Fayette Co. in 1855. Has been Justice, Assessor, and occupied all town offices. Is a member of the Congregational Church.

BAKER, A. M., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Bethel.

BARTLEY, W. M., farmer, Sec 10; P. O. Bethel; owns eighty-five acres of land, valued at \$1,800; born in Albany Co., N. Y., in 1837. Married Welthy J. Niles in 1864. Enlisted in Co. E, 90th N. Y. I. V. V., in 1861, and was discharged in 1866; he received a commission eight months after enlistment of Second Lieutenant. Came to Iowa in 1866; first located in Cedar Co., and then came to Fayette Co. Has held different township offices.

BENDER, H. A., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Bethel; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Allen Co., Ind., Dec. 19, 1841. Married Julia E. Stone; she was born in New York in 1851; have four children—Hollis W., A. H., W. I. and Winfred E. Enlisted in 1862 in Co. E, 27th I. V. I., and was discharged in 1865; was in the battle of Pleasant Hill, and was wounded in the battle of Old Oaks.

Benjamin, H. G., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Bethel.

Blake, T., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Hawk Eye. Blood, H., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Sumner. Bowers, John., far., S. 27; P. O. Bethel. Brockway, I., far., S. 15; P. O. Bethel. Bronson, B. A., far., S. 11; P. O. Bethel.

BURDITT, P. K., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Bethel; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$1,600; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1844. Married Mary Boyce in 1867; she was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1846; have three children—George W., Chas. S. and Lucy O. Mr. Burditt came to Fayette Co. in 1867, and located in Banks Township, and then moved to Bethel, where he now resides. Is a Republican.

BURWELL, L. A., MRS., P. O. Bethel; owns 90 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Grand-Isle Co., Vt., in 1830; maiden name was Niles. Married Mr. Burwell in 1848, and came to Fayette Co. in 1867, and located in Bethel. Mr. Isaac Burwell died in 1868. She has two children—Myran A. and Willie S. Mrs. B. is a member of the Congregational Church.

Bussee, J. S., farmer, S. 3; P. O. Bethel. Button, J., far., S. 13; P. O. West Union. Button, L. M., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. West Union.

CAMPBELL, S. M., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Bethel.

Carr, H., far., S. 7; P. O. Bethel.

CHAMBERLIN, G. W., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Bethel; has 440 acres, valued at \$10,000; was born in Vermont in 1824. Married Miss Louisa Albridge in 1845; she was born in Vermont in 1825; came to Iowa in 1855; they have six children—Louis

R., Emma D., Hattie S., Frank W., George I. and Ida G. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are both members of the M. E. Church.

Chicken, R., far., Sec. 9 ; P. O. Bethel.

Conklin, S., far., Sec. 4 ; P. O. Bethel.

Conklin, W. W. far., S. 4 ; P. O. Bethel.

Conklin, W. W., Bethel.

DICKENS, T. S., P. M., farmer, Sec. 4 ; P. O. Bethel.

FARRINGTON, C., farmer, Sec. 36 ; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Finch, A. A., far., S. 3 ; P. O. Bethel.

Fish, E., farmer, Sec. 2 ; P. O. Bethel.

Fitch, G. W., County Supt. of Public Instruction, S. 25 ; P. O. West Union.

Fortney, E. N., farmer, Sec. 36 ; P. O. Hawk Eye.

GAGER, C. W., farmer, Sec. 10 ; P. O. Bethel.

Gager, J. T., farmer, S. 9 ; P. O. Bethel.

GARDNER, STEPHEN, farmer, Sec. 23 ; P. O. Hawk Eye ; owns 210 acres of land ; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1818. Married Mary Northrop in 1840 ; married again to Mary Hathway in 1872 ; have four children—Calista, Emma, Ida and Forrest. Mr. Gardner came to Fayette Co. in 1868 ; and has been Township Treasurer six years and has held several other town offices. Politically Mr. Gardner belonged to the Liberty party, and then Free Soil and Republican ; he is also a Spiritualist.

Geyer, C., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Sumner.

GIST, CHAS. B., farmer, Sec. 20 ; P. O. Bethel owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$18 per acre ; was born in Greene Co., Wis., Dec. 11, 1850. Married Mary Erickson in 1875 ; she was born in Norway, in 1850 ; have one child. Mr. Gist came to Fayette Co., in Feb., 1876.

Gist, G. V., Sec. 17 ; P. O. Bethel.

Gist, I., farmer, S. 17 ; P. O. Bethel.

GOODNOW, H. C., farmer, Sec. 5 ; P. O. Bethel ; owns 415 acres of land, worth \$15 per acre ; was born in Cheshire Co., N. H., Dec. 6, 1831 ; came to Fayette Co., in 1872. Married Emma A. Adams in 1871 ; she was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1848 ; have one child—Frederick A. Mr. Goodnow was a resident of Keene, N. H., for about thirty-two years.

Goodspeed, B., far., Sec. 1 ; P. O. Bethel.

GUPTILL, H. M., Sec. 36 ; P. O. Hawk Eye ; owns 40 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre ; born in Waterbury, Vt., in 1824. Married Adeline Beebe in 1850 ; she was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1829 ; they have five children—Evangeline E., Willie C., Frank E., Addie and Anna, twins. Came to Iowa in 1866, and located first in Eden Tp., and in 1869 located in Bethel. Mr. and Mrs. E. are members of the M. E. Church.

HATHWAY, A. S., Sec. 21 ; P. O. Bethel.

HATHWAY, RUSSELL, farmer, Sec. 13 ; P. O. Eden ; owns 352 acres of land, worth \$20 per acre ; born in Grafton, Worcester Co., Mass., in 1811. Married Sarah G. Redfield in 1835 ; she was born in Claremont Co., N. H., in 1814. Mr. H. emigrated to Franklin Co., N. Y., and was a resident of that county about twenty-five years, and came to Fayette Co., in 1863, and located in Eden Tp., and in 1876 he removed to Bethel, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. H. are both members of the Baptist Church ; Mrs. H. has been a member forty-eight years, and Mr. H. twenty-six years ; have been favored with eleven children ; six are now living—Sarah L., Mary S., Allen S., Uriah M., Edith I. and Anna K. ; John J. died at the age of 11 years ; Charles R., deceased ; Martha died at the age of 1 year ; Elizabeth E., died in infancy, and G. W. at the age of 1 year.

HEILMAN, JOHN C., farmer, Sec. 24 ; P. O. West Union ; owns eighty five acres of land, valued at \$22 per acre ; born in Germany in 1842. Married Martha A. Spickelmire in 1866 ; she was born in Indiana Sept. 3, 1847 ; have four children living—May A., Sarah E., Bertha and Alice Ann ; Louisa A. died at the age of 3 years, and Dora at 3 months. Enlisted in Co. H., 1st Battalion 16th U. S. I., in 1862 ; discharged in 1865 ; was in battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Buzzard's Roost and others. Mr. Heilman came to Fayette Co. in 1866, and has been a resident of Bethel since. Has been Township Trustee two years. Is a Republican.

Henning, E., far., S. 22; P. O. Bethel.

Hewitt, R. H., far., S. 22; P. O. Bethel.

Howard, E. G., far., S. 6; P. O. Bethel.

HOYT, W. M., farmer, S. 13; P. O. Eden; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$1,600; born in Pike Co., Penn., in 1852. Married Edith Hathaway in 1872; she was born in New York in 1856; have one child—William Charley, aged 2 years. Came to Fayette Co. in 1869. Republican.

Hughes, E. E., far., S. 19; P. O. Bethel.

HYDE, W. W., farmer, S. 18; P. O. Bethel; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,000; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., the 16th day of Dec., 1847. Married Maggie Benson in 1873; she was born in Greene Co., Wis., in 1854; have two children—Myrtle M. and Samuel P. Mr. H. enlisted in Co. F, 4th N. Y. A. in 1862, and was discharged in 1865; was in all the battles that regiment participated in.

IVES, A., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Bethel; owns 192 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Troy, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1836; came to Iowa in 1856, from Walworth Co., Wis. Married L. C. Perkins in 1855; she was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1835. Mr. A. enlisted in 1862, in Co. F., 38th I. V. I., and was discharged in 1865; was in all the battles that regiment participated in. They have had seven children, six are living—Fred A., C. C., Frank, A. L. G., Alman and Norman. Mr. A. and wife are both members of the M. E. Church.

JACOBS, C. W., S. 29; P. O. Bethel.

Jacobs, J. L., S. 32; P. O. Bethel.

Jacobs, N., S. 28; P. O. Bethel.

JEWETT, AUSTIN, farmer, S. 18; P. O. Bethel; owns sixty acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Massachusetts Jan. 2, 1828. He, with his father, moved from Massachusetts to New York in 1838; from there to Greene Co., Wis., and thence to Fayette Co., Iowa, in 1871. Married Martha A. Marshall; she was born in Orleans Co. N. Y., in 1831; they have six children—Maurice R., Ida R., Record S., G. Clarence, Frank W., and Charles E. His son, Maurice, enlisted in 1864 in Co. H, 38th Wis. V. I.; was wounded

in the battle of Petersburg, and discharged in 1865.

Jewett, Maurice, renter, S. 16; P. O. Bethel.

JOHNSEN, V. W., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Bethel; own 160 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Waldo Co., Me., in 1843. Married Ella F. Crowell in 1866; she was born in Barnstable Co., Mass., in 1848; have three children—Mary E., J. S. and Charles W. Came to Fayette Co., in 1869. Enlisted in 8th W. V. I., Co. H, in 1861, and was discharged in 1864; was at the siege of Corinth and all the battles that regiment participated in.

KENNEY, A. W., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Bethel.

Kenyon, H., Sec. 11; P. O. Bethel.

Knight, M., far., S. 26; P. O. Hawk Eye.

MCALL, J. A., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Bethel.

McGoon, F., Sec. 17; P. O. Bethel.

Martin, S. A., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Bethel.

Medford, M. C., Sec. 32.

Millin, J. G., Sec. 11; P. O. Bethel.

Miller, J. H., Sec. 26; P. O. Hawk Eye.

MORTON, SAMUEL A., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. West Union; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Benson, Rutland Co., Vt., in 1818. Married Margaret Dryden in 1857; she was born in Canada East, Province of Quebec, in 1833. He came to Fayette Co., in 1869 and located in Bethel Township. They have both been members of the M. E. Church seven years.

NICHOLS, S. A., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Bethel.

Nicholas, W. H., Sec. 13; P. O. Bethel.

OSBER, E., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Bethel.

Ostrander, F. E., Sec. 2; P. O. Bethel.

Ostrander, J., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Bethel.

OXLEY, JOSEPH W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Bethel; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Jefferson Co., Wis., Jan. 10, 1856. Married Anna Bealer in 1877; she was born in Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1859; have one child—Charles V., born Jan. 4, 1878. Mr. Oxley came to Fayette Co. in 1863.

PATTER, DANIEL, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Bethel.

PAUL, SARAH A., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Bethel; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$18 per acre; was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1835; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and thence to Fayette Co., Iowa; her maiden name was Perkins. She married Oscar S. Paul in 1853; he died in 1876, before Mrs. Paul came to Iowa; she has five children—Edward M., Carrie R., Frank H., Laura A. and Kitty A. Mr. Paul enlisted in the 49th W. V. I.; Co. K.

Pitts, A. M., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Bethel. Pitts, B. F., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Bethel. Pleggenkuhle, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Bethel.

PROBST, DANL., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Bethel; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; was born in Lancaster, Grant Co., Wis., Aug. 12, 1850. Married Anna Marshmeyer; she was born in Germany in 1854; came to this country in 1873. Mr. Probst's father was the first settler of Lancaster, Wis. They have one child—Lillie E.

QUINN, P., Sec. 24; P. O. Bethel.

RICE, T. J., S. 25; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Roberts, E. M., Sec. 31; P. O. Sumner. Roberts, L. C., Sec. 31; P. O. Sumner. Rogers, J. C., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Bethel.

ROGERS, R. F., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Bethel; owns 180 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born Oct. 16, 1837, in Orleans Co., Vt. Married Clara E. Utter in 1864; she was born April 20, 1842, in Walworth Co., Wis.; have three children—Rolla R., Rosa M. and Willie N. Mr. Rogers came to Fayette Co. in 1859. Has held different town offices. Enlisted in Co. C, 12th I. V. I., in 1862; discharged in 1863; was in the battles of Fort Henry and Donelson. Republican.

Rogers, W., Sec. 6; P. O. Bethel.

SABENS, C. W., Sec. 24; P. O. Hawk Eye.

SALISBURY, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Bethel; owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1837. Married Antionette Murphy in 1860; she was born in New York in 1841; have two children—Alfred M. and Clyde. Came to Fayette Co. in 1855, and lo-

cated in Auburn Tp., and moved to Bethel in 1868. Is a Republican.

SCHANCK, P. C., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Bethel; owns ninety-five acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Monmouth Co., N. J., May 2, 1813. Married Sarah Hardin in 1838; she was born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1820; have had ten children; seven are living—Marietta E., Minnie A., Fayette C., Mayette P., Catherine, Lucracia B., M. Dewitte and Edwin S.; Cornelia E. died at the age of 18 years, Lorenzo L., at 1 year; Thresia, at 21 months. Mr. L. came to Chicago in 1833, and was a resident of the city about five years; he sojourned then to St. Louis, and again back to Lake Co., Ill., and once more moved to Cook Co., and moved to Iowa in 1868.

SCOTT, JAMES, farmer, S. 23; P. O. Bethel; owns 160 acres of land; born in Scotland in 1826. Married Jane Morris in 1867; she was born in 1833; she has two children by a former marriage—William McEldonna and Benjamin W. B. McEldonna. Mr. S. came to America in 1857, and to Fayette Co. in 1870. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

SEARLES, NATHAN B., far., S. 2; P. O. Bethel; owns 120 acres; born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1821. Married Amanda M. Beebe in 1845; she was born in Rutland Co., Vt., in 1818; she died in 1866. Mr. S. married again in 1867—Mrs. Sarah A. Burbank; she was born in Bradford Co., Penn., in 1839; has two children by her first husband—Charles H. and Thomas; Mr. S. has four children by his first wife—Lenora; James A.; Emmett C.; Levi L., and three by the last marriage—Mary A., William and Alonzo. Mr. S. came to Fayette Co. in 1854, and settled in Windsor; moved to Bethel in 1866; has held different town offices. Is a Republican.

Smith, O. B., S. 11; P. O. Bethel.

Stevens, H. A., S. 32; P. O. Sumner.

Stone, D., far., S. 6; P. O. Bethel.

UTTER, GEORGE E., farmer, S. 15; P. O. Bethel; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$1,800; born in Walworth Co., Wis., in 1848. Married Ida M. Gardner in 1872; she was born

in Pennsylvania in 1848; have one child—**IONIA M.** Mr. Utter came to Fayette Co. in 1853. Politics, Republican.

WEIGLE, J., far., S. 24; P. O. Hawk Eye.

WAY, J. M., farmer, S. 18; P. O. Lawler, Chickasaw Co., Iowa; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Grand Isle Co., Vt., in 1835. Married Ellen Legrow, in 1854; she died in 1864. Married again in

1865 to E. M. Shryver; she was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1840; she has five children—Eliza E.; Sarah E.; George H.; Ellen M., and James F. Mrs. Way is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Whirley, Jacob, S. 1; P. O. Bethel. Woodard, J. B., S. 12; P. O. West Union.

ZBORNIK, S. 33; P. O. Bethel.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

A DAMS, E., far., S. 3. P. O. Brush Creek.

Addie, A., far., S. 13; P. O. Brush Creek.

Allen, J. W., far., S. 1; P. O. Brush Creek.

BATES, GEORGE, far., S. 8; P. O. Maynard.

Bentley, A., far., S. 18; P. O. Oelwein.

Bentley, W. J., far., S. 18; P. O. Oelwein.

Bird, Levi, far., Scott Centre.

Bishop, J., farmer, S. 20; P. O. Oelwein.

Briggs, C., far., S. 17; P. O. Oelwein.

Browell, A., far., S. 29; P. O. Oelwein.

BROWNELL, L. W., farmer, S. 31; P. O. Oelwein; born in Lafayette Co., Wis., in 1855; located in this county in 1877. Married Miss Hannah M. Housden in 1877; she was born in Iowa Co., Iowa, in 1860; he is a son of William Brownell, who was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1813, and located a large tract of land in this county. He owns in this township 1,120 acres under fence, and 650 acres in Wisconsin.

Brownell, George B., far., S. 31; P. O. Oelwein.

BROWNELL, H. B., farmer, S. 32; P. O. Oelwein; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1821; moved to Lafayette Co. Wis., in 1843, and located in Independence, Buchanan Co., Iowa, in 1870, and in this county in 1877, on the 7th day of March. He married Miss Juda Wright Dec. 2, 1847; she was born in St. Clair Co., Ill., in 1823; have two children—George B., born Oct. 28, 1848; Albert G., Feb. 26, 1863. Congregationalists; Republican. He was a member of the Town Board of Trustees and Treasurer of the School Board

three years in Wisconsin. He owns 700 acres of land in this State, worth \$20 per acre; also two houses and lots in Independence, Buchanan Co., this State, worth \$3,000.

Buchanan, A., far., S. 15; P. O. Brush Creek.

BURDICK, HENRY A., farmer, S. 31; P. O. Hazelton; born in New York State in 1848; he located in Walworth Co., Wis., in 1858, and in this county in 1873. He married Miss Rachel E. Gardiner Dec. 24, 1876; she was born in Rockland Co., N. Y., in 1853. She is a member of the M. E. Church. He rents 120 acres of land, which he cultivates successfully.

Carpenter, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Brush Creek.

Campbell, S. H., far., S. 19; P. O. Oelwein.

CAFRAN, G. M., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Brush Creek.

Caine, M., far., S. 26; P. O. Brush Creek.

Corson, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Oelwein.

Cusham, W. A., far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

DAVIS, H., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Brush Creek.

Detrick, G., far., S. 2; P. O. Brush Creek.

Devolt, G. B., far., S. 22; P. O. Oelwein.

Devolt, J., far., S. 22; P. O. Oelwein.

Disher, W. E., far., S. 29; P. O. Oelwein.

DOCTOR, JOHN B., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Oelwein; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1844; located in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1851, and in this county in 1869. He married Miss Margaret E. Miller in 1872; she was born in West Union, this county, in 1859; they have one child—Samuel E.,

born March 5, 1873. Republican. He is School Director for the present term. He owns 280 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre; he is an enterprising and successful young farmer, full of energy, industry and prudence.

Doctor, J. D., far., S. 20; P. O. Oelwein.
Dugan, C., far., S. 30; P. O. Oelwein

FORD, PAT., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fayette.

French, Jas., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Oelwein.

French, John, far., S. 20; P. O. Oelwein.

Fry, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Brush Creek.

GRIFFITH, M., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Brush Creek.

GARDINIER, CORNELIUS

B., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Hazelton; born in New York city Jan. 13, 1826; located in this county in 1860. Married Miss Hilda H. Zanung in 1852; she was born in Morris Co., N. J., in 1831; have two children—Rachel E., born Oct. 8, 1853; Cornelius Z., born April 5, 1868. Methodist; Republican. He has held all the local offices of his township, at different periods, and is Justice of the Peace now; he owns ninety-three acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

HACKETT, U. J., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Oelwein.

Hansbrock, Johnson, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oelwein.

Hazen, G. H., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Brush Creek.

HAZEN, J. W., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Erie Co., Ohio, in 1833; moved to La Grange Co., Ind., in 1835; thence to Branch Co., Mich., in 1845; thence to Delaware Co., Iowa, in 1862, and finally located in this county in 1869. Married Miss Delila Hulse in 1861; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1837; they have four children—Hattie M., born Oct. 27, 1862; Julia L., born Sept. 6, 1864; William L., born March 6, 1869; Rachel, Sept. 1, 1871. They are Methodists; Republican. He has been School Director several terms, Justice of the Peace six years. Owns 182½ acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Hiller, Henry, farm laborer, Sec. 10; P. O. Brush Creek.

Hillman, W. C., far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

Henesey, J., renter, S. 24; P. O. Putnam.

Howard, A.; far., S. 8; P. O. Maynard.

HUNTER, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Brush Creek; was born in Antrim Co., Ireland, in 1828; came to New York in 1850; moved to Winnesheik Co., Iowa, in 1855; located in this county in 1869. Married Miss Jane Ponge in 1847; she was born in the same county, in Ireland, in 1828; they have nine children—Mary A., born July 20, 1852; Elizabeth, born March 23, 1854; Margaret, born Feb. 17, 1856; Samuel, born April 25, 1857; Rachel, born April 9, 1859; Helen, born July 2, 1861; Sarah J., born Nov. 11, 1863; Robert, born Nov. 8, 1865; Henry, born July 6, 1868; William J., born May 28, 1872, died, Sept. 30, 1873. He has been School Director six years; Trustee, four years. He owns 160 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

JAMES, P. C., farm laborer, Sec. 22; P. O. Brush Creek.

KERSHAW, J., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Brush Creek.

KERNAHAN, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Maynard; was born in Westchester County, N. Y., in 1846; located in this county in 1874. Married Miss Jane E. Beacom in 1870; she was born in New York city, in 1855; they have two children—Ann E., born Feb. 8, 1872; J. George, born April 17, 1874. Mrs. Kernahan is a Methodist; he is a Republican in politics. He owns ninety-two acres of land, worth \$25 per acre. He enlisted in the 2d N. Y. V. C., in 1861, and served until March, 1867, having re-enlisted in the regular army; he was wounded in action at the second battle of Bull's Run, and five times, slightly, in other engagements later; he was captured at Gettysburg while acting as spy for Gen. Kilpatrick; knowing the fate which awaited him—death—he took desperate chances and escaped from his escort in the night; was with Sheridan during the war.

Kershaw, W., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Brush Creek.

King, J., far. S. 24; P. O. Brush Creek.

King, Thos., far., S. 24; P. O. Brush Creek.

Kraft, J. P., far., S. 13; P. O. Brush Creek.

KNAPP, SOLOMON, farmer, S. 35; P. O. Buffalo Grove; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1836; located in this county in 1865. Married Mrs. Annie Debar (Weston) in 1872; she was born in Michigan in 1851; they have one child—Otis, born June 10, 1875; Mrs. Knapp has three children by a former marriage—Louis, May and George Debar. Mrs. Knapp is a Free-Will Baptist. He has been Supervisor one year, and School Director two years. He owns 120 acres of land worth \$20 per acre. He enlisted in the 60th N. Y. V. I., in 1861, and served through the war, being in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorville, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Atlanta, Dallas, and many skirmishes, going through with Gen. Sherman in his celebrated "march to the sea;" he was wounded at Gettysburg; mustered out in June, 1865.

L **INCOLN, GILBERT**, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Putnam.

Lincoln O., farmer; Scott Centre.

Loffts, W. H. R., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Oelwein.

M **CCORMACK, T.**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Oelwein.

McCormack, W., far., S. 8; P. O. Oelwein.
McCaboter, R., far., S. 12; P. O. Brush Creek.

McFarline, A., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Brush Creek.

McLachlin, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Putnam.
McMillan, A., far., S. 27; P. O. Putnam.
McNelvey, M. W., far., S. 18; P. O. Oelwein.

Miller, A. W., far., S. 24; P. O. Putnam.
Miller, C., far., S. 18; P. O. Oelwein.

Miller, E. R., far., S. 17; P. O. Oelwein.

MILLER, J. C., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Putnam; was born in Washington Co., Ind., in 1824; moved to Lafayette Co., Wis., in 1832; located in this county in 1873. He married Miss Sarah J. Fultz in 1847; she was born in Washington Co., Ind., in 1830; they have eleven children—Susan E., born Sept. 17, 1848; Lydia E., born June 27, 1850; Eliza J., born March 7, 1852; Aurora A., born Dec. 23, 1853; Allen W., born May 14, 1855; Charles F., born Jan. 7, 1859; Anthony D., born Dec. 29, 1863; George

G., born March 28, 1865; Jacob M., born Dec. 28, 1866; Sarah L., born Jan. 1, 1869; Laura May, Aug. 21, 1871. He is a National in politics. He has been School Director one year and Supervisor one year. His father's residence was only one and a half miles from Fort Hamilton, Wis., where he lived in 1832, while Gen. Dodge commanded that post; he recollects the "Spafford Farm" massacre of whites by the Winnebago Indians; when only one boy—Bennet Million—escaped after a run of fifteen miles, hotly pursued by the bloodthirsty savages, he found protection in Fort Hamilton; he also recollects the "Kellogg Grove" massacre of thirty-seven whites by the same Indians, when only two men escaped to the Fort; he remembers the capture of Black Hawk on Lone Rock in the Wisconsin River; and on one occasion, when only 9 years old, he displayed the full measure of fraternal love; seeing a number of Indians approaching his father's house, firing off their rifles, he thought they were about to attack the house; he rushed in and taking up his youngest sister, only 13 months old, he ran with her in his arms to the woods with the view of protecting her from the Indians; Allen Warden, his brother-in-law, was one of the framers of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin. He rents a farm in the section above named, which he cultivates successfully; he is looking out for a desirable location to purchase.

Miller, W. F., far., S. 17; P. O. Oelwein.

Morehouse, Fred., far., S. 26; P. O. Brush Creek.

MOREHOUSE, JOHN, farmer, S. 26; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Yorkshire, Eng., June 9, 1822; came to Kenosha Co., Wis., in 1850, and located in this county in 1854. Married Miss Henrietta Feisline in 1864; she was born in Lorraine, France (now Germany), in 1830; have two children—George F., born Dec. 25, 1865; Lincoln F., Jan. 7, 1867. He is a Greenbacker or Nationalist in politics. He has been Constable for eight years, and has held all the local offices of his township at different times. He owns eighty acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

OBERLEY, AUGUST, farmer, S. 8 ;
P. O. Brush Creek.

PECK, J. H., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Buffalo
Grove.

Pond, Wm. C., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Putnam.

Powell, A., far., S. 2 ; P. O. Brush Creek.

Powers, H., far., S. 17 ; P. O. Oelwein.

Powers, J. L., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Oelwein.

Powers, W. E., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Oelwein.

QUINN, JOHN, laborer, S. 26.

RICHARDS, L, farmer ; P. O. Oel-
wein.

Richardson, F., far., S. 9 ; P. O. Fayette.

Richardson, M. S., far., S. 9 ; P. O. Fayette.

Ross, N. B., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Brush Creek.

Rathburn, J. W., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Maynard.

SANSBURN, ANDREW, farmer, S. 9 ;
P. O. Fayette.

Sargent, P. W., far., S. 8 ; P. O. Fayette.

Schuy, Jacob, far., S. 26 ; P. O. Putnam.

Sharp, Edward, far., S. 5 ; P. O. Maynard.

SHIELDS, JOHN, farmer, S. 31 ;
P. O. Oelwein ; born in Boone Co., Ill.,
in 1842 ; located in this county in 1873 ;
he owns eighty-three acrs of land,
worth \$25 per acre. Farm for sale.

Summons, J., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Brush
Creek.

SPENSLEY, JAMES, farmer,
S. 25 ; P. O. Putnam ; born in Du-
buque, Iowa, in 1842 ; located in this
county in 1873. Married Miss Mary
Franky in 1870 ; she was born in Ger-
many, in 1844 ; they have four children
—Amelia M., born July 25, 1872 ;
Ernest J., Aug. 25, 1874 ; Mary Alice,
Oct. 6, 1875 ; Wesley, March 15, 1878.
Mrs. S. is a Lutheran ; Mr. S., Metho-
dist ; Republican. He has been School
Director three years. He owns 147
acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Smith, H., far., P. O. Brush Creek.

Smith, Jos., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Maynard.

Stebbins, Geo., far., S. 8 ; P. O. Oelwein.

Sumner, W. O., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Hazelton.

WOOD, GEORGE, far., S. 3 ; P. O.
Brush Creek.

Wood, R., far., S. 3 ; P. O. Brush Creek.

Wolf, F., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Brush Creek.

Wolf, L., far., S. 26 ; P. O. Brush Creek.

YORK, P., far., S. 9 ; P. O. Brush
Creek.

ORAN TOWNSHIP.

BANTZ, GEO. W., farmer, S. 26 ; P.
O. Oran.

Beecher, John, far., S. 25 ; P. O. Oran.

Beecher, Thos., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Oran.

Bellmer, C., far., S. 1 ; P. O. Oelwein.

Benham, John, Sec. 35 ; P. O. Oelwein.

Benham, John, far., S. 35 ; P. O. Oelwein.

Bowdish, H., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Oelwein.

BOWDISH, JOHN, farmer, S. 13 ;

P. O. Oelwein ; born in Otsego Co., N.

Y., Jan. 1, 1815 ; he located in Black-

berry, Kane Co., Ill., in 1858, and in

this county in the Spring of 1871.

He married Miranda Houghton in 1837 ;

she was born in Milford, Otsego Co., N.

Y. ; have five children—Eunice A.,

born May 1, 1840 ; Harvey D., Aug.

21, 1842 ; Ann J., Sept. 30, 1845 ;

William J., Oct. 7, 1855 ; Nelly May

(in Illinois), July 25, 1860. Green-

backer in politics. He has been Presi-

dent of the Board of School Directors

three years. He owns 126 acres of
land, worth \$25 per acre. He has good
improvements and a comfortable home.
Bowdish, Wm. J., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Oel-
wein.

Bratton, W., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Fairbanks.

BYAM, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 15 ; P.

O. Oelwein ; was born in Potter Co., Penn.

1838 ; located in this county in 1859.

Married Delia A. Fassatt in 1857 ; she

was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in

1841 ; have two children—Kattie, born

Dec. 20, 1864 ; Lotta, born June 15,

1868. Is a Democrat. Owns eighty

acres of land in Sec. 4, worth \$15 per

acre ; rents 240 acres which he culti-

vates. Enlisted in the 153d I. V. I.,

Feb., 1864, and served to the close of

the war ; was mustered out with his

regiment at Memphis, Tenn., in 1865.

CANNON, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 34 ;

P. O. Fairbanks.

Cannon, M., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Fairbanks.
 Cannon, P., far., Sec. 30 ; P. O. Oelwein.
 Carpenter, B., far., S. 36 ; P. O. Fairbanks.
 Carroll, J., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Fairbanks.
 Chipler, C., far., Sec. 28 ; P. O. Fairbanks.

CODLING, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 27 ; P. O. Fairbanks ; was born in Durham Co., England, April 5, 1826 ; came to Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Penn., in 1853 ; returned to England in 1855, and located in this county on his return from England in 1856. Married Miss Sarah J. Teague in 1864 ; she was born in England ; she died in 1865. Enlisted in the 5th I. V. I., July, 1861, in Capt. Lee's company, the first to leave Buchanan Co., for the war of the rebellion ; served with his regiment until the first capture of Jackson, Miss., when he was wounded and left upon the field ; was taken prisoner by the rebels and, with 200 others, conveyed by the "flag of truce" beat up James River to Annapolis, Md., where he lay in the hospital from June of 1863 to Fall, when he was transferred to the Military Hospital at St. Louis, and discharged March 1, 1864 ; took part in many engagements, including Iuka, two at Corinth, and Jackson, Miss. ; he carries the scars of a brave soldier ; and fought as faithfully for his adopted country as any of her patriotic sons. For his second wife, he married Miss Fanny J. Weeks, Dec. 26, 1865 ; she was born in New Hampshire in 1841 ; they have three children—Adeline, born April 19, 1867 ; Laura E., Feb. 27, 1869 ; Minnie E., Nov. 2, 1873. He has been School Director two terms and Supervisor three. He owns 160 acres of land, beautifully located, worth \$40 per acre. He is an industrious farmer, good neighbor, liberal and public spirited. He is breeding full blooded stock.

Conable, C. S., far., S. 3 ; P. O. Oelwein.
 Cole, J. B., far., Sec. 26 ; P. O. Oran.
 Conway, J., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Fairbanks.
 Conway, M., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Fairbanks.
 Cosgrove, I., far., S. 34 ; P. O. Fairbanks.
DAVIS, JOHN, farmer ; P. O. Oelwein.

Delong, B., mechanic, Sec. 32 ; P. O. Fairbanks.

Dewey, F., far., Sec. 27 ; P. O. Fairbanks.
 Dewey, G., far., Sec. 27 ; P. O. Fairbanks.

Dewey, J. V., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Fairbanks.
 Dowty, Henry, farmer.

EGAN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 4 ; P. O. Mill.

EARNSHAW, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 12 ; P. O. Oelwein ; born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1843 ; arrived in New York in 1855 ; located in Batavia, Kane Co., Ill., in 1856, and in McHenry Co., Ill., where he remained two years, arriving in this county in the Spring of 1871. He married Miss Lydia A. Fellows in 1875 ; she was born in Kane Co., Jan. 25, 1844 ; they have one adopted child—Ada, born June 5, 1874. He is a Republican ; was Secretary and Director of the School Board three years, and Pathmaster one year. Owns 145 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre. Enlisted in the 127th Ill. V. I., in August, 1862 and served with his regiment until 1864 when he was transferred to Co. D, 15th Vet. Res. Corps ; he was mustered out August 15, 1865 ; he was a faithful soldier of his adopted country, and he is equally faithful to his duties as an industrious agriculturist, and a good neighbor, with the latch-string outside the door.

Egan, Pat., farmer, S. 4 ; P. O. Oelwein.
 Ellis, Daniel, far., Sec. 5 ; P. O. Oelwein.
 Everett, F. J., far., S. 8 ; P. O. Oelwein.

FAY, JOHN L., well borer, Sec. 32 ; P. O. Oelwein.

FAY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 27 ; P. O. Fairbanks ; born in the city of Chicago, 1849 ; went to Cedar Falls, Iowa, 1865 ; and came to this county in 1871. He married Mrs. Annie Eveardel in 1872 ; she was born in Germany in 1837 ; have two children—Maggie, born May 10, 1860 ; Susan, July 12, 1862 ; these two children are by her first husband. Are Lutherans. He rents his farm.

Fairley, R., far., Sec. 4 ; P. O. Oelwein.
 Fink, Henry, far., S. 4 ; P. O. Mill.

Fowse, A., far., Sec. 5 ; P. O. Fairbanks.
 Freeman, M., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Oelwein.
 French, E., far., Sec. 6 ; P. O. Oelwein.

GERKEN, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 11 ; P. O. Oelwein ; born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 28, 1826 ; came to New Orleans, La., 1848 ; to Morgan Co., Mo., in 1849 ; LaSalle Co., Ill., in the Spring of 1850, and to this county in 1855. He married Mrs.

Nancy Sidler in 1854; she was born in Virginia Sept. 1, 1827; they have six children living—Ellen, born Dec. 21, 1856; John W., March 1, 1858; Mary A., June 25, 1863; Nelson A., Aug. 2, 1865; Liva L. A., Nov. 16, 1868; Benjamin F., Feb. 24, 1871. They are members of United Brethren Church. He has been School Director two years, and Supervisor four years. Owns 301½ acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. He is a public spirited citizen.

HIGBEE, M. L., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Fairbanks.

HARFORD, HARVEY, farmer, Section 36; P. O. Oelwein; born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1796; moved to Lake Co., Ill., in 1848, and to California in 1839; returned and located in this county in 1854. He married Miss Ann McManners Jan. 1, 1824; she was born in Rutland Co., Vt., 1795; they have two children—Peter B., born Feb. 19, 1831, and Cynthia D., June 24, 1834. He owns 166 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. Mr. Harford is one of the old heroes of the war of 1812, being a soldier under General Brown, of the United States force, in Capt. Marsh's company; even at his advanced age, he retains the bearing of a once brave and fearless soldier. Mrs. H. died in 1877.

HIGBEE, CHARLES, Sec. 34; P. O. Fairbanks; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1827; he left there and located in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1828, with his parents; and, in this county, in 1857. Married Miss Flora Smith in 1851; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1831; they have three children—Wallace M., born Aug. 17, 1856; Lawrence, C., born in Jan., 1861; Linnie A., born Sept. 30, 1865. Mrs. Higbee is a Free-Will Baptist. He is a Nationalist in politics; has been School Director two years, Road Commissioner two years. He owns 286½ acres of land, upon which he has erected the finest and most tasty residence in the township, or, as a farmhouse, in the county.

HOUGH, B. E., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Fairbanks; born in Canada in 1835; located in this county in 1858. Married Miss Jane Codling in 1860;

she was born in ———, Durham Co., Eng., in 1837; they have three children—Frederick W., born April 12, 1861; Ann E., born Feb. 25, 1863; Herbert B., born Aug. 12, 1868. Mrs. Hough is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a Greenbacker in politics; has been School Director four years. He owns 180 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre; has comfortable improvements on his farm.

Hough, P. W., farmer and preacher, Sec. 27; P. O. Fairbanks.

Hough, S. H., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Fairbanks.

JONES, THEO., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oelwein.

KANE, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Fairbanks.

Kane, John, far., S. 31; P. O. Fairbanks.

Kanten, J., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Osborn.

Kelley, P., farm lab.; P. O. Fairbanks.

LAUCK, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Fairbanks.

Lawrence, J. L., far., S. 16; P. O. Fairbanks.

Lanard, M., far., S. 32; P. O. Fairbanks.

LEWIS, GEORGE W., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Fairbanks; born in Bradford Co., N. Y., in 1827; moved to Cattaraugus Co. in 1830; thence to Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1845, thence to this county in 1862. Married Miss Martha Camp in 1839; she was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1820; have five children—Mary J., born Oct. 26, 1840; Angeline, Nov. 9, 1842; Anna J., March 31, 1846; Chauncey, Feb. 14, 1849; Olive S., Dec. 18, 1851; Malvina, Charles, and James, deceased. Republican. He has been Constable for twelve years. He owns eighty acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Linices, C. W., far., S. 12; P. O. Oelwein.

LOCKWOOD, E. H., farmer and teacher, Sec. 7; P. O. Fairbanks; born in this county in 1854; has been teaching five years; he owns 53 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre; his father came to this county in 1853 from New York State.

Lockwood, L. N., far., S. 7; P. O. Fairbanks.

Long, Martin, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Oran.

McCANNIFF, WINFORD, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Fairbanks.
 McCanniff, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Fairbanks.
 McKisson, M. V., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Fairbanks.

Mackey, James, far.; P. O. Oran.

Malia, M., far., S. 19; P. O. Fairbanks.

MIGGAEL, WILLIAM, far., S. 1; P. O. Oelwein; born in Sachsen, Germany, in 1828; located in New York in 1853, and moved to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1854; located in this county in 1855, and personally with his family in 1861. He married Miss Mary Langerman in 1862; she was born near Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1836; they have two children—Emma, born March 5, 1866; A. Lena, Oct. 15, 1874; he owns 140 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. Mr. M. is a public spirited citizen, equally prominent with his neighbors of American parentage in all local enterprises of merit and public benefit.

Mikals, A., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Oelwein.

Mikals, John, far., S. 2; P. O. Oelwein.

Miller, W. W., farmer; P. O. Fairbanks.

Moore, D. M., far., S. 24; P. O. Oelwein.

Moore, O. H., far., S. 25; P. O. Oran.

Mosher, Chas., far., S. 8; P. O. Oelwein.

Mosher, Henry, far., S. 8; P. O. Oelwein.

Mullen, A. L., far., S. 14; P. O. Oelwein.

Myers, Henry, far., S. 3; P. O. Oelwein.

Myers, I. H., far., S. 3; P. O. Oelwein.

Myers, Jas. A., far., S. 3; P. O. Oelwein.

Myers, John, far., S. 3; P. O. Oelwein.

Myers, Wm., far., S. 3; P. O. Oelwein.

NEVILLE, JOS., far., S. 8; P. O. Oelwein.

OMALIA, THOS., far., S. 19; P. O. Fairbanks.

O'NEEL, N. F., farmer, S. 14; P. O. Oelwein; born in Ripley Co., Ind., in 1846; located in this county in 1856. He married Miss Jane Myers in 1865; she was born in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., 1847; have four children—Edgar W., born April 20, 1867; Alford L., Nov. 20, 1871; Ira O., Feb. 7, 1874; Harvey, July 4, 1877. They are members of the Baptist Church. He is a Republican. He owns forty acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. Mr. O'Neel is a young and industrious farmer, full of life and energy.

PARKHURST, W., far., S. 7; P. O. Fairbanks.

Pitts, Jas., far., S. 31; P. O. Oelwein.

Prebble, W. S., far., S. 25; P. O. Oelwein.

QUINN, JAS., farmer, S. 9; P. O. Fairbanks.

REDDEN, B., far., S. 35; P. O. Fairbanks.

Rice, J. H., farmer; P. O. Oran.

Rice, J. H., farmer; P. O. Fairbanks.

Risley, J., far., S. 18; P. O. Fairbanks.

Roberts, D., far., S. 17; P. O. Oelwein.

Roberts, J. W., far., S. 17; P. O. Fairbanks.

ROBERTS, LOUISA M., MRS.

farmer, S. 17; P. O. Fairbanks; born in Westmoreland Co., Ohio, 1821; moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, with her father, in 1826; thence to Sangamon Co., Ill., 1827; thence to Marshall Co., Ill., 1832, and finally located in this county in 1853; her husband's name was Jessie J. Roberts. Married in 1840; he was born in Livingston Co., Ky., 1818; she has ten children—Irring W., born May 25, 1843; Ellen, Aug. 24, 1845; Laura L., Oct. 30, 1847; Ellis and Allis (twins), July 6, 1850; Druzella M., Nov. 30, 1852; Harriet, May 8, 1854; Charles D., Feb. 22, 1856; David and Druzella, (twins), Nov. 24, 1858. Methodists. Ellis was Road Commissioner two years. They own 200 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Robinson, C., far., S. 23; P. O. Fairbanks.

Ross, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Fairbanks.

Ross, J. H., far., S. 26; P. O. Fairbanks.

Ross, S. A. K., far., S. 23; P. O. Oran.

Ryan, John, far., P. O. Oelwein.

SEVERSON, B., far., S. 9; P. O. Oelwein.

SCOTHOM, E. D., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oelwein; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1835; located in Ripley Co., Ind., in 1839, and in this county in 1866. He married Miss Elmira Weatherbee in 1858; she was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1839; they have three children—George D., born Feb. 9, 1859; Almon S., May 2, 1861; Adelia D., July 21, 1862. They are Baptists. He is a Republican; he has been Trustee four years. School Director eight years, Road Supervisor four terms. He owns 140 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre. In addition to his farming, he carries on blacksmithing and wagon shop.

SCOTHOM, I. W., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Oelwein; was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., in 1848; located in Delaware Co., Iowa, in 1874; and in this county in 1876. He married Miss Charity Shippley Sept. 21, 1868; she was born in Jackson Co., Ohio, in 1851; have five children—Ello F., born April 7, 1869; John, Jan. 14, 1872; Mary A., Jan. 21, 1874; James W., Oct. 11, 1876; Robert, Sept. 8, 1877. Republican; he has been School Director one term. He owns eighty acres of land worth \$30 per acre. His father, John Scothom, resides with him on his farm.

SECORD, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Fairbanks; was born in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1831; located in this county in 1868. He married Miss Mary E. Secord in 1862; she was born in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, in 1842; have six children—Annie F., born Feb. 15, 1863; K. Beatrice, born Feb. 21, 1865; Charlotte E., born April 26, 1867; Edith A., born June 3, 1869; Lilian M., born July 31, 1871; M. M. Gertrude, born Dec. 21, 1873. They are Episcopalians. He owns 190 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

Severson, B., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Oelwein. Shippey, B., far., S. 21; P. O. Fairbanks.

SHREVE, T. J., farmer, S. 10; P. O. Oelwein; born near Bloomington, Ill., in 1842; located in Ripley Co., Ind., with his parents in 1843, and in this county in 1869. He married Miss Mary A. Scothom in 1865; she was born in Ripley Co., Ind., in 1840; have three children—John W., born Aug. 23, 1866; David G., Aug. 31, 1868; Sarah L., Jan. 21, 1873. Are members of the United Brethren Church; he is a Republican; he has been School Director and Road Supervisor, each, one term. He enlisted in the 83d Ind. V. I. Aug. 19, 1862, and took part in all the engagements with his regiment, and in Sherman's celebrated "march to the sea," never losing a day off duty, by sickness or other absence, during his entire term of service; was mustered out at the close of the war, August, 1865. He rents and cultivates 160 acres of land.

Shomer, M., far., S. 10; P. O. Oelwein.

Sidler, H., farm laborer, S. 11; P. O. Oelwein.

SIMPSON, DANIEL, farmer, S. 14; P. O. Oelwein; born in Washington Co., Vt., in 1826; located in De Kalb Co., Ill., in 1850, and in this county in 1853. He married Miss Matilda Story in 1851; she was born in Washington Co., Vt., in 1825; have five children—Joseph C., born July 29, 1852; Emma F., Jan. 18, 1854; Orvis D., July 16, 1856; Frank M., March 30, 1858; Mark O., Jan. 19, 1862. He owns 380 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. He enlisted in the 38th I. V. I. Aug. 19, 1862, Co. F; served his full term of three years, and was mustered out at the close of the war with his regiment.

SIMS, GEORGE A., farmer, S. 21; P. O. Fairbanks; born in Nicholas Co., Ky., 1843; located in this county in 1864. Married Miss Sarah Hunter in 1871; she was born in Ripley Co., Ind., in 1844; they have two children—William A., born June 14, 1872; Norris C., Aug. 4, 1876. Mrs. Sims had two children by her first husband, John Hunter, who died in 1868; their names are Adelbert L., born July 28, 1866; Emily, Jan. 26, 1868. Mr. Sims is a Republican; has been School Director two years. He owns 400 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

SKILLINGS, RANSOM, farmer, S. 7; P. O. Fairbanks; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1817; settled in Greene Co., Wis., in 1844; in Lee Co., Iowa, in 1847; then returned to Wisconsin in 1848, and finally located in this county in 1867. Married Miss Nancy Hills in 1842; she was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1826; they have eight children—Polly A., born April 9, 1844; Hannah M., Dec. 10, 1846; Mary L., April 8, 1849; Isaac M., March 13, 1852; Amos J., June 23, 1854; Alice B., Dec. 3, 1857; Irvin R., March 2, 1860; Linus H., Aug. 16, 1864. Methodists; Republican; he is Township Trustee. He owns 170 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Sparks, C., farm lab., S. 32.

Sparks, M. D., farm lab., S. 32.

STEGGALL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oran; born in Suffolk, Eng., in 1825; moved to New York State in 1829, with his parents; he located in Lake Co., Ill., in 1848, and this county in 1854. Married Miss Sarah A. Harford in 1846; she was born in 1826, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; had three children—Samuel P., born Jan. 18, 1847; John F., March 18, 1850; and Ann A., April 27, 1860. Mrs. Steggall died November 20, 1871. He owns 250 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

Steggall, P., far., S. 36; P. O. Fairbanks.

STEGGALL, SAMUEL S., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Oelwein; born in Suffolk, Eng., in 1827; immigrated to New York State with his parents in 1829, and located in this county in 1857. He married Miss Emily Hesner in 1848; she was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1831; have eleven children—Mary A., born Feb. 26, 1851; Assay A., March 31, 1853; Samuel R., Oct. 11, 1855; Rosalia A., June 22, 1857; John W., April 7, 1859; George A., August 10, 1861; Martha J., Nov. 6, 1864; Edwin D., Sept. 9, 1866; Dora E., May 25, 1869; Charley, Dec. 28, 1872; Emily D., Nov. 18, 1876. Are Methodists. He has been School Director two terms and Road Commissioner one term. Owns 176 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Stiles, Milo, far., S. 10; P. O. Oelwein.

STRONG, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Fairbanks; born in Hartford, Windsor Co., Vt., in 1823; moved to Coles Co., Ill., in 1855, and located in this county in 1856. He married Miss Mary B. Boynton in 1846; she was born in Bernard, Windsor Co., Vt., in 1824; they have three children—John P., born Jan. 30, 1847; Ellen C., July 14, 1851; William O., June 30, 1857. Are members of the Union Brethren Church; he is a Republican has been class leader in his church. four years, School Director and Road Supervisor several terms, also Treasurer and Trustee in both Fremont and Oran Tps., several years; he has been Justice of the Peace in this township seven years. He owns 260 acres of land, worth \$4,000. His son John P. was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, serv-

ing with distinction in the 12th Iowa V. I., and was mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war.

Sweep, A., far., S. 28; P. O. Fairbanks.

Sweep, David, far., S. 28; P. O. Oelwein.

Sweep, F., far., S. 28; P. O. Oelwein.

Sweep, Geo., far., S. 28; P. O. Oelwein.

TEADT, FRED, far., P. O. Oran.

TAINTER, NANCY M., Mrs.

(Maiden name Engles) P. O. Oran; was born in Williams Co., Ohio, in 1839. she married Joel E. Tainter, April 18, 1857; he was born in Millbury, Mass., June 8, 1823; he is a descendent in direct line from Joseph Tainter, who came over in the ship Confidence in 1638, and who located in Watertown, Mass.; his great-grand uncle, Benjamin Tainter, was captured by the Indians, June 11, 1646, and taken to Montreal, Canada, a prisoner, where he was retained one year, and set free by the British Government; she has five children—Emma J., born March 27, 1858; Lindsey K., Aug. 29, 1859; Myra H., July 11, 1862; Emory B., May 12, 1866; Anson L., June 19, 1870; Mr. Tainter died in Howell Co., Mo., Aug. 6, 1870. He was a Congregationalist. She owns 160 acres of land in Howell Co., Mo., Sec. 9, T. 22, R. 8, worth \$5.00 per acre.

TEAGUE, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Fairbanks; born in Gloucestershire, Eng., in 1821; located in Pennsylvania, Jan. 5, 1851, and in this county in 1855. He married Miss Susan Thomas in 1841; she was born in Monmouthshire, England, in 1818; they have eight children—John, born Jan. 12, 1843 (he enlisted in the Sixth I. V. C., and served three years during the rebellion); Alice S., Sept. 7, 1847; William J., Feb. 4, 1849, (he enlisted in the three months call for troops by President Lincoln); Lydia E., Jan. 23, 1851; Thomas, Dec. 18, 1853; George W., May 16, 1857; Frederick H., Dec. 23, 1858; Annie F., Sept. 23, 1861. Are members of the Episcopal Church. He has been School Director seven terms. He owned 262 acres of land, which he has sold to his son; it is worth \$25 per acre.

Triplet, J. D., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Fairbanks.

THOMAS, RICHARD H., far., S. 18; P. O. Fairbanks; born in Cornwall, Eng., in 1834; came to this country in 1854; traveled through the United States two years; settled in California in 1862, Idaho in 1863, and located in this county in 1875. He married Miss Mary J. Gilbert in 1856; she was born in Cornwall, Eng., in 1842. Greenback in politics. He owns eighty-one acres of land, worth \$40 per acre.

WEDGERFIELD, GEORGE, far., P. O. Oelwein.

Weeks, J. S., farmer, S. 23; P. O. Oran.

WEEKS, D. W., farmer, S. 23; P. O. Oran; born in Gilmanton, N. H., in 1809; located in this county in 1857. He married Miss Betsy W. Fifield in 1838: she was born in Brintwood, N. H., in 1817; they have four children—Mary E., born Oct. 2, 1839; Fannie J., Dec. 27, 1841; Jesse D., June 10, 1852; Ella M., April 24, 1860. He has been Town Clerk seven years, Trustee two years, School Director two years, and Secretary of the Board; he is Postmaster at this (Oran) station. He owns 200 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre; his son, Jesse S. lives with him and owns eighty acres adjoining, worth \$25 per acre.

Wells, A. W., far., S. 6; P. O. Oelwein.

Welsh, John, far., S. 19; P. O. Fairbanks.

Werdel, B., far., P. O. Oelwein.

WETHERBEE, ELLIOTT, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Oelwein; born in Ripley Co., Ind., in 1843; located in this county in 1858. Married Miss Nettie Harris in 1873; she was born in Lafayette Co., Wis., in 1855; have one child—Retta, born March 1, 1876. He has been School Director two years; Supervisor, present term. He owns eighty acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. He enlisted in the 47th I. V. I., May 10, 1864, and served until the close of the war; was mustered out at Davenport, with his regiment, Nov. 19, 1865.

WHITE, E. A., flour milling; P. O. Fairbanks; born in Upper Canada in 1836; moved to McHenry Co., Ill., in 1847; to Boone Co., in 1848; to Buchanan Co., Iowa, in 1855; and located in this county in 1866. He married Miss Mary L. Miller in 1857; she was born

in Crawford Co., Penn., in 1838; have seven children—Alva B., born Oct. 7, 1858; Eleanor C., born Feb. 20, 1861; Charles S. B., born May 10, 1864; Fanny M., born July 21, 1866; Cora M., born Nov. 2, 1868; Alice E., born Nov. 10, 1871; Elbert M., Jan. 4, 1874. They are members of the M. E. Church; he has been class leader two years. He is School Director and Secretary of the Board of the independent district. He owns forty acres of land and mill property, in Sec. 29, worth \$5,000.

Willett, C., Sec. 27; P. O. Fairbanks.

Wilson, Milton, far., S. 35; P. O. Oran.

WING, HOBERT M., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Oelwein; born in Warren Co., N. Y., in 1837; he located in this county in 1870. Married Miss Sarah Fellows May 12, 1863; she was born in Kane Co., Ill., in 1847; they have three children—Jay F., born Sept. 10, 1866; Rush E., born May 5, 1868; Edna J., born May 6, 1876. He is a Republican. He owns 145 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Winnegar, Jas., laborer; P. O. Fairbanks.

Wolf, J., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Oelwein.

WRIGHT, A. J., far., S. 16; P. O. Fairbanks; born in Clark Co., Ky., in 1823; moved to Fountain Co., Ind., in 1833, thence to Porter Co., Ind. in 1838; located in this county in 1853. He married Miss Maria B. Abbott in 1852; she was born in Fountain Co., Ind., in 1825; they have seven children—Josephine, born Aug. 11, 1849; Laura I., born August 21, 1853; Albert E., born July 6, 1856; DeForest, Jan. 3, 1859; James H., March 9, 1861; Elma M., Aug. 7, 1864; Isabella, April 9, 1869. Methodists. He has been School Director several terms; has held every local office in the township several times, being in one or the other all the time. He owns 200 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

Wright, J., far.; P. O. Fairbanks.

YOUNG, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oelwein.

Young, Robert N., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Fairbanks.

YOUNG, R. J., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Oelwein; born in the city of London, Eng., Nov. 15, 1844; came

to this country in 1848; located in New York with his father; he located in this county in 1856. When the rebellion broke out, in 1861, both he and his father volunteered as soldiers in defense of the flag of their adopted country—he in the 1st I. V. C., Dec. 22, 1863 (being too young to go sooner). He acted as Company Clerk and Hospital Steward, one year each, and was mustered out March 26, 1866;

his father, R. N., enlisted in the 6th I. V. C., Oct. 16, 1862; was mustered out Oct. 17, 1865. Married Miss Bell Ross in 1873; she was born in Jefferson Co., Ind., Dec. 25, 1851; they have one child—Amy; born Dec. 21, 1875. He is a Republican; is Town Clerk and School Director, and owns forty acres, worth \$1,000.

Z EIGLER, C., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Fairbanks.

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

A DAM, JOHN, Eldorado.

Advenson, Ole, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Eldorado.

Akelson, A., far., S. 21; P. O. Eldorado.

Amarson, A., far., S. 10; P. O. Eldorado.

AMONSON, LARS (KLOSTER), P. O. Ossian; owns 138 acres valued at \$20 per acre; born in Norway, 1844. Married Elizabeth Thompson in 1870; she was born in Norway 1850; have two children—Theodore and Lars; came to America in 1855, and located with his parents in Dover Tp., Fayette Co., Iowa. Are members of Lutheran Church.

Anderson, A., far., S. 11; P. O. Eldorado.

Anderson, C., far., S. 16; P. O. Eldorado.

ANDERSON, HANS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Eldorado; born Dec. 22, 1839, in Norway, in 1862; came to Fayette County in 1868; settled on his present farm; owns 171 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Isabel Paulson April 30, 1868; she was born in 1846, in Norway; have five children—John A., Halver O., Anna, Bertha, and Stena. Members of Lutheran Church.

Anderson, H., far., S. 6; P. O. Eldorado.

Anderson, M., far., S. 3; P. O. Eldorado.

ANDERSON, OLE, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Ossian; owns 106 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Norway in 1823. He married Martha Paulson in 1851; she was born in Norway in 1828; have seven children—Isabel, Bertha, Andrew, Ella,

Paul, Martha and Anna. Came to America in 1861, and located in Dover Township. Are members of Lutheran Church.

Anderson, S., far., S. 6; P. O. Eldorado.

Anderson, T., far., S. 20; P. O. Eldorado.

Anderson, V., far., Sec. 22; P. O. West Union.

Anfinson, Anfin, far., S. 13; P. O. West Union.

ANDRESS, J. A., farmer, Secs. 11 and 22; P. O. Eldorado; born Jan. 18, 1850, in Lake Co., Ill.; in 1853, came to Dubuque Co., Iowa; in 1860, came to Fayette Co., then settled on his present farm; owns 160 acres, valued at \$3,000; his parents live with him; his father is 77 and his mother 73 years old; he has three brothers and five sisters. Enlisted in 1865, in Co. I, 156th Ill. V. I., and served to the close of the war.

Andress, Wm., far., S. 11; P. O. Eldorado.

Axdell, Lar., far., S. 5; P. O. Eldorado.

B ARNEY, W. J., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. West Union.

Bartelson, Orel, Eldorado.

Belchner, George, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. West Union.

Belerung, P., far., S. 19; P. O. Eldorado.

Belsing, G., minister; P. O. Eldorado.

Benson, Ben., far., S. 4; P. O. Eldorado.

Bergerson, Herman, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Eldorado.

Bergerson, L., far., S. 17; P. O. Eldorado.

Berlien, J. J., far., S. 19; P. O. Eldorado.

Beyle, B., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Eldorado.

Boswell, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. West Union.

BOWSER, GEORGE, Sec. 36; P. O. West Union; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Pennsylvania in 1822. Married Anna Grimes in 1847; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1821; have four children—Martin, William, Jerry and Davitt. Came to Iowa in 1855, and located in Dover Township. Is a member of the Evangelical Church.

Brinson, Ole, far., S. 21; P. O. Eldorado. Brockhammer, John, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Eldorado.

Burnham, J. W., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. West Union.

Burnham, R. L., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. West Union.

BURNHAM & GRANGER, milling, Sec. 36; P. O. Clermont. Mr. R. E. Burnham, the senior member of the firm, was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1820. Married M. C. Wright, in 1840; she was born in Maryland in 1819; have five children—Adelia, G. W., J. W., Olive and Libbie; four died—Mary E., Harriett, Henry and Philo. He came to Iowa in 1857, and, in 1867, located in Dover Township, Fayette Co. Mr. T. C. Granger was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1841. Married Adelia Burnham in 1866; she was born in Ohio in 1842; have one child—Henry, born in 1866. Came to Iowa in 1854, and, in 1870, located in Dover Township, where he now resides.

CARLIN, PETER, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Eldorado.

CARLSON, F. H., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ossian; Lutheran clergyman; born in Sweden in 1834. Married C. M. Berry in 1857; she was born in 1840; have three children—Aagnes Fredrika, Carl Harman and Almer Victoria. Came to America in 1868, and located in Mitchell Co., Iowa, and, in 1869, located in Dover Township. Mr. C. has been in the ministry eight years.

CARPENTER, C. H., Sec. 35; P. O. West Union; owns forty acres land, valued at \$1,000; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1815. Married Matilda A. Williams in 1846; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1816. Have two children—Matilda A. (Cobb), Emma C. (Smith); Horace L. died at the age of 1 year and 9 months. Came

to Wisconsin in 1856, and located in Columbia Co., and in 1863 moved to Dover Tp., Fayette Co., Ia., and has been a resident of that town since. Politics, Republican.

Chansould, Aaron, far., Sec. 17, P. O. Eldorado.

Chick, Luis, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Eldorado. Chilsie, S., far., S. 19; P. O. West Union. Christenson, Even, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Eldorado.

Christian, Thos., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Eldorado.

Clark, L., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Eldorado. Cornwall, A. C., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Eldorado.

Cornley, John, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. West Union.

Craft, H., far., Sec. 3; P. O. West Union.

CRAFT, H. H., miller, Eldorado; born in Green Brier Co., Va., in 1826. Married Elizabeth Ross in 1866; she was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1845; have two children—Edward H. and Nellie. Mr. Craft came to Iowa in 1861, and located in Scott Co.; went from there to Clinton Co., and then to Fayette Co., in 1865; belongs to the Democratic party.

Craylen, P. L., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Eldorado.

DANKS, O. L., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Eldorado.

Deillo, Jno., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Eldorado.

Dewey, Jno., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Eldorado.

Dewey, Sam., far., S. 18; P. O. Eldorado.

Dewey, Thos., far., S. 16; P. O. Eldorado.

Dewey, Wm., far., S. 8; P. O. Eldorado.

Domke, Aug., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Eldorado.

Domke, Mart., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Eldorado.

Dye, Reason, far., Sec. —; P. O. West Union.

EVENSON, NIELS, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Ossian; born March, 1809, in Norway; in 1850, came to Jefferson Co., Wis.; the following year, came to his present farm; owns 200 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Has had four wives; married his present wife, Jane Thompson, in 1859; she was born in Norway in 1822; had eleven children, six living—Sarah, Even, Peter, Bertha, Leva and Thomas. Members of the Lutheran Church.

FINNAGAN, BARNEY, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Eldorado.

Finnagan, P., far., S. 12; P. O. Eldorado.
 Finnagan, T., far., S. 12; P. O. Eldorado.
 Flagler, E., far., S. 22; P. O. Eldorado.
 Fogart, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Eldorado.

FOOTE, IRA, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Clermont; born April 2, 1835, in Norfolk, N. Y.; in 1836, came with his parents to Crawford Co., Ohio; in 1849, came to Carroll Co., Ill.; in 1855, came to Minnesota; in 1856, came to Fayette Co., and settled on his present farm in 1866; owns 103 acres, valued at \$18 per acre. Married Sarah W. Thompson July 22, 1857; she was born Dec. 29, 1839, in Pennsylvania; had five children, four living—Henry H., John C., Sylvester M. and Minnie L. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, and Steward of the church. Is a Constable.

GALLAGER, JAS., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Eldorado.

Ganderson, P. far., Sec. 20; P. O. West Union.

Ganderson, L., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Eldorado.

Geil, A., far., Secs. 31 and 29; P. O. West Union.

GEORGE, JAS., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Eldorado; owns 278 acres of land, valued at \$4,800; born in England in 1818; came to Iowa in 1850. Married Sarah Albright, who was born in Ohio in 1822; have six children—Mary E., Rebecca J., Barbara E. L., Rachel, Lousia; names of deceased—William H., James W., Henry, Almira, Melissa and Henry C. Enlisted in September, 1861; served one year and died from wounds received at the battle of Shiloh.

Goodmanson, O., far., S. 5; P. O. Eldorado.
 Granger, miller; P. O. West Union.

Green, E. S., far., Sec. 36; P. O. West Union.

Gress, A., far., S. 27; P. O. West Union.
 Genther, F., far., S. 28; P. O. West Union.

Guptill, F. E., far., S. 7; P. O. Eldorado.

HACKET, PERLEY, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. West Union.

Hallikson, E., far., S. 21; P. O. Eldorado.
 Halverson, H., far., S. 4; P. O. Eldorado.

HALVORSON, KNUD, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Eldorado; born in Norway, in June, 1828; in 1864, came to Fayette Co. in 1870, came to his present farm; owns eighty acres, valued

at \$20 per acre. Married Carrie Olsen in 1868; she was born in Norway, in 1848; have eight children—Karene, Halver, Ole, Sarah, Christian, Martin, Henry, John and Clara. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

Hanson, H., far., S. 23; P. O. West Union.
 Hunson, L., far., S. 19; P. O. Eldorado.

HAVENSTRITE, F. R., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Clermont; born in Philadelphia July 28, 1816; came to Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1819, and to Fayette Co. in 1867, and to his present farm; owns ninety-six acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Clementine Havenstrite in 1842; she was born in Philadelphia Aug. 31, 1821; had six children, five living—Lydia L., now Mrs. Sturch; Anna W., now Mrs. Leain; Martha, now Mrs. Bellis; Rachel, now Mrs. Leain, and Frank. Are members of the Evangelical Church.

Havenstrite, F., far., S. 36; P. O. West Union.

HAVENSTRITE, J. P., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. West Union; owns forty acres of land, valued at \$800; born in Philadelphia in 1824. Married Hannah Barry in 1852; she was born in Monroe Co., Penn., in 1830; have seven children—Joseph, John, Jacob, A. Lincoln, Jennette, Walter, and Elizabeth; lost two—Sarah and Samuel R. Came to Iowa in 1865 and located in Dover Tp. Mr. H. has been School Director and is a member of the Baptist Church.

Heiserman, John, far., S. 30; P. O. West Union.

Helyerson, Lars, far., S. 23; P. O. West Union.

Holty, T. R., far., S. 18; P. O. Eldorado.

Hoover, J., far., S. 29; P. O. West Union.

Hoover, J. W., far., S. 29; P. O. West Union.

Hopper, J. L., far., S. 26; P. O. West Union.

Hornbeck, S. W., far., S. 30; P. O. West Union.

House, A., far., S. 35; P. O. West Union.

HOUSE, JOSIAH, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. West Union; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 17, 1822; came to Rock Co., Wis., in 1844, and to Fayette Co. in 1852, and to his present

farm in 1858; owns 120 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Eliza M. Crandell Sept. 26, 1856; she was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., May 10, 1841; have seven children—Alice, now Mrs. Burnham, Mary, Sylva, Edwin E., Erma, Frank and Donnie.

Hover, J., far., S. 21; P. O. West Union.
Howe, S., far., S. 31; P. O. West Union.
Hunsinger, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Eldorado.
JACOBSON, LARS, far., S. 8; P. O. Eldorado.

JACOBSON, HANS, Sec. 8, P. O. Eldorado; owns 215 acres of land, valued at \$2,800; born in Norway in 1832. Married Anna Peterson in 1868; she was born in Norway in 1852; have three children—Jacob, Sarah C. and Bertha. Came to America in 1854, and located in La Salle, Ill., and remained seven years; went back to Norway, and in 1872, located in Dover Tp., Fayette Co., Iowa. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

Jacobson, Peter, far., S. 7; P. O. Eldorado.
Jacobson, Thos., far., S. 8; P. O. Eldorado.

JACOBSON, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Eldorado; owns 185 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; Born in Norway in 1825. Married Anna Olson in 1860; she was born in Norway in 1836; have four children—Ole, Jacob, Anna and Sirene. Came to America in 1854, and located in La Salle, Ill.; moved to Mower Co., Minn., and lived eight years, and in 1866, came to Dover Tp., Fayette Co., Iowa. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

JACQUOT, PETER, Secretary Eldorado Mill; born in New Orleans in 1859; came to Indiana and lived in Dearborn eight years; then came to Fayette Co., in 1877. Member of the Catholic Church. His father was born in France.

Johnson, E., far., S. 16; P. O. Eldorado.

JOHNSON, JOHN, farmer, S. 19; P. O. West Union, Iowa; has forty acres of land, valued at \$1,600; born in Pennsylvania in 1816. Married Miss Sarah Tope, who was born in Ohio in 1816; came to Iowa in 1852; have five children—Alexander, John, Perry, Samuel and Sarah.

Johnson, J., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Eldorado.

Johnson, L., far., S. 20; P. O. Eldorado.
Johnson, Lars, far., S. 15; P. O. Eldorado.
Johnson, O., far., S. 6; P. O. Eldorado.
Johnson, Paul, far., S. 5; P. O. Eldorado.
Johnson, Perry, far., S. 19; P. O. Eldorado.
Johnson, Peter, far., S. 20; P. O. Eldorado.
Johnson, Wm., far., S. 17; P. O. Eldorado.
Johnston, W. A., far., S. 30; P. O. West Union.

KASTER, DEITRICK, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Eldorado.

Kaster, J., far., S. 19; P. O. Eldorado.
Kearn, P., far., S. 27; P. O. West Union.
Kelley, J., far., S. 35; P. O. West Union.
Kenney, A. D., blksmith; P. O. Eldorado.
Kent, W., far., S. 32; P. O. West Union.
Kipp, H., far., S. 17; P. O. Eldorado.
Kliver, A., far., S. 18; P. O. Eldorado.

KLOSTER, LARS L., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Castalia; born Dec. 20, 1832, in Norway; in 1858, came to Dover Tp.; in 1865, settled on his present farm; owns eighty-six acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Brinta H. Landa in 1861; she was born in 1832, in Norway; had eight children, six living—Henry L., Lars, Anna, Isabel, Ammon and Anna. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

KNUDSON, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Eldorado; owns ninety acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Norway in 1825. Married Gertrude Knudson in 1859; she was born in Norway in 1834; have eight children—Christina, Isabelle, Anna, Claus, Samuel, Thomas, Joseph and John. Came to America in 1850, and in 1851, located in Dover Tp., Fayette Co., Iowa. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

Knudson, H., far., S. 16; P. O. Eldorado.
Knudson, K., far., S. 15; P. O. Eldorado.
Knudson, L., far., S. 1; P. O. Eldorado.

KNUDSON, L., farmer, Section 2; P. O. Ossian; owns 302½ acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Norway in 1819. Married Anna Jacobson in 1858; she was born in Norway in 1837; have ten children—Knud L., Bertha, Elizabeth, Anna, Jacob, Louis, Matilda, Christopher S., John A. and Emma J. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

KNUDSON, NELS, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Eldorado; owns 170 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in

Norway in 1829. Married Sophia Sherman in 1856; she was born in Sweden in 1835; have eight children—Clara, Emma C., Anna M., Louise S., Caroline, Alford, Mina J. and John E. Came to America in 1850, and located in Dover Tp., Fayette Co., Iowa. Mr. K. has been Town Trustee two years. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

LARSON, LARS, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Eldorado.

Larson, L., far., S. 20; P. O. Eldorado.

Larson, N., far., S. 20; P. O. Eldorado.

LARSON, OLA, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Ossian; born Feb. 11, 1842, in Norway; in 1850, came to Beloit, Wis.; in 1851, came to his present farm; owns 250 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Rachel Kettleson Feb. 12, 1872; she was born May 12, 1851, in Clayton Co., Iowa; have three children—Rachel L., Levi C. and Clara L. Are members of the Lutheran Church. His parents live with him; his father is 66, and his mother 57 years old.

Larson, T., far., S. 20; P. O. Eldorado.

Learn, C., far., S. 16; P. O. West Union.

LEARN, J. R., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. West Union; owns 130 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Pennsylvania in 1835. Married Anna W. Havenstrite in 1867; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1842; have one child—Everett D., born in 1875. Came to Iowa in 1868, and located in Dover Tp. Has been Township Trustee.

Learn, Levi, far., S. 13; P. O. Eldorado.

LEARN, SAMUEL, farmer, S. 13; P. O. Clermont; born April 23, 1832; came to Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1853; came to Cincinnati in 1854; came to Clayton Co. the same Fall; removed to Fayette Co.; settled on his present farm in 1856; owns ninety-six acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Isabel M. Wiltse June 11, 1873; she was born March 4, 1851, in Clayton Co., Iowa; have two children—Mary J. and John R. His father lives with him; he was born Feb. 18, 1783. Enlisted in 1862 in Co. E, 9th I. V. C., and served to the close of the war.

Lee, Andrew, Eldorado.

Lee, Eden B., Eldorado.

Lee, Gabriel, far., S. 18; P. O. Eldorado.

Lee, Theo., far., S. 7; P. O. Eldorado.

Lower, John, far., S. 29; P. O. Eldorado.
Lower, J. J., renter, S. 19; P. O. West Union.

Lower, Wm., far., S. 29; P. O. West Union.

MCCRARY, G. W., far., S. 1; P. O. West Union.

Madson, F., far., S. 10; P. O. Eldorado.

MADSON, MADS, S. 3; P. O. Eldorado; owns 160 acres, valued at \$18 per acre; born in Norway in 1833. Married G. Jenson in 1854; she was born in Norway in 1828; have seven children—Thomas, Louis, Andrew, Mary, Ellen, Josephine and Anna. Came to America in 1850, and located in Dane Co., Wis., and, in 1872, located in Dover Tp., Fayette Co., Iowa, on his present farm. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

Marr, Ernst, far., S. 19; P. O. Eldorado.

MESSER, W. H., dealer in general merchandise, Dover Mills; P. O. Clermont; born Dec. 18, 1855, in Maine; in 1856, came to Pierce Co., Wis.; in 1862, came to Tama Co., Iowa; in 1873, came to Fairbanks, Iowa; in 1876, came to Oelwein, Iowa, and commenced his present business February 3, 1878; his parents reside in Clermont; his brother, Charles G., lives with them.

Mikelsen, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Eldorado.

MICELSON, MATTHIAS J., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Eldorado; was born in Wisconsin in 1853, and came to Iowa with his father, Jacob Micelson, and located in Dover Township in 1863; has one brother and one sister—Bertha and Michael. Are members of Lutheran Church.

Middlestreet, Fred., farmer; P. O. West Union.

Mills, Martin, far., S. 18; P. O. Eldorado.

Mitts, John, far., S. 18; P. O. Eldorado.

Mournen, D., far., S. 4; P. O. Eldorado.

Monson, L., far., S. 3; P. O. Eldorado.

MONSEN, SWEN, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ossian; born May 30, 1833, in Norway; in 1864, came to America and to his present farm; owns 108 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Marge Larson in 1864; she was born June 5, 1836, in Norway; have six children—Mons S., Lars, Jacob, Daniel, Myrtie and Anna. Are members of Lutheran Church.

Moris, T., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Eldorado.
 Myers, Geo., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Eldorado.
 Myer, H. J., far., S. 21; P. O. Eldorado.
 Myers, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Eldorado.

NEAMAN, AUGUST, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Eldorado.

Neaman, H., far., S. 20; P. O. Eldorado.
 Nelson, Iven, far., S. 21; P. O. Eldorado.
 Nutting, E. W., far., S. 13; P. O. Eldorado.

NUTTING, R. R., Sec. 24; P. O. Clermont; owns 126 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Vermont in 1831. Married Mary Learns in 1864; she was born in Pennsylvania, in 1840; have one child—Lola R. Came to Iowa in 1851, and located in Clermont Township, and, in 1863, located in Dover.

O'BRINE, A., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Eldorado.

Obedorf, Wm., far., S. 17; P. O. Eldorado.
 Oleson, A., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Eldorado.

OLSEN, ARNT, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Eldorado; born in June, 1816, in Norway; in 1866, came to Fayette Co.; in 1864, settled on his present farm; owns 160 acres, valued \$12 per acre. Married Bertha Christopherson in 1858; she was born in 1837, in Norway; have seven children—Ole, Elizabeth, Bertha, Christopher, Anna, Belle and Peter. Are members of Lutheran Church.

OLSEN, HANS, miller, Eldorado; born in Norway, in 1846. Married Ellen Lee in 1877; she was born in Winnesheik Co., Iowa; have one child—Carrie. Came to America in 1853, and came to Fayette Co. in 1871. Is a member of Lutheran Church.

Oleson, Lars, Sec. 12; P. O. Eldorado.

OLSEN, OLE, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Eldorado; born September, 1824, in Norway; came to America in 1859, and to his present farm; owns 255 acres, valued at \$15 per acre. Married Inger Sopec in July, 1858; had seven children, two living—Ole and Suger Sopec. Are members of Lutheran Church.

Oleson, P., far., S. 18; P. O. Eldorado.
 Oleson, P., far., S. 10; P. O. Eldorado.
 Oleson, Thos., far., S. 20; P. O. Eldorado.
 Ormason, K., far., S. 2; P. O. Eldorado.
 Ormanson, L., far., S. 18; P. O. Eldorado.

OSMUNDSON, NELS, farmer, S. 10; P. O. Ossian; born Feb. 17,

1839, in Norway; in 1858, came to Dover Tp., and came to his present farm in 1870; owns eighty acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Elizabeth Olsen; she was born September, 1845, in Norway; had eight children, seven living—Bertha, Oseman, Ole, Elizabeth, Angeline, Louis and John. Members of the Lutheran Church.

PABZLER, JOHN, far., S. 4; P. O. Eldorado.

Peyer, Jas., far., S. 19; P. O. Eldorado.

Peterson, Martin, Eldorado.

Phillips, M. W., renter, S. 19; P. O. West Union.

Pope, Henrick.

Potter, L. V., far., S. 23; P. O. West Union.

Poulson, H., far., S. 15; P. O. Eldorado.

QUAS, LARS, farmer, S. 21; P. O. Eldorado.

Queen, M., far., S. 25; P. O. West Union.

RIDEL, CARLS, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. West Union.

Reisner, A., far., S. 28; P. O. West Union.

Reveis, G., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Eldorado.

Ropes, B. H., mer.; P. O. Eldorado.

Rosier, J. K., far., S. 32; P. O. West Union.

Rubior, T., renter; P. O. West Union.

Rowland, J., far., S. 21; P. O. Eldorado.

ROWLAND, P. L., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Clermont; born May 4th, 1828, in Ashland Co., Ohio; in 1851 came to Fayette Co. and settled on Sec. 31; in 1867, removed to his present farm; owns 207 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Elvira Wheeler June 18, 1856; she was born in 1831, in Canada; had nine children, six living—Malcolm L., Ida A., David L., Albert O., John L. and Ezra L. Are members of the Evangelical Church; he holds the position of local preacher at this place.

SALMANSON, NELS, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. West Union.

SABOE, K. JOHANSON, S. 23; P. O. Eldorado; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$3,000; born in Norway in 1840. Married Annie M. Andersdoter in 1858; she was born in Norway; have seven children—John, Betsey, Andrew, Mary, Theodore, Amelia, Christina, Johanna; came to America in 1862, and located in Dover Tp.; has held the office of School Director and other town offices. Is a member of the Lutheran Church.

SABOE, COLBEN T., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Eldorado; owns 316 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Norway in 1820. Married Julia Amunson in 1850; she was born in Norway in 1831; have nine children—Anna, Amun, John, Julia, Maria, Hensenie, Belle, Caroline, Martha. Came to America in 1850, and, in 1851, located in Dover Tp., on his present farm. Has been School Director two years. Is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Sampson, Mart., far., S. 18; P. O. Eldorado.
Sampson, Ole, far., S. 20; P. O. Eldorado.

SCHATZ, P., miller; P. O. Eldorado; born in Bavaria in 1824; came to America 1852. Married Barbara Groonberger in 1852; born in 1830 in Bavaria. Member of the Lutheran Church.
Schutz, Mike, far., S. 6; P. O. Eldorado.
Scott, W., far., S. 23; P. O. West Union.

SEVERSON, IVER, Sec. 13; P. O. Eldorado; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Norway in 1830. Married Julia Olson in 1855; she was born in Norway in 1829; they have eight children—Carrie, Julia, Betsy, Ole, Susan, Sever, Lena and Sever. Came to America in 1857, and located in Dover Tp. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

Sevold, Lars, far., S. 17; P. O. Eldorado.
Siglin, Lee, far., S. 26; P. O. West Union.
Soward, D. F., far., S. 28; P. O. Eldorado.
Sturk, C., far., S. 8; P. O. Eldorado.

T THOMPSON, A., far., S. 18; P. O. Eldorado.

THOMPSON, DAVID, Sec. 36; P. O. West Union; owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$15 per acre; born in London, England, in 1811; came to America during the war of 1812, with his father; they came on the merchant-ship James, under the management of Capt. Messenger; was loaded with all kinds of valuable goods, and was captured by a Portsmouth privateer; it was one of the handsomest prizes captured during that war. Mr. T. married Francis Spriggle in 1834; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1816; have thirteen children—Henry H., J. S., Sarah W., Mary W., David, Caroline, Daniel S., Harrison, Christina, Frances, William H., Allen H., Elizabeth M.; died—Eliza, Amandus

and Harriet. Mr. and Mrs. T. are members of the Christian Church.

Thompson, H., far., S. 25; P. O. West Union.

THOMPSON, H. H., Sec. 25; P. O. Clermont; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Pennsylvania in 1835. Married Rebecca Shriner in 1860; she was born in Ohio in 1837; have one child—Malcom B.; have lost five—Jessie D., Mina J., Henry C., Francis A. and Edward. Came to Iowa in 1854, and located in Dover Tp. Are members of the Christian Church.

Thompson, J., far., Sec. 25; P. O. West Union.

THOMPSON, JOHN S., Sec. 35; P. O. West Union; owns forty acres, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1836. Married Mary J. Owen in 1861; she was born in McHenry Co., Ill., in 1846; have seven children—Marilla E., Melinda F., Albert G., Anna J., Earson E., Emma C. and Olive L. Came to Fayette Co., Iowa, in 1854, and located in West Union, and in 1856, located in Dover Tp. Mr. and Mrs. T. are members of the Christian Church.

Thompson, L., far., S. 7; P. O. Eldorado.

Thompson, O., far., S. 18; P. O. Eldorado.

THOMPSON, OSMUND, shoemaker; P. O. Ossian; born in Norway in 1849. Married Bertha Johnson in 1877; she was born in 1848. Came to America in 1872, and located in Dover Tp.

Thompson, Wm. H., far., Sec. 35; P. O. West Union.

THORSON, A., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Ossian; born Feb. 8, 1851, in Norway; in 1868, came to Fayette Co., and settled on his present farm in 1873; owns 151 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Anna S. Larson Dec. 12, 1873; she was born Aug. 12, 1853, in Norway; have two children—Ellen T. and Lars A. Are members of the Lutheran Church. John L. Broe has an equal interest in this farm; they live together; he was born May 2, 1857, in Fayette Co.

Thorsen, E., far., S. 8; P. O. Ossian.

Tollifson, Ole, far., S. 21; P. O. Eldorado.

Tope, Geo., far., S. 29; P. O. West Union.

Torgerson, Ole, far., S. 13; P. O. Eldorado.

WAGNER, PETER, farmer, S. 34; P. O. West Union.

WAGLE, C. T., Prop. of Hotel, Eldorado; born in Norway in 1828. Married Christina Nelson in 1860; she was born in Norway; came to America in 1856 and located in Eldorado. Enlisted in 1863, in Co. F, 7th I. C.; was a Commissary Sergeant; was discharged in 1866. Is a member of Lutheran Church.

Washburn, Val., Eldorado.

Weber, J., far., S. 27; P. O. West Union.

Weed, Stephen, Eldorado.

Wells, Wilbur, far., S. 17; P. O. Eldorado.

Westadt, Wm., far., S. 2; P. O. West Union.

Wilson, Geo., far., S. 21; P. O. Eldorado.

Wilmer, H., far., S. 22; P. O. West Union.

Wolf, R. H., Eldorado.

WOLFS, M. J., S. 14; P. O. Clermont; owns 160 acres land, valued at \$3,000; born in Germany in 1821. Married Allana Helge in 1862; she was born in Norway in 1834; have eight children—Joseph, Peter Bridget, Anna, Amelia, Mike, Louis, and Henry; came to America in 1851, and first went to Missouri, and in 1853 located in Dover Tp. Mr. W. has been Assessor three years and held other town offices. Is a Catholic.

Woods, A. G., minister, Eldorado.

Wolfs, Henry, far., S. 18; P. O. Eldorado.

Wolfs, Jos., far., S. 18; P. O. Eldorado.

YOUNG, JAMES, Eldorado.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ABEL, HENRY C., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Fayette.

BABCOCK, Q. C., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Brush Creek.

Badger, El., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Fayette.

BADGER, RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Maynard; born in Lower Canada Dec. 25, 1829; came to this county in 1856; has 325 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. Politics, Republican. Married Lucy L. Gray in 1857; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1839; mother of ten children—Martha, Herman, Alferettie, Ella Idell, Henry, Maggie, Mary, Frank, Lucy, Richard Elmer. Went to Kane Co., Ill., when he was 15 years old; lived there six years; from there he went to Wisconsin; lived there five years; from there he went back to Illinois and lived there one year, then came to this county where he has resided since. Mr. B., by his industry, has made himself and family a good home.

BAHR, J. J., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 3; P. O. Fayette; born in France April 30, 1830; came to this county in 1865; has 352 acres of land, valued at \$8,800. Politics, Greenbacker. Married Lucy Ann Timmerman; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 30, 1833; have seven children—Eva M., born June 22, 1860; Willie A., born

Nov. 12, 1861; Polly S., born May 2, 1864; Ada May, born Dec. 21, 1866; Fred. J., born Aug. 16, 1868; Orson K., born Nov. 1, 1870; Thomas J., born Sept. 26, 1872. Emigrated from France when he was a child to Jefferson Co., N. Y.; lived there thirty-five years; then came to this county where he has made a good property.

Baker, L.

Basset, C. J., far., S. 12; P. O. Brush Creek.

Beckner, F. M., far., S. 18; P. O. Maynard.

Bever, H., far., S. 16; P. O. Fayette.

BILLS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Fayette; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1819; came to this county in 1865; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$3,000. Has held the office of Town Clerk and Town Trustee. His wife, Jane S., was born in York State Jan. 27, 1824; they have six children—Henry C., born Aug. 27, 1842; Mary, born Feb. 27, 1844; Grove C., April 6, 1849; Silas J., born Feb. 9, 1852; Helen I., born Jan. 12, 1855; Emma J., born July 8, 1857. Mrs. Bills died June 15, 1867. His son, H. C., enlisted in Co. C, 95th Ill. Vols., in 1862; was with Banks on the Red River expedition; was missed from the boat in the morning by his comrades, and was never heard of.

Blossman, Jas., far., S. 7; P. O. Fayette.
Boardman, E. H., far., S. 32; P. O. Brush
Creek.

Bogards, S. A., far., S. 14; P. O. Fayette.

BOGART, SAMUEL J., mechanic, Sec. 2; P. O. Fayette; born Feb. 19, 1833, in New Jersey; came to this county in 1857; has forty acres of land, valued at \$1,000. Politics, Greenbacker; religion, Methodist. Held the office of Constable. Married Louisa M. Seeber (now deceased); born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., May 9, 1834; have had seven children—Nicholas S., Isaac, Effie D., Lena A., Archibald T., Samuel C., Katie L.

BROOKS, CHANCY, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 12; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1817; has 199 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Belongs to the United Brethren Church. Married Hannah Casebeer (deceased), who was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, July 26, 1826; have had nine children—Hiram H., born March 18, 1847; Manda, born May 10, 1848; Eliza A., born Dec. 9, 1849; Mary E., born Oct. 12, 1851; Charles H., born Aug. 6, 1854; James C., born Aug. 28, 1857; Lydia, born May 3, 1861; Sarah O., born Dec. 15, 1863; Edwina, born Aug. 29, 1865. For his second wife, married Ann Burling; born in England, Aug. 10, 1844; one child—Jennie L., born May 23, 1877. Emigrated from New York to Canada West, when he was 2 years old, in 1819; from there went to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1838; made his home there until 1845; from there went to Linn Co.; remained there two years, and, in 1847, came to Fayette Co., where he has resided since; in May, the same year, he cut logs and built a shanty. Mr. Brooks claims to be the oldest living settler in the county; there was a man by the name of J. P. Moyne who came in and made a claim, but did not make it his home until after Mr. Brooks came in and built his shanty.

Butts, E. C., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Fayette.

CALLAGHAN, PAT., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Maynard.

Campbell, L., farmer, P. O. Fayette.

Carter, A.

Carter, F. M., farmer, P. O. Fayette.

CARTER, T. J., physician and surgeon, Sec. 10, P. O. Fayette; born in Cumberland Co., Me., Aug. 4, 1804; came to this county in 1869; has 235 acres of land, valued at \$7,000. Married Mary Ann P. Webb; born in Portland, Me., Oct. 26, 1813; three living children—John N., in trade on Halsted St., Chicago, born Sept. 21, 1830; George W., born Sept. 21, 1834; Francis M., born July 4, 1840. Mr. Carter graduated as doctor of medicine in 1828; commenced practice in Naples, Me.; remained there thirty-five years; from there he went to Oshkosh, Wis.; lived there fourteen years; from there to Fayette Co.; bought a farm; Mr. C. now lives a retired life, and his sons carry on the farm. Francis M. was in the Union army; went in as a private, and was promoted to Lieutenant.

Chambers, Andrew, lab.; P. O. Fayette.

Chase, Clinton, farmer; P. O. Fayette.

CHASE, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Fayette; born in Grafton Co., N. H., Feb. 14, 1831; came to this county in 1855; has 178 acres of land, valued at \$3,560. Belongs to the M. E. Church. Married Lavina Parker in 1852; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1834; have six children—H. Clinton, born Nov. 1, 1853; John J., born Feb. 5, 1855; Emeline E., born Nov. 13, 1860; Albert M., born Oct. 20, 1865; Millie E., born Nov. 17, 1870; Daisy, born Oct. 20, 1873. Emigrated to Du Page Co., Ill., in 1849; lived there three years; went to Kane Co.; lived there three years; then came to this county, where he has lived since, and has made himself and family a good home.

Chapman, G. L., far., S. 24; P. O. Brush Creek.

Chapman, Robt., P. O. Brush Creek.

Chittenden, J. D. W., far., S. 4; P. O. Fayette.

CHITTENDEN, DEWITT, farmer and stock raiser, S. 9; P. O. Fayette; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1827; came to this county in 1861; has 168 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Held the offices of Town Clerk and Town Trustee. Belongs to the Congregational Church; been a member over thirty years. Married Delia P.

Sheldon Oct. 15, 1856; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., March 24, 1835; have three children—Martha A., born Aug. 16, 1857; Fred S., Aug. 5, 1862; Ralph F., July 18, 1864. Left Washington Co., N. Y., when a child; went to Orwell, Vt.; lived there thirty-four years, then came to Fayette Co., Iowa; remained there two years, then went back to Orwell; lived there nearly five years; then back to this county, where he has resided since, and, by industry and economy, has made a good home.

Churchill, G. T., far., S. 4; P. O. Fayette.

Conrad, G., far., S. 7; P. O. Fayette.

CONRAD, JAMES, far., S. 7; P. O. Fayette; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Sept. 7, 1845. Married Mary M. Rich, who was born in Ohio July 26, 1844; have one child—Albert E., born Oct. 11, 1869. His father, Gilbert Conrad, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Nov. 10, 1806; came to this county in 1859; is a member of the M. E. Church; been a member between fifty and sixty years; married Roxana Walden in 1828; born in Vermont Aug. 25, 1812; mother of ten living children—Harriet J., George, Frank, Joseph, Orlando, Lorenzo D., James, Martha, Mary, Alice. Mr. C. had six sons in the Union army—Frank lost an eye; Orlando and Lorenzo were in the 6th I. V. C.; Lorenzo lost one arm and finger firing a salute at the fall of Richmond; they all served with honor.

Crank, B. F., far., S. 22; P. O. Fayette.

Culbertson, M. E., laborer; P. O. Fayette.

CULBERTSON, THOMAS M., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Fayette; born in Chester Co., Penn., June 25, 1820; came to this county in 1872; has a farm in Pennsylvania, valued at \$5,000. Politics, Greenbacker. Married Celestia A. Lawrence, who was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., July 11, 1837; nine children—Frank D., born April 1, 1859; Nellie, Nov. 8, 1860, Charles L., Feb. 9, 1864, Ida B., July 22, 1865; Sarah E., Jan. 12, 1867; Susan G., July 26, 1871; Mary C., May 4, 1873; Samuel W., Jan. 13, 1875; Richard L., Dec. 6, 1877; by his first wife two children—Morris E., born Oct. 4, 1846; Martha Ann, Oct. 22, 1848; Morris E. was in the Union Army.

DAVIS, MILTON, laborer; P. O. Fayette.

Dawson, D. P., far., S. 19; P. O. Fayette.

DeBow, Charles, P. O. Fayette.

DeBow, R. A., farmer, S. 21; P. O. Fayette.

Doty, John, far., S. 32; P. O. Maynard.

EASTON, COLE, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Brush Creek.

Elkhart, Peter, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Brush Creek.

Emmons, E. R., far., S. 4; P. O. Fayette.

Emmons, J. W., P. O. Fayette.

Everson, Ever, far., S. 28; P. O. Brush Creek.

FEREDAY, THOMAS, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Brush Creek.

FEREDAY, SAMUEL, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 24; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Worcestershire, England, Feb. 20, 1827; came to this country in 1849; came to this county in 1866. Belongs to the M. E. Church. Married Ann Rodison, who was born in Staffordshire, England, Dec. 29, 1826; mother of nine children—Samuel Jr., born Feb. 15, 1848; Thomas, born Nov. 18, 1849; Charlotte, born Dec. 5, 1852; Anna, born April 2, 1855; Benjamin, born Dec. 4th, 1857; Isaac, born Jan. 24, 1860; Allen, born March 1, 1862; Jane, born March 24, 1864; Mary, born April 18, 1866. Left England when he was 23 years old; came to Pittsburgh, Penn.; lived there about sixteen years, and then came to this county, where he has made a good home and a fine property. Has 360 acres of land, valued at \$8,000.

Fockett, J. H., far., S. 28; P. O. Fayette.

FOCKLER, JOHN T., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fayette; born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., July 14, 1844; came to this county in 1874; has 200 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. Politics, Democrat. Married Lydia Weber; born in Watertown, Wis., April 9, 1853; mother of three children—Emma, born Sept. 22, 1875; Ursa, born June 8, 1876; Ioa, born Aug. 14, 1877. Enlisted in the 1st Regt. Marine Artillery; was with Burnside's expedition, and at the taking of Roanoke Island.

Fockler, Jos., far., S. 10; P. O. Fayette.

FOSKET, J. H., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 18; P. O. Maynard; born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1830;

has 160 acres of land, valued at \$4,000; came to this county in 1855. Married Maria Rich in 1854; born in Franklin Co., N. Y., Feb. 17, 1836; has one adopted daughter—Carrie, born June 25, 1860. Emigrated from New York when he was 8 years old, to Cook Co., Ill.; was twenty-eight miles from the city at that time, there were but three houses between where he lived and the city, at that time; the population of Chicago was not more than three thousand; from there he came to this county. Mr. F. takes a great interest in the dairy business, and has an interest in the one at Maynard, the first one started in the county.

GARDNER, G. H., farmer; P. O. Brush Creek.

Gibson, Alfred, far., S. 25; P. O. Brush Creek.

Gibson, P., farmer, P. O. Brush Creek.

Goodrich, W. M., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Brush Creek.

Grey, H., far., S. 16; P. O. Fayette.

Goodrich, A. M., Sec. 4; P. O. Brush Creek.

Grove, B., farmer, P. O. Fayette.

HACKETT, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Fayette.

Hale, C. V., far., S. 15; P. O. Fayette.

HAUN, JOSEPH, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 1; P. O. Fayette; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, April 29 1832; came to this county in 1858; has eighty-four acres of land, valued at \$2,500. Politics, Republican. Married Mary McKinley; she was born in Clark Co., Ind., Feb. 5, 1829. Came direct to this county, where he has resided since, and through his industry and economy has made a good home.

HARKIN, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Fayette; was born in Ireland, Feb. 10, 1832; came to this county in 1855; has 395 acres of land, valued at \$7,900. Politics Democrat. Married Margaret M. Hysham, July 16, 1857; she was born Sept. 29, 1841; have ten children—John A., born Nov. 30, 1858; William H., born Sept. 15, 1860; Margaret A., born Nov. 21, 1862; Charles H., born Feb. 23, 1864; Julia L., born July 4, 1867; Dixon A., born Sept. 21, 1869; Miranda H., born Feb. 10, 1872; Mary C., born Dec. 13,

1873; Rosa M., born Dec. 6, 1875; Maud A., born Dec. 21, 1877. Came to America when he was a child; went to Canada West, where he lived eighteen years; then went to Kane Co., Ill., lived there four years; from there to this (Fayette) county, where he has resided since. Through careful management, he has made a comfortable home.

Harkin, E., farmer; P. O. Fayette.

Harrison, G., farmer, S. 17; P. O. Fayette.

HAWLEY, GEORGE R., blacksmith; P. O. Fayette; was born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., Nov. 27, 1842. Politics, Republican. Married Frances M. Weber; she was born in Herkimer, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1848. Left Pennsylvania when he was 1 year old; came to Rock Co., Wis.; lived there until 1866; came to Fayette Co., where he has resided since. Enlisted in 44th Regt., W. V. I., Co. I.

Hawley, Riley, blacksmith, Fayette.

Hawn, Mike, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Fayette.

Heath, C., far., S. 33; P. O. Brush Creek.

Heath, H., far., S. 27; P. O. Brush Creek.

Hobson, John.

Horn, S. K., far. S. 19; P. O. Maynard.

Huddy, R., farmer, P. O. Fayette.

JOHNSON, B. N., P. O. Fayette.

Johnson, E., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Fayette.

KELLY, C. O., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fayette.

King, J., far., S. 36; P. O. Brush Creek.

Knight, Alba, P. O. Fayette.

Knight, A. A., far., S. 15; P. O. Fayette.

Kohler, Fred, laborer, Brush Creek.

LANTZ, CHAS., laborer, Fayette.

Lea, Ed., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Fayette.

Lea, John, P. O. Fayette.

Lynch, Jas., far., S. 19; P. O. Maynard.

MASTERS, STEPHEN, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Maynard.

Masters, William, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Fayette.

MAXWELL, EDWARD A., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 33; P. O. Fayette; born in Upper Canada, Jan. 13, 1845; came to this county in 1870. Politics, Republican. Belongs to the M. E. Church. Married Florence Estella Richardson in 1877; born in Scott Tp., Feb. 22, 1850; has one

child, Edna, born Jan. 6, 1878. Mrs. Maxwell was the first white child born in Scott Tp. Left Canada in 1867; came to Dubuque; lived there three years, then came to this county. Has 160 acres of land, valued at \$3,000.

Maxwell, I. F., farmer, Brush Creek.

MITCHELL, ALDEN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Fayette; was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., Jan. 21, 1804; came to this county in 1855; has 115 acres of land, valued at \$3,450. Politics, Greenback. Married Adaline Hodges, in 1828; she was born in Worcester Co., Mass., Jan. 22, 1806; have four children—Lyman E., born Jan. 3, 1838; Mary C. (now Mrs. I. J. Bryant), born Dec. 23, 1842; Ellen L. (now Mrs. Edwin B. Snedigar), born Aug. 3, 1845. Left Massachusetts in 1854; came to Illinois; lived there one year; then came to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were married forty-nine years ago, and are probably the oldest couple in the township; are hale and healthy and stand a good chance for a number of years to come. Their business is chiefly dairying. Mr. Mitchell came here in an early day, and by industry and economy has made a good home. They lost one son—George B., who was born in Massachusetts, died March 8, 1865; was in the navy.

MILLER, HENRY C., farmer, Smithfield Township; P. O. Fayette; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., April 25, 1829; came to this county in 1856, and settled on S. c. 9; sold out and at present is renting. Married Cynthia Grey in 1856; she was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1830; have five children—Minnie E., born Oct. 18, 1855; Frank H., born Aug. 7, 1860; Josie E., born May 6, 1862; Lizzie H., born Feb. 7, 1864.

MITCHELL, LYMAN E., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 23; P. O. Brush Creek; was born in Hampshire, Mass., Jan. 3, 1837; came to this county in 1855; has fifty-five acres of land, valued at \$1,400. Politics, Greenback; Mr. Mitchell takes great interest in the movement and is one of the leading spirits. Has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk, Township Trustee, Constable, Assessor,

etc. Married Lydia W. Byer; she was born in Newport, R. I., Dec. 29, 1839; they have three children—(Mrs. Mitchell was married to George B. Mitchell who died March 8, 1865, by whom she had one child—George B., born April 24, 1865); by this marriage they have two children—Jessie A., born March 1, 1876; Lottie C., born July 31, 1877. Left Massachusetts when he was 17 years old; came to Illinois; lived there one year; thence to Fayette Co. Mr. Mitchell visited California. He enlisted in the 5th Cal. V. I., Co. E. Went from there by the way of Los Angeles to the Rio Grande.

Mosier, A. M., farmer; P. O. Fayette.

NICHOLS, D. M.

NICHOLS, B. J., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Maynard; was born in Westport, Essex Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1836; has 130 acres of land, valued at \$2,600. Has held the offices of Postmaster, Constable, Road Supervisor, Town Trustee and School Director. Married Ellen Rinehimer in 1856; she was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., Oct. 5, 1836; they have eight children—Freeman O., James J., Carrie E., Fred W., Nora N., B. Franklin, Willie, Arthur O. Nichols, E. B., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Brush Creek.

PARKER, C. T.; P. O. Fayette.

PARKER, NORMAN S., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Fayette; was born in Franklin Co., Vt., Oct. 18, 1823; came to this county April 6, 1872. Belongs to the M. E. Church. Married R. Jane Folsom in 1847; she was born Sept. 13, 1821; they have eight children—Harriet E., born Oct. 24, 1848; Charles S., born May 11, 1852; Edward H., born July 1, 1854; Eva, born Jan. 7, 1856; Mary M., born Dec. 28, 1857; Ella, born Dec. 14, 1859; George S., born Nov. 1, 1863; Alice, Aug. 7, 1866.

Paul, Jessie, laborer, Fayette.

PAYNE, W. H., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 7; P. O. Fayette; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1830; has 135 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Held the office of Town Trustee, etc. Politics, Republican. Married L. M.

Clark; born in Erie Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1835; is mother of five children—Alice H. (now Mrs. F. O. Gilmore, of Kansas), born Oct. 18, 1854; Hannah (now Mrs. D. Miner, of Kansas), born Nov. 28, 1856; Ada L., born Jan. 3, 1864; Willie, born Oct. 5, 1868; Laura E., born March 5, 1874. Mr. Payne, through his industry, has made a pleasant home.

Phillips, Henry, laborer, Fayette.

Potter, Daniel, far., S. 14; P. O. Fayette.

Price, Hanson, Maynard.

Price, W., far., S. 32; P. O. Maynard.

RANSON, E., Fayette.

RANSOM, RANDALL J., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Fayette; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Oct. 21, 1812; came to this county in 1870; has 183 acres of land, valued at \$7,000. Politics, Greenbacker. Held the office of Town Trustee. Married Susan E. Harris; born in Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1825; three children—Henry C., born Nov. 15, 1843; E. J. Ransom, born April 26, 1845; Lizzie S., born March 14, 1853.

Rathburn, R. H., laborer, Fayette.

Roleman, A. S., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Brush Creek.

Roderick, G. W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fayette.

Robertson, E. J., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Fayette.

Rogers, J. B., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Fayette.

SANBORN, ANDREW, laborer; P. O. Fayette.

Sherman, J. far., Sec. 36; P. O. Brush Creek.

Simpson, W. D., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Fayette.

Skinner, Porter L., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Maynard.

Smith, A. H.; P. O. Fayette.

SMITH, FINLEY, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 1; P. O. Fayette; born in Wayne Co., Ohio, April 17, 1832; came to this county in 1852, in the Fall; has 412 acres of land, valued at \$14,500. Held the office of Township Trustee, School Director. Belongs to the order of Free Masonry. Married Sarah Adams; born in Kendall Co., Ill., Dec. 14, 1841; mother of four children—Alden, born Nov. 20, 1866;

Minnie, born Oct. 6, 1868; Myrtle, born Nov. 25, 1870; Vida, born Nov. 19, 1876. Mr. Smith came here a poor man, but, by careful management, has made a fine home; he is the second oldest resident in the township; there were but five families in the township when he came here.

SMITH, JAMES, farmer and stock raiser, S. 28; P. O. Fayette; born in Sussex Co., N. J., Feb. 10, 1816; has 400 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Married Mary A. J. Morrison; born in Washington Co., Penn., Nov. 12, 1819; mother of six children—Jane, born May 13, 1839; Sophia, born July 21, 1841; John M., July 4, 1843; Rosanna, born May 6, 1845; James H., born June 11, 1855; Charles F., Aug. 24, 1858; emigrated from New Jersey in 1833; went to Franklin Co., Ohio; lived there four years; thence to Carroll Co., Ohio; married there and lived there until 1854; thence to Fayette Co., Iowa. Mr. S. was the first man who ventured on to the prairie in this township, also was one of the men who organized this township, of which the town was named.

Smith, John; P. O. Fayette.

Smith, J. B., far., S. 26; P. O. Fayette.

Smith, J. M.; P. O. Fayette.

SNEDIGAR, FIELDING, far., S. 1; P. O. Fayette; born in Pike Co., Mo., March 27, 1822; came to this county in 1868; has 400 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Politics, Republican. Held the office of Justice of the Peace, &c. Married Miranda D. Hayes; born in Montgomery Co., Mo., May 5, 1824; seven living children—James M., born Sept. 8, 1842; Edward B., Oct. 10, 1844; Martha J., April 4, 1849; Irena A., Aug. 23, 1851; Henry F., Feb. 10, 1854; George M., April 8, 1856; Marcella M., Aug. 10, 1862. Emigrated from Missouri to Galena, Ill., in 1844; from there he went to Iowa Co., Wis.; lived there three years, then returned to Galena; lived there four years, and in 1851 went to Clayton Co., Iowa, remained there until 1868; then to this (Fayette) Co., where he has made a good and comfortable home. Mr. S. had two sons in the army—James M., in the 100 days' service; Edward D. enlisted in 1862 in the 21st I. V. I., Co. D;

was in thirteen engagements; was with Sherman on his march to the sea.

Snedigar, H., laborer; P. O. Fayette.

Snell, J. C., S. 15; P. O. Fayette.

Soper, R. A.

Stevenson, T. W. B., far., S. 15; P. O. Fayette.

Stevenson, W. B., P. O. Fayette.

STRANAHAN, W. L., school teacher; his father, L. M. Stranahan, is a farmer, S. 11; P. O. Fayette; came to this county in May, 1874; born in Columbia Co., N. Y., July 13, 1831; has 400 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Held the office of Justice of the Peace, also Town Clerk. Married Sarah Ann Cockerell; born in Northumberland Co., Va., May 30, 1833; mother of six children—William L., Lizzie, Nellie, Frank Ellmore, Lorin Seymour, Warren.

Strawn, Job, far., S. 18; P. O. Maynard.

Stoddard, Albert, farmer; P. O. Fayette.

Stoddard, J. P., P. O. Fayette.

Swales, John, far., S. 35; P. O. Brush Creek.

Swartley, John, far., S. 4; P. O. Fayette.

TAYLOR, LEVI, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Fayette.

Thompson, Allen, far., S. 36; P. O. Brush Creek.

Thompson, Edwin, Maynard.

Thompson, Thos., far., S. 31; P. O. Maynard.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Jan. 12, 1823; came to this county in 1854; has 100 acres of land, worth \$2,500. Belongs to the Christian Church. Married Jane Capper April 25, 1850; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1825; mother of six children—Eliza Ann, born April 29, 1851; David C., Sept. 23, 1852; Hannah P., April 6, 1857; Zachariah D., Aug. 12, 1861; Mary E., Jan. 3, 1863; Martha J., April 6, 1866; by his first wife one child—Stewart L., born March 6, 1848. Left Ohio in 1854; came direct to this county with teams; was on the road forty days; camping out, and doing their own cooking, and sleeping in the wagon.

Timmerman, F., far., S. 16; P. O. Fayette.

Tinkham, Adam, far., S. 3; P. O. Fayette.

Tunnison, D., far., S. 3; P. O. Maynard.

Turner, F. C., far., S. 33; P. O. Brush Creek

UPDIKE, B. W., far., S. P. O. Fayette; born Ithica, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1834; came to this county in 1868; has a farm of 162 acres, valued at \$4,860. Politics, Greenback. Married Amelia Yates; born in Greene Co., N. Y., July 11, 1837; they have four children—Nellie, born Dec. 25, 1858; Elivin, born Feb. 3, 1861; Carrie, born June 27, 1865; Katie, born July 8, 1868. Emigrated to Kane Co., Ill., when he was 9 years old; lived there fifteen years; from there he went to Chickasaw Co., Iowa; lived there three years, and then went to Cerro Gordo Co., and from there to Fayette Co., where he has made a good home.

UNDERWOOD, D., farmer, S. 35; P. O. Brush Creek; born in Ohio, April 22, 1835; came to this county in 1856; has 300 acres of land, valued at \$5,500. Married Sabrina Corpe; born in Ohio, March 4, 1834; they have one child—Jennie (now Mrs. Peterman), born July 14, 1850. Left Ohio at 12 years of age, and went to Indiana; lived there nine years, and then came to this county, where he has resided since. Mr. U. came in an early day, when there were but a few shanties in the town.

VAN VRANKIN, ALBERT, farmer; P. O. Brush Creek.

Van Vrankin, J. C.; P. O. Brush Creek.

WADE, R. M., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Maynard.

Walker, J. N., far.; P. O. Maynard.

Walker, L., far., S. 17; P. O. Fayette.

Wattman, Louis, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Brush Creek.

Warner, D., far., S. 27; P. O. Maynard.

White, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Maynard.

Wilkinson, Charles, far.; P. O. Maynard.

WRIGHT, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Fayette; was born in Yorkshire, England, March 31, 1847; came to this county in 1871; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$3,200. Married Catherine Grummitt, in 1870; she was born in Lincolnshire, England, April 4, 1844. He left England May, 1869; came to America with his father; traveled over nearly all the Eastern States and part of Canada; returned to England, lived there one year, then came to Ogle Co., Ill., lived there two years, then came to this Co., where he has resided since.

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ANDRUS, DANIEL P., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. West Albany; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Nov. 14, 1835; moved to Wisconsin in 1843; and to this farm in 1850. Was married, in 1862, to Mary E. Cheever; she was born in Columbus, Ohio, March 3, 1842; have five children—James H., Clarence D., Mary S., Ida F. and Charlie. His father, Horace Andrus, now 77 years old, resides with him. Mr. Andrus enlisted in 1863, in the 9th I. V. I.; was in eleven general engagements and numerous skirmishes; he received a wound at Dallas, Georgia, which deprived him of the use of his right arm. They belong to the United Brethren Church.

ASH, EDWIN D., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 5; P. O. West Union; was born in Maryland March 17, 1822; accompanied his parents to Indiana in 1836. Was married, in 1845, to Matilda Cave; she was born in Kentucky Feb. 16, 1830; have seven children—Amanthus (now Mrs. Bunton), born Aug. 27, 1846; Jane M. (Finch), born Aug. 9, 1848; Lafayette, born Oct. 17, 1850; Martha (Askey), born March 20, 1853; Frances (Miller), born Oct. 22, 1855; Charles, born April 27, 1862; and Eddie, born Feb. 15, 1866. Came to this county in 1855; owns about 300 acres of land; is engaged in raising stock; usually has on hand from thirty to fifty head of cattle and same of hogs. The family are all members of United Brethren Church.

ASHBY, JOB, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Fayette; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1825; accompanied his parents to Tippecanoe, Ind., in 1831. Was married Feb. 11, 1847, to Ellen Cave; she was born in Clinton Co., Ind., Feb. 18, 1832; they moved to Wisconsin in 1849; and to this county in 1853; have six children living—Mary M. (now Mrs. Burget), William W., Sarah R. (Mrs. Turner), Susie, Ettie (Mrs. Mathews), and Grant; lost two—Miranda J., died June 27, 1864,

and Joseph, died April 27, 1862. Owns 385 acres of land; sold forty to the C. D. & M. R. R. Co., who chose it as a location for a town; the Dav. & N. W. crossing here makes it an important point; it is also the center of the county and would probably have been the county seat, but the companies suspended work in 1874 and it is at a stand-still. Mr. and Mrs. Ashby belongs to the United Brethren Church.

BARKUFF, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Fayette.

BALL, JOEL, saloon keeper, Sec. 20; P. O. Fayette; was born in Madison Co., Ky., Jan. 2, 1816; moved to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., in 1836. He was married, same year, to Lydia Isler; she was born in Virginia July 7, 1819. They came to this county in 1861; bought a farm in Smithfield Township; sold and moved to Clayton Co., in 1865; returned to this place in 1870; have five children living—William H., Lucy, Laura, Faulty and Orinda; lost seven—Joanna, Mary, John R., and four in infancy. Mr. Ball held the office of Constable six years. He is a Democrat.

Barkuff, J., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Fayette.
Bass, Sandy, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Fayette.

BETTS, SAMUEL T., tenant farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Fayette; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1833; accompanied his parents to Ohio, 1835. Was married Feb. 22, 1855, to Helen Hathaway; she was born July 6, 1837, died in August, 1870; have two children—Edmund L. and Mina E. Mr. Betts was again married, Feb. 17, 1872, to Elizabeth Phillips (maiden name Scott); she was born in Hampshire, England, May 27, 1851; she has two children by her first marriage—William H. and Eliza; and Clarissa L. and Mary E., by the second. Mr. Betts was a member of the I. V. I.; was in the battles of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing; was discharged, July 16, 1862.

Boughey, W. A., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Fayette.

Brelsford, S., far., S. 30; P. O. Fayette.
Brown, Aaron, far., S. 31; P. O. Fayette.
Burget, Eli, far., S. 20; P. O. Fayette.
Burns, Levi, carpenter, Sec. 14; P. O.
West Albany.

BUTLER, HARRISON, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. West Union; was born Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Oct. 26, 1815; moved to Muskingum Co. in 1820. Was married, in 1839, to Amanda Gist; she was born in that county April 25, 1819; they moved to the Territory of Wisconsin in 1843; and to this county in 1850; made a claim, built a cabin in which they lived till 1855, then built the house they now occupy. Mr. Butler is one of the oldest settlers in this township; he owns 324 acres of land; have seven children living—Aryan (now Mrs. Blunt), Mary E. (Finch), Sarah E. (Hough), Joseph, George, John and William H.; lost three—Absalom, Ella and Edwin. Mr. Butler has been preaching the Old School Baptist Doctrine eighteen years. Mrs. Butler belongs to the same.

BUTLER, LOREN, farmer and mason, Sec. 9; P. O. Fayette; was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., April 10, 1822; when 15 years old, he came to Chicago, then a mere village; from there to Beloit, Wis. Was soon after married to Harriet Eastman; she was born in Sherbrook, Lower Canada, Feb. 29, 1824. Mr. Butler has done a good deal of work in and around Beloit and built the large stone mill at New Milford, Winnebago Co., Ill., as well as a number of other large buildings; came to this county in 1855; owns sixty-five acres of land near where he settled twenty-three years ago; have four children—Lydia M., Jay, Frank and Addie. He has been School Director and Supervisor six years each.

CAVANAUGH, J., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Fayette.

Chamberland, E. B., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Fayette.

Churchill, A. C., far., S. 28; P. O. Fayette.

Churchill, B., far., S. 28; P. O. Fayette.

Clark, Ira, far., S. 15; P. O. Fayette.

Collins, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Fayette.

Conrad, L. D., far., S. 31; P. O. Fayette.

Cook, J., renter, S. 32; P. O. Fayette.

Cornish, A., far., S. 3; P. O. West Union.

Cornish, D. N., far., S. 3; P. O. West Albany.

Covey, Merritt, far., S. 5; P. O. Fayette.

Cowles, Albert, far., S. 25; P. O. Fayette.

Cowles, N. S., well driller, Sec. 26; P. O. Fayette.

Craft, G., laborer, Sec. 29; P. O. Fayette.

Craft, L., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Fayette.

CROWELL, PLINY T., farmer

and stock raiser, Sec. 8; P. O. Fayette;

born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Nov. 3,

1823. Married March 26, 1850, to

Mrs. Elizabeth Mills (maiden name

Strong); she was born in Hartford,

Conn., April 27, 1816; came to this

county in 1857, and to this farm in

1860; owns 215 acres of land. Mrs.

Crowell has two children by her first

marriage—Mason P., and Sarah E.

(now Mrs. Ford); by the second mar-

riage—Henry P., who died in infancy.

Mr. Crowell was Treasurer of Board of

School Directors three years, and also

member of Board of Trustees one year.

Is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

Cullins, W., far., S. 1; P. O. West Union.

Cunningham, F., laborer, Sec. 19; P. O. Fayette.

DAILEY, R., far., S. 14; P. O. West Albany.

Doland, A., far., S. 14; P. O. West Albany.

Doland, James, far., S. 15; P. O. West Albany.

Doland, John, far., S. 14; P. O. West Albany.

DUNHAM, AZARIAH, farmer,

Sec. 7; P. O. Fayette; born in Mercer

Co., Penn., Nov. 5, 1831; came to this

county in 1850; owns 240 acres of

land. Was married to Caroline Bal-

lard in 1856; she was born in Tazewell

Co., Ill., and died in 1873; was the

mother of three children—Frank and

Mary are living; Emma died June 19,

1869. Was married again, June 3, 1875,

to Mary Cowles; she was born in Win-

nebago Co., Ill., Sept. 2, 1850. A

brother, Henry E. Dunham, lives with

them; his mother having died and left

him quite young. He was School Di-

rector and Road Supervisor several years

each. He is a member of the Chris-

tian Church.

Durfey, Dresden, far., S. 13; P. O. Lima.

Durfey, F., miller, Sec. 13; P. O. Lima.

Durfey, R. H., miller, Sec. 13; P. O. Lima.

EARLE, G. R., far., Sec. 14; P. O. West Albany.

Earle, J. J., miller, Sec. 14; West Albany.

Earle, R., miller and Postmaster, West Albany.

Elmer, J. W., far., S. 18; P. O. Fayette.

Elphic, J., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Fayette.

Epps, Jesse, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Fayette.

EPPS, JOEL J., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Fayette; born in Georgia in 1820; moved to Montgomery Co., Ind., in 1837. Was married there, in 1841, to Melinda Bass; she was born in North Carolina in 1820; came to this county and bought this farm in 1853; owns 108 acres of land; have ten children living—Jesse, Lemuel, Rebecca E., Elizabeth, John H., Rosetta, James E., Elisha and Elijah (twins), and Joel W.; lost four—Nancy A., George W., Elvira and Lorenzo. Mr. Epps was School Director six years, Town Trustee two years, and Road Supervisor eight years. Mr. Epps is a Free-Will Baptist, and his wife a Methodist.

Epps, Lem., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Fayette.

Evans, Chas., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Lima.

Evans, O., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lima.

FALLET, CHAS., lab., S. 29; P. O. Fayette.

Fann, John, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Fayette.

Fauser, Johanas, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. West Albany.

FAUZER, JOHN M., weaver, West Albany; born in Germany in 1825; emigrated to the United States in 1849; lived in Ohio until 1856; came to West Union, where he resided until 1862; then moved to this place. Was married in Ohio, in 1852, to Louisa Kerhuzie; she was born in Germany in 1828; have five children living—Christiana, Eve K., Mary L., Martin A., and Simon; lost one—Rosetta, died in 1864. He was School Director two years, and Road Supervisor four years. Belong to the Lutheran Church.

Felkey, L. H., laborer, Sec. 29; P. O. Fayette.

FINCH, GILBERT B., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Fayette; born in Berrien Co., Mich., Nov. 30, 1837; accompanied his parents to Wisconsin in

1844. He enlisted, July 3, 1861, in Co. A., 4th Wis. Infantry; in 1863, the regiment was re-organized as 4th Wis. Cavalry; was wounded at Port Hudson Jan. 14, 1863; promoted to Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1864, and to First Lieutenant Jan. 1, 1865; breveted Captain, and mustered out at Madison, Wis., with regiment, June 20, 1866; came to this county the same year. Dec. 1, 1867, was married to Jane M. Ash; she was born in Indiana, Aug. 9, 1848; they have three children—Grant E., born Sept. 12, 1868; Fred E., born Jan. 10, 1870, and Addie M., born Jan. 30, 1874; owns 176 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Finch are members of the United Brethren Church. Flynn, M., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. West Albany.

FOLEY, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lima; born in Ireland Nov. 10, 1820; emigrated to the United States in 1848; spent several years in the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, etc. Was married in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1851, to Margaret Dempsey; she was born in Ireland, in 1824; have six children living—Mary, Edmund (now in Dakota), Margaret, Ellen, Kate and Bartholomew; lost three—Thomas, Michael and Thomas. They came to this county in 1856. Own 120 acres of land. Family belong to the Catholic Church.

Fortney, Sam., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Lima.

Fussell, Martin, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Fayette.

GARLICK, CARLTON, works in Elevator, Fayette.

Gates, Rufus, laborer, Sec. 29; P. O. Fayette.

Gill, Allen, far., S. 6; P. O. West Union.

Gill, Thos., far., S. 6; P. O. West Union.

Graham, John, far., S. 9; P. O. Fayette.

Graham, Thos., far., S. 16; P. O. Fayette.

Graf, Peter, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. West Albany.

Graves, L., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Fayette.

GREGORY, ELIJAH, firm of Gregory & Holmes, millers; P. O. Fayette; born in Shelby Co., Ind., Feb. 20, 1826. Was married July 14, 1853, to Elizabeth C. Uhler; she was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 18, 1829; they came to this county in 1855 and

engaged in the milling business here the same year; they annually manufacture into flour and meal about 12,000 bushels of grain; cash receipts from \$7,000 to \$8,000 per year; have five children living—Horace N., Lizzie L., Estella B., Wm. L., and Laura M.; lost five, four died in infancy, and Arthur W. died at the age of 18. Mr. G. was School Director twelve years, Township Trustee three years, and member of the Town Council one year. Mrs. G. belongs to the Congregational Church.

GREENWELL, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Fayette; born in Durham Co., England, Feb. 18, 1818. Was married in 1842 to Mary Morras; she was born in the same county March 8, 1821; came to this county in 1856, at which time there were but few houses in West Union or Fayette; came to this farm in 1865; owns 120 acres of land; have four children living—Mary and William (born in England), Elizabeth and Nicholas, (in this country); lost two—John Dixon and Hannah. Mr. G. served two years as School Director.

HAMLIN, A. H., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Fayette.

Hastings, T., farmer, S. 24; P. O. Lima.
Helms, G. L., farmer, S. 12; P. O. Lima.
Helms, S. C., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Lima.
Helms, S. D., farmer, S. 12; P. O. Lima.

HENSLEY, ANDREW J., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Lima; born in Missouri Dec. 3, 1837; came to this county with his father in 1843; his father, who died Jan. 3, 1878, was the oldest settler in Fayette Co. The son was married Nov. 25, 1858, to Loretta Smith; she was born in Winnebago Co., Ill., Aug. 10, 1841; have two children—George W., born Sept. 18, 1859, and Susie E., Oct. 6, 1863. Mr. H. was Postmaster here from 1866 to 1877, Township Trustee and School Director several years. He can remember when the country was full of Indians; his brother, Daniel, now living in Fairfield Township, is claimed to be the first white child born in what is now Fayette Co. Family belong to the United Brethren Church.

Hensley, R., far., Sec. 14; P. O. West Albany.

Hill, G., far., S. 11; P. O. West Albany.
HOMEWOOD, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Fayette; born in Kent, Eng., Dec. 5, 1829. Was married Dec. 26, 1854, to Sarah Dean; she was born in Kent May 6, 1836; they came to the United States in 1856; remained in Winnebago Co., Ill., till 1866, when they came to this county; own 305 acres of land; have twelve children living—George T., Anna S., Thomas G., Leella M., David I., Henry H., Ida J., Ira D., Eliza A., Ada M., Amy J., and Alfred J.; lost two—Isaac D. and Silas H.

Hubbard, E., miller, S. 13; P. O. Lima.
Hubbel, M. S., far., S. 21; P. O. Fayette.
Hutchenson, John, far., S. 10; P. O. West Albany.

Hutchinson, J. C., far., S. 16; P. O. West Albany.

JENNINGS, ENOS, farmer; S. 24; P. O. Lima.

Jennings, J., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Fayette.
Johnson, A., far., S. 32; P. O. Fayette.
Jones, John, far., S. 20; P. O. Fayette.

KELLEY, EDWARD, farmer, S. 30; P. O. Fayette.

Kholer, Chas., far., S. 20; P. O. Fayette.
Kholer, Christ, far., S. 20; P. O. Fayette.
Kholer, G., farmer, S. 20; P. O. Fayette.
Killerlain, M., far., S. 36; P. O. Fayette.
King, Truman, far., S. 20; P. O. Fayette.
Killerlain, Tim, far., S. 36; P. O. Fayette.

LACY, C., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. West Union.

Lambert, G., farmer, S. 6; P. O. Fayette.
Langerman, Fred, far., S. 27; P. O. Fayette.
Launders, Chas., far., Sec. 1; P. O. West Union.

Launders, S., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. West Union.

Luce, Sam, far., S. 29; P. O. Fayette.
Luce, Stephen, farmer, S. 29; P. O. Fayette.
Luce, Wallace, far., S. 29; P. O. Fayette.
Lynch, M., far., S. 19; P. O. Fayette.

MCNAUL, JAMES, far., S. 31; P. O. Fayette.

McGEE, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Fayette; born in Williamsburg, Long Island, Dec. 25, 1811; accompanied his mother to Cornwall in 1839; enlisted soon after, in Co. K, U. S. Art., Capt. Taylor; served through the Mexican War; was Sergt. of a battery in the battles of Palo Alto, Mon-

tery, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and at the capture of the City of Mexico; was wounded at Cherubusco Aug. 20, 1847; discharged for disability in October, same year. Was married Feb. 14, 1842, to Elizabeth Weir; she was born in Ireland in 1824; she is the mother of eleven children—William, who served in the 7th I. V. C. during the war; Rachel, Joseph D., James, Ernest, Frank, Charles, David and Mary A. (now Mrs. Babcock), are living; George died Oct. 21, 1870, and Frank in infancy; came to this county in 1850; entered land here in the brush, and cleared out his farm, consisting of 400 acres.

MARVIN, HIRAM, saw and feed mill, and farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Fayette; born in New York, Nov. 1806; was married in 1826 to Abigail Taylor; she was born in New York May 11, 1800. They came to this county in 1854; owns about 200 acres of land. Lived nineteen years in Michigan. Was Justice of the Peace and Supervisor five or six years; have one son living—Joseph H., partner in the mill, &c., born Feb. 28, 1853. He was married Jan. 1, 1873, to Amelia L. Turner; she was born near Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1850; have one son—Charlie H., born Oct. 28, 1873.

Marvin, J. H., far., S. 23; P. O. Fayette.

MASQUART, NICHOLAS C., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fayette; born in France Nov. 2, 1836; emigrated to the United States in 1854; worked two years in Huron Co., Ohio; from there came to Illinois, and to this county in 1859. Was married Nov. 20, 1864, to Laura Mayville; she was born in Palmyra, N. Y., March 10, 1839; have six children—Julia V., John F., Mary C., Margaret, Laura, Joseph A., and Susan L. Owns 252 acres of land. Attend the Christian Church; Mrs. M. is a Catholic.

Mathews, Amos, far., S. 20; P. O. Fayette.

Mathews, K., far., S. 20; P. O. Fayette.

Matsell, R. E., blacksmith, S. 14; P. O. West Albany.

Maxfield, S., far., S. 16; P. O. Fayette.

METZGAR, ALBERT E., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Fayette; born in Geauga Co., Ohio; came to this county in 1860. Enlisted in 1861 in the 1st

Wis. V. I.; was in about twenty general engagements; was with Sherman through Georgia, thence to Washington, etc.; discharged in October, 1865; went to California in 1866, and on his return in 1869, saw the first train of cars that crossed the Rocky Mountains. Was married in 1871 to Anna Bailey; she was born in Connecticut, Nov. 18, 1850; have two children living—Hiram W. and Ralph E.; lost one—Leola, died Sept. 4, 1874. He owns 120 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the United Brethren Church.

Meyers, Eli, far., S. 12; P. O. Lima.

Montgomery Ed., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Fayette.

Moore, J. R., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Fayette.

Morris, S. W., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Fayette.

Mosier, M., brewer, S. 20; P. O. Fayette.

Myers, Dan'l, far., S. 17; P. O. Fayette.

NICHOLS, DENNIS, farmer, S. 17; P. O. Fayette.

NEFZER, SIMON, dealer in general merchandise, West Albany; born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 20, 1821; emigrated with his parents to this country in 1834; settled in Ohio. Married Christina Kuhuzie in 1845; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 20, 1822; came to this county in 1856, and to this town in 1859; have four children living—Christian, Mary L. (now Mrs. Earl), August and Henry; lost one—Malia, died in 1854. Owns 230 acres of land. Was School Director and Pathmaster one year each. Family attend the Lutheran Church.

Norton, E., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Fayette.

Nicholas, Dennis, farmer; P. O. Fayette.

O WENS, J. R. farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Fayette.

OELBERG, JOHN P., merchant tailor, West Albany; born in Luxemburg, Germany, Jan. 6, 1822; came to the United States in 1840; traveled, working at his trade in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and many other sections of the United States and Canada. Was married in Dubuque, in 1857, to Elizabeth Betts; came to this county same year; she was born in Germany Nov. 11, 1830; owns 120 acres of land; have seven children—James J., Franklin, Anna M., James C., John, Albert and Charles F.; lost one—Mary, died March

29, 1868. Mr. O. was Postmaster here under Buchanan's administration; has been Deputy Postmaster since 1872; was School Director seven years.

ORR, JOHN, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 21; P. O. Fayette; born near Montreal, Canada, Aug. 1, 1837; came to this county in 1857; bought part of farm where he now lives in 1859; has been increasing it until he now owns 230 acres. Was married July 4, 1860, to Martha J. Douglass; she was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 9, 1838; they have three children—Ethelbert B., Minnie E. and James. Mr. Orr is the most extensive stock dealer in this part of the country; handles, on an average, from \$70,000 to \$90,000 worth annually. Is a Democrat.

PANGBURN, WM., farmer, P. O. Fayette.

Parker, T. R., far., Sec. 23; P. O. West Albany.

Parker, T. T., Sec. 25; P. O. Fayette.

Patterson, R., far., S. 29; P. O. Fayette.

Patterson, T., far., S. 25; P. O. Fayette.

Perkins, Reuben, far., S. 14; P. O. West Albany.

Peters, John, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. West Union.

PLANK, GEORGE H., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. West Albany; born in Greene Co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1826; was residing in Kansas when it was admitted as a State. Was a member of the 11th Kansas Regiment during the war. Was married in May, 1866, to Delilah Luse; was born in Ohio, died in 1873; he was married again in 1874, to Mary E. Hill; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1847; her father was a resident of that county from 1821 to 1867; have one adopted son—Louis, born May 28, 1872.

Preston, I., far., Fayette.

Proctor, Dan'l, far., S. 18; P. O. Fayette.

RAY, LOUIS, far., Sec. 2; P. O. West Union.

Ray, L., far., S. 29; P. O. Fayette.

Reeves, Levi, far., S. 27; P. O. Fayette.

Rice, Wm. far., Sec. 13; P. O. Lima.

Richmond, L., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. West Albany.

ROBERTSON, JAS. E., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Fayette; owns 250 acres of land; born in Bath Co., Ken-

tucky, April 19, 1821; removed to Benton Co., Indiana, in 1836; came to Westfield Twp., Fayette Co., Iowa, in 1849; engaged in farming most of the time since he came here; from 1860 to 1865, he was engaged in the mercantile business in Fayette; was Town Councilman three years, Township School Treasurer several years, School Director, etc. Married Jane E. Alexander Feb. 1, 1842, in Benton Co., Ind.; she was born at Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 1, 1823. They have ten children—James E., Jr., William H., Edward S., Amos M., Carrie E., Julian, Harriet, Eveline, Florence E., Mary J., and Alma M. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are members of the M. E. Church.

Rogers, C. B., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Lima.

Rogers, D., mason, S. 29; P. O. Fayette.

Rogers, Niles, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Lima.

Rogers, N., far., S. 15; P. O. West Albany.

Rogers, S., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Lima.

SEBER, GEO., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. West Albany.

Seeger, J., far., S. 10; P. O. West Albany.

Shadder, C. T., far., S. 22; P. O. Fayette.

SHAFFER, DAVID, carpenter and joiner, Sec. 9; P. O. Fayette; born in Union Co., Penn., in 1829; moved with his parents to Grant Co., Ind. Was married there in 1852, to Jane E. Pemberton; she was born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1830. They came to this county in 1857, and lived in Fayette, where he worked at his trade until 1873, when he bought this farm of 80 acres, and has been farming ever since; have six children—William, Franklin, Tacie J., Robert B., David L.; and Minnie; lost one—Phebe C., died at the age of 2 years. Mr. Shaffer was School Director four years. They are Methodists.

Sheppard, F. M., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Lima.

Sheppard, G. M., far., S. 12; P. O. Lima.

SMART, GEORGE W., farmer and mason, Sec. 2; P. O. West Union; born in Clinton Co., N. Y., Jan. 19, 1824. Was married Jan. 7, 1852, to Nancy Loughrin; she was born in Tyrone Co., Ireland, Jan. 10, 1827; was brought by her parents to this country when an infant; they came to this county in 1857. Mr. Smart was employed in the erection of the first Cour-

House in West Union, in 1857; also on the new one in 1874. Have four children—Ira, born Oct. 19, 1852; John, born Sept. 10, 1854; Charles, born Sept. 24, 1856, and Harriet, born April 27, 1860. Minnie Dargin, a niece of Mr. Smart's, also resides with them.

Smart, J., far., S. 2; P. O. West Union.
Smith, C., far., S. 2; P. O. West Albany.
Smith, E., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Fayette.
Solomon, W., far., S. 2; P. O. West Albany.
Sperry, J. B., farmer; P. O. Fayette.
Stearns, H. J., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. West Albany.

Stearns, J., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. West Albany.

Stearns, S. W., far., S. 1; P. O. Lima.

STEARNS, WINSLOW, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lima; born in Vermont, Dec. 6, 1824; came to this county in 1851; entered the land he is now farming, then wild land, principally timber; owns 202 acres of land. Was married, in 1852, to Phebe L. Kent; she was born in Vermont March 24, 1830; have three children—Orville W., Aurelia S., and Eugene P. Mr. Stearns was County Surveyor three terms, Assessor one term, and Town Clerk several years. Was Assessor of Westfield Precinct when it included nine townships. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns are members of the Congregational Church.

Steel, Jacob, far., S. 13; P. O. Lima.

TALBOTT, T. R., far., S. 13; P. O. Lima.

Thorp, A. J., far., S. 2; P. O. West Albany.

Tupper, A. J., far., Sec. 4; P. O. West Union.

Twitchel, D. W., farmer and stock raiser, S. 5; P. O. West Union.

VALENTINE, R. T., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. West Albany.

WALKER, D. J., far., S. 22; P. O. Fayette.

Weitman, A., far., S. 29; P. O. Fayette.

White, E., far., S. 8; P. O. Fayette.

White, S. B., far., S. 19; P. O. Fayette.

WHITLEY, GEORGE L., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Fayette; born in Chittenden, Vt., Dec. 4, 1799; moved to Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1821; was among the early settlers of that county. Was married there to Sarah Riggs; she was born in Philadelphia in 1804; they came to Linn County in 1844, and to this county in 1850; owns 320 acres of land. Mrs. W. died Aug. 12, 1869; she was the mother of ten children—Sarah (now Mrs. Chessman), Caroline, (Brace), Elizabeth (Bell), Lydia (Webb), Electa (Richardson), John H., Frederic M. and George are living; William and Mary are buried in Indiana; George who lives on the home farm, was married Aug. 24, 1869, to Lucy T. Lumsden; she was born in Ireland Dec. 14, 1846; have three children—Ada, Jennie and Carrie.

Whitley, H., far., S. 35; P. O. Fayette.

Widger, Eli, insurance agent, West Albany.

Widger, Peter, mail carrier, West Albany.

Wing, Ed., blacksmith, West Albany.

Woolsey, R. D., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Fayette.

WRIGHT, JOSEPH, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 16; P. O. Fayette; born in Lincolnshire, Eng., Aug. 31, 1821; came to the United States in 1842; lived in Hamilton Co., Ohio, six and in Campbell Co., Ky., four years. Was married Aug. 12, 1849, to Alice Heath; she was born in Lancashire, Eng., in 1828; came to this county in 1854; owns 216 acres of land. Mrs. W.'s mother, Mary Heath, came from England to this county in 1858; resided with them until March 13, 1878, when she died, aged 81. Has on hand, usually, about fifty head of cattle and seventy to a hundred of hogs.

Wroe, Jos., far., S. 10; P. O. West Albany.

YACK, CHARLES, farmer, S. 7; P. O. Fayette.

Yack, Chas., far., S. 7; P. O. Fayette

Yates, A. C., far., S. 34; P. O. Fayette.

WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

ABBOTT, C. H., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Adams, H., far., S. 31; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Alton, W. H., S. 13; P. O. West Union.

Armstrong, Geo., far., S. 25; P. O. West Union.

BAKEWELL, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Bakewell, J., far., S. 35; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Baumbach, J., Lutheran minister, Sec. 22; P. O. West Union.

BARTIE, THOMAS, farmer and blacksmith, Sec. 28; P. O. West Union; born August 15, 1842, in England; in 1850, came to Canada; the same year, removed to Will Co., Ill.; in 1865, came to Fayette County, and in 1875, came to his present farm; owns eighty-four acres, valued at \$16 per acre. Married Mary Brooks in March, 1867; she was born in 1851, in Illinois; died in March, 1870, in Iowa; have one child—Rosella. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Brooks, in October, 1870; she was born in 1853, in Illinois; died in February, 1878; have two children—Mary May and Eliza Maud. Enlisted in Co. A, 38th I. V. I.; served three years, to the close of the war.

BELSCHNER, JNO. G., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. West Union; born Oct. 21, 1828, in Germany; in 1844, came to Kendall Co., Ill.; in 1855, came to his present farm; owns 365 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Mary Vogt in April, 1854; she was born Jan. 4, 1834, in Germany; she came to Kendall County in 1852; had eleven children, ten living—Margaret, now Mrs. Senner; William, Ella, Amelia, Louis, Eddie, Henry, Mena, Berta and Emma. Are members of the Lutheran Church. He has been School Director.

Berry, L., far., S. 13; P. O. West Union.
Bloomfield, G. W., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Donnan.

BOGART, F. V., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Hawk Eye; born June 26, 1844, in Washington Co., N. Y.; in 1853, came to McHenry Co., Ill.; in 1866, came to Fayette County, and removed to his present farm in 1874; owns forty-five acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Amelia Tromblee May 7, 1862; she was born Sept. 29, 1843, in Champlain, N. Y.; have seven children—Bertha I., Jessie F., Chas. G., Frank H., Jos. L., Minnie M. and Mary E. Has been School Director. Enlisted in Co. A, 153d Ill. V. I.; served one year to the close of the war.

Bopp, John, far., S. 7.; P. O. Windsor.

BOPP, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Windsor; born Oct. 28, 1822, in Germany; in 1853, came to Cook Co., Ill.; in 1854, came to his present farm; owns 220 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Margaret Schmitt Feb. 1, 1851; she was born Feb. 14, 1828, in Germany; had fourteen children, twelve living—Jacob W., Mary E., Michael M., John G., Martha P., Louisa E. (Clara I. and Emanuel H. were twins); the latter died in 1867, aged 4 years and 5 months; Lewis E.; Chas. W., Cherry W. and Chancy W. were triplets; Chancy W. died in 1868, aged 5 months; Fred A. and Anna M.

BRAVENER, WM., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Windsor; born May 7, 1829, in England; in 1852, came to Canada; in 1857, came to Chickasaw County, and in 1861, came to Fayette County; rents 280 acres of land. Married Jane Thompson March 7, 1854; she was born Aug. 16, 1832, in England; had six children; lost John in 1864, aged 4 years and 9 months; the living are Robert T., M. Elizabeth, Edward J., Dwight G., Adelbert W. Are members of the M. E. Church.

BROWN, OLIVER A., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. West Union; born May 21, 1817, in Litchfield Co., Conn. In 1835, came to Yates Co., N. Y.; in 1848, came to Milwaukee; in 1849, came to his present farm; owns 312 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Susan Shaw Nov. 7, 1840; she was born in 1824 in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and died in Windsor Tp. Had two children—Susan, now Mrs. Reckel, and Wm. A., died Aug. 5, 1863. Second marriage to Elsie McCall, May 9, 1870; she was born July 9, 1849, in Du Page Co., Ill. Have three children by present marriage—Ora Z., Willie O. and Henry L. Has been Justice of the Peace. Willie O. enlisted in Co. H, 38th I. V. I.; served about one year, and died Aug. 5, 1863, from disease contracted while in the army.

Bulger, J., far., S. 19; P. O. West Union.
Bulger, P., far., S. 19; P. O. West Union.

BURLING, WM., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Windsor; born Dec. 17, 1814, in England; in 1839, came to Freeport, Ill.; in 1856, came to Fayette Co.; in

1866, came to his present farm ; owns ninety acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Elizabeth Southwell Sept., 1848; she was born in 1815; died Aug., 1862. Have five children—Mary A., now Mrs. Brooks, Fred. S., Alice, now Mrs. Brewer, Jane, Elizabeth M. Second marriage to Mrs. Mary A. Clark; her maiden name was Wier; they were married Sept. 20, 1866. Have one child by this marriage—William H. She had five children by her first marriage, two living—Mary E. and Martha. Members of M. E. Church.

BURRELL, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Hawk Eye; born May 22, 1836, in Scotland; in 1840, came to New York City; in 1841, came to Rhode Island; in 1847, came to McHenry Co., Ill.; in 1856, came to Fayette Co., and settled on Sec. 26; in 1876, came to his present farm; owns forty acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Mary A. Thompson June 27, 1859; she was born in 1842 in New York; had four children, three living—Mary A., Emma and Maggie. Has been Road Supervisor, School Director and Constable. Enlisted in 1862 in Co. A, 38th I. V. I., and served to the close of the war; was in the battles of Vicksburg, Fort Morgan and Blakely.

BYSONG, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 4 and 5; P. O. Windsor; born March 24, 1827, in Switzerland; in 1831, came to Canada; in 1835 came to Pennsylvania; in 1836, came to Knox Co., Ohio; in 1846, removed to Ashland Co.; in 1850, came to Benton Co., Iowa; in 1866, came to his present farm; owns 180 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Harriet Moffatt Jan. 17, 1866; she was born March 11, 1836, in Ashland Co., Ohio; have four children—Max W., Etta J., Jennie J., and infant. Mr. B. enlisted in Co. G, 13th I. V. I.; served four years; was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Sherman's march to the sea, etc.

CAPP, FRED., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. West Union.

CARPENTER, ALBERT B., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Hawk Eye; born March 10, 1826, in Norwich, Windsor Co., Vt.; in 1850, came to East Cambridge, Mass.; in 1850, came

to West Union; in 1861, came to his present farm; owns 256 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Susan H. Brown Sept. 24, 1854; she was born May 12, 1834, in Caledonia Co., Vt. Has been Town Clerk, School Director; has taught school in this county about twelve terms; was elected Justice of the Peace, but refused to serve.

COLBY, WM., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. West Union; born Oct. 14, 1830, in Oakland Co., Mich.; in 1850, came to Rock Co., Wis.; in 1862, came to his present farm; owns ninety-five acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Mary Delzene Sept. 13, 1863; she was born May 9, 1844, in Missouri; died May 8, 1875; had two children—both died in infancy. He has been a member of the County Board four years, Town Clerk ten years; has been eleven years Secretary of the School Board; taught school in Wisconsin previous to his coming here, and taught two years here. Has been Justice of the Peace.

Craft, B., far., S. 10; P. O. West Union.

Craft, H., far., S. 10; P. O. West Union.

Craig, G. W., far., S. 12; P. O. West Union.

Crandall, G. F., far., S. 6; P. O. Windsor.

CRAWFORD, ARTHUR, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. West Union; born Feb. 11, 1825, in Carroll County, Ohio; in 1867, came to his present farm; owns 140 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Elizabeth Boyd June 15, 1854; she was born April 12, 1835, in Carroll County, Ohio; have six children—Flora A. (now Mrs. Turner), Martha E. (now Mrs. Johnson Elwell), Nannie B., Jennie B. and Artie. Mrs. C. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is one of the Directors of the First National Bank, West Union; he enlisted in Co. A, 32d Ohio Inf.; served three years, and during this time was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps for about nine months; he was promoted to Sergeant of this corps.

CUMMING, HANCE, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Windsor; born Aug. 18, 1794, in Ireland; in 1815, came to New York City; in 1822, came to Louisiana; in 1824, came to Saratoga Co., N. Y., to his father's; remained there until 1830, when he went to Canada; in

1838, came to Wisconsin; in 1854, came to his present farm; he owns 344 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Jane Gordon April 16, 1831; she was born in 1804, and died June 10, 1847; had seven children, four living—Elizabeth, Sarah, Hance and Jane. Second marriage to Mrs. Jane Hughes, whose maiden name was Stewart; they were married in October, 1849; she was born Jan. 30, 1806; have one daughter—Mary. Mrs. C. had ten children by first marriage, eight living—Elizabeth, Nancy, Margaret, John, David, Sarah A., Robert and Samuel.

CUMMING, THOMAS, Postmaster at Hawk Eye, Justice of the Peace and farmer, Sec. 19; born Jan. 27, 1840, in Canada; in 1846, came to Waukesha Co., Wis.; in 1865, settled on his present farm; owns forty-five acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Elizabeth Vallien July 4, 1861; she was born Feb. 17, 1846, in Lake Co., Ohio; had six children, five living—William, Charles, Hance, Orley and Hiddah. He enlisted in Co. B, 28th Wis. Inf., served three years and eight months, and was honorably discharged; engaged at battle of Ball's Bluff, siege of Vicksburg, battle of Helena, capture of Little Rock, capture of Mobile, and assisted in the capture of Jeff Davis, and was in other engagements.

DADE, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. West Union.

Dade, Wm., far., S. 15; P. O. West Union.

Degendorfer, V., Sec. 35; P. O. Donnan.

DIETEL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. West Union; born June 24, 1823, in Germany; in 1851, came to Kendall Co., Ill.; in 1855, came to his present farm; owns 225 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Mary Smitt March 14, 1855; she was born Aug. 16, 1832, in Germany; had ten children, eight living—Louisa, Ernest, Paulina, Leonard, Mary, Lewis, Solomon and Frank. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

DIETEL, JOHN N., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. West Union; born Jan. 7, 1830, in Germany; in 1848, came to Kendall Co., Ill.; in 1855, came to his present farm; owns 350 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Elizabeth Hei-

nolt Dec. 26, 1852; she was born July 1, 1832, in Germany; have five children—Margaret, Helen, Annie, Samuel and Edward. Are members of the Evangelical Association. Has been Town Trustee, School Director and President of the School Board.

Doolittle, R., far., Sec. 33; P. O. West Union.

Dorland, John, Sec. 36; P. O. Donnan.

DOTY, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Windsor; born May 30, 1830, in Stark Co., Ohio; in 1853, came to Elkhart Co., Ind.; in 1858, came to Fayette County, and the following year settled on his present farm; owns 272 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Adaline Maxheimer Oct. 25, 1853; she was born March 2, 1833, in Stark Co., Ohio, and died March 14, 1855; had one child—Emerson, died in infancy. Second marriage to Anna Higgs Nov. 19, 1859; she was born Aug. 30, 1840, in England, and died Nov. 22, 1876; had eight children, seven living—Estella A., Mabel P., Grant L., Maud A. J., Truman A. J., Frank S., Burch H. He enlisted in 1862, in Co. G, 38th I. V. I., served three years and was honorably discharged; was at the siege of Vicksburg; was taken to the Vicksburg Hospital, then transferred to Keokuk, Iowa.

Downs, A. A., Sec. 9; P. O. Windsor.

Downs, F. S., Sec. 9; P. O. Windsor.

Dunbar, Thos., Sec. 26; P. O. Hawk Eye.

DUTCHER, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. West Union; born January 23, 1809, in Dutchess Co., N. Y.; in 1837, came to Elkhart Co., Ind., and in 1851, came to Windsor Township; owns 120 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Olive Ann Somers Feb. 22, 1834; she was born June 2, 1809, in Dutchess Co., N. Y.; had six children; lost one daughter—Phoebe Ann, born March 12, 1836, died June 6, 1858; the living are—John, George, Elizabeth, Charles and Daniel. Is a Democrat. Their grandson, Robert, lives with his grandparents.

Dye, A., far., Sec. 14; P. O. West Union.

ETTNER, FRED, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Windsor.

FERREL, B. T., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Ferris, S., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Windsor.
Frybuger, G., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Windsor.

GATES, IRVIN, Sec. 32; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Glass, L., far., Sec. 2; P. O. West Union.

GOODSPEED, EUGENE, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Hawk Eye; born Jan. 10, 1843, in Rutland Co., Vt.; in 1851, came to Cook Co., Ill.; in 1857, came to Fayette Co., and settled on his present farm in 1871; owns forty acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Margaret Hull Dec., 1865; she was born Oct., 1844, in N. Y.; have three children—Charles E., Edward E. and Lottie A. Mrs. G. is a member of the Baptist Church. He has been School Director, Road Supervisor; is Constable.

GOODSPEED, IRA, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. West Union; born Aug. 9, 1825, in Rutland Co., Vt.; in 1844, came to Cook Co., Ill.; in 1857, came to Fayette Co., and the following year removed to his present farm; owns fifty acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Julia K. Wilson Jan. 14, 1849; she was born Dec. 4, 1828, in Madison Co., N. Y.; had ten children, six living—Elsie D., now Mrs. Ferrell, Frank A., Elmer G., Ernest L., Clara B., George W. Has been School Director. Has followed the threshing machine business for several years.

GRAHAM, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Hawk Eye; born June 10, 1841, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; in 1857, came to Whitewater, Wis.; in 1859, went to Texas; in 1860, returned to Wisconsin; in 1865, came to his present farm; owns 210 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Adaline A. Wilbur July 4, 1866; she was born Feb. 27, 1845, in Madison Co., N. Y.; had four children; three living—Jennie A., William J. and Clara M. Are members of the Methodist Church. Has been Justice of the Peace three years, Town Clerk three years, and Assessor two years; enlisted in the 7th Wis. Battery, Flying Artillery; served about four years to the close of the war; was in battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Parker's Cross Roads and others.

GROSS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. West Union; born Aug. 10,

1852, in Trumbull Co., Ohio; in 1856, came to Winnesheik Co., Iowa; in 1877, came to his present farm; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; his parents live in Winnesheik Co.; his father was born Feb., 1825; his mother was born Feb., 1823. He has two brothers and five sisters.

HACKETT, PERLEY, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. West Union.

Haney, C., Sec. 15; P. O. West Union.

Hathway, U. M., far., S. 4; P. O. Windsor.

Heilmorn, John, Sec. 3; P. O. Windsor.

Henderson, E. M., far., S. 4; P. O. Windsor.

HENDERSON, OLIVER P., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Windsor; born March 20, 1856, in Mefflin Co., Penn.; in 1857, came with his parents to Fayette Co.; works his grandfather's farm on shares; it consists of 103 acres. Married Ruth Mathis Feb. 8, 1876; she was born Oct. 5, 1856, in Windsor-Tp. Have one child—James P., born Jan. 15, 1877.

HENNIG, CHARLES, farmer, S. 30; P. O. Hawk Eye; born Feb. 8, 1855, in Washington Co., Wis.; in 1876, came to his present farm; owns 110 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Annie Kochler April 4, 1877; she was born June 28, 1858, in Windsor Tp.; are members of the Lutheran Church. Is School Director.

Herrington, L., far., S. 3; P. O. W. Union.

Heshinger, F., Sec. 20; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Heshinger, J., Sec. 36; P. O. Donnan.

HILL, JOHN W., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. West Union; born June 20, 1825, in Sussex Co., Del.; in 1841, went to New York City; in 1853, went to Cleveland, Ohio; in 1866, went to Clayton Co., Iowa, and in 1877, removed to his present farm; owns 160 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Harriet P. Higgins March 9, 1853; she was born Dec. 7, 1829, in Franklin Co., N. Y.; have one adopted daughter, now Mrs. Schlack. Are members of the Baptist Church.

Hornback, S. W., Sec. 9; P. O. Windsor.

Huggins, W., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Windsor.

Hughs, David, far., S. 32; P. O. Hawk Eye.

HUGHES, ROBERT C., farmer and renter, Sec. 9; P. O. Windsor; born Aug. 3, 1842, in Derry Co., Ireland; in 1845, came with his parents to New

York; in 1847, went with his parents to Waukesha Co., Wis.; in 1853, went to Windsor Tp. Married Elizabeth Woodson Dec. 4, 1869; she was born April 7, 1848, in Coles Co., Ill. He enlisted in Co. G, 38th I. V. I.; served three years, and was honorably discharged; was at the siege of Vicksburg, Fort Morgan and Fort Blakesly, Alabama; was consolidated with the 34th Iowa Infantry in 1864.

Hull, F. P. far., S. 20; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Hill Geo., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Hull, J. A. far., S. 20; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Hull, S. C., far., S. 20; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Hunter, Jos., Sec. 35; P. O. Donnan.

INNIS, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Hawk Eye.

JOHNSTON, SAMUEL, West Union.

KENT, EZRA, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. West Union.

Kent, R., far., S. 24; P. O. West Union.

KETCHUM, E. R., farmer, Sec. 6;

P. O. Windsor; born Dec. 31, 1811, in Orange Co., N. Y.; in 1836, came to Schuyler Co., Ill.; in 1844, came to Cook Co., Ill.; in 1846, came to Du Page County; in 1859, came to his present farm; owns 100 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Jane Curry Feb. 17, 1834; she was born in October, 1815; died June 6, 1849; have seven children—Mary R., Andrew J., Phineas, Eugene, Amos K., Stella and Ellen. His second marriage was to Mrs. Jane Winter; her maiden name was Burhight; they were married in 1851; she was born in 1817, in New York; have two children by present marriage—Flora and Josephine. She had five children by her first marriage, two living—Thaddeus and Amanda. Are members of the M. E. Church. He was Magistrate in Du Page County.

KETCHUM, P. R., farmer, Sec. 6;

P. O. Windsor; born April 6, 1838, in Orange Co., N. Y.; in 1839, came to Hancock Co., Ill.; in 1845, came to Du Page County; in 1854, came to Milwaukee, Wis.; he then served three years as an apprentice to the carpenter and joiner trade; in 1858, came to Windsor Township, and settled on his present farm in 1866; owns 170 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Mar-

ried Susan M. Slocum Feb. 28, 1861; she was born Jan. 15, 1841, in Erie Co., N. Y.; have one child—Annie M., born March 22, 1867. Are members of the M. E. Church. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. C, 12th I. V. I.; served four years and four months; was honorably discharged; was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and others; was wounded and taken prisoner at Columbus, Miss., was paroled and returned to the Union lines; was also at the siege of Vicksburg, the taking of Mobile and other engagements.

KIBBE, G. W., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. West Union; born June 23, 1834, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; in 1852, came to Rock Co., Wis.; in 1858, came to his present farm; owns ninety acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Arabell H. West Oct. 8, 1859; she was born March 25, 1836, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; have two children—Edwin S., born April 8, 1860, and Alton J., born June 11, 1868. His father died at the age of 68 years; his mother lives with him; she was born Sept. 15, 1797.

KLINGER, FRANZ, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. West Union; born Dec. 27, 1830, in Germany; in 1855, came to Du Page Co., Ill.; in 1866, came to his present farm; owns 175 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Salome Sturm Dec. 27, 1859; she was born in March, 1831, in Alsace, France; had nine children, eight living—Karl, Emma, Mary, Henry J., John F., Geo. E., Simon W., Edward C. and Wm. J. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

Knowlton, C. T., S. 18; P. O. Hawk Eye.

KOEHLER, NICHOLAS, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. West Union; born Feb. 16, 1823, in Germany; in 1849, came to Kendall Co., Ill.; in 1855, came to his present farm; owns 185 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Catharine Raethel in July, 1849; she was born Jan. 8, 1832, in Germany; have four children—Charlotte, Geo. J., Annie and Lizzie. Are members of the Lutheran Church. He has been Road Supervisor and School Director.

Kruger, C., far., S. 25; P. O. West Union.

Kruger, F., far., S. 25; P. O. West Union.

LASELL, M., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Windsor.

Lafarge, L., Sec. 8; P. O. Windsor.

LEONARD, A., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. West Union; born Jan. 6, 1815, in Washington Co., N. Y.; in 1868, came to Fayette Co.; owns 264 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Hannah L. Searles May 22, 1841; she was born May 11, 1815, in Washington Co., N. Y.; had three children—George H., enlisted in Co. C, 123d N. Y. V. I.; served about nine months, and was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville; their second child, a girl, died in infancy; their third, Nathan B., is supposed to have been killed in the same battle with his brother.

Lee, J., far., Sec. 12; P. O. West Union. **Livingston, Tracy**, far., S. 13; P. O. West Union.

Logan, T., far., S. 31; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Lyon, B. T., far., S. 6; P. O. Windsor.

Lyon, J. W., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Windsor.

MABIE, HENRY, West Union.

MARTIN, JOHN, farmer and carpenter; P. O. West Union; born Dec. 11, 1826, in Bavaria; in 1854, came to St. Louis; in April, 1856, came to Windsor Tp., and in 1857, came to his present farm; owns ninety-five acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Anna Margaretha Koehler May 15, 1855; she was born Oct. 31, 1836, in Bavaria; had eleven children—John N., accidentally shot himself at their barn in 1870, aged 14 years; Mary, died in 1858, aged 10 months; the living are Paul J., William J., Christopher J., Margaret M., Sophia K., Henry N., Godfried J., Eliza H. K. and Anna F. S. S.

Mathis, W., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. West Union.

Mattock, Wm., Sec. 30; P. O. Hawk Eye. **McCreary, G. W.**, far., Sec. 1; P. O. West Union.

MINICH, STERLING C., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Windsor; born in Rock Co., Wis., in 1848. Married Laura E. Beadle in 1871; she was born in New York State in 1854; have one child—Edwin E. Came to this county in 1852, with his father, David Minich, one of the oldest residents of the county; in 1871, he went to Kansas, where he engaged in farming, and returned in

1876 and settled on the old homestead; owns a farm in Ottawa Co., Kan.

Mitchell, F., far., S. 24; P. O. West Union.

MITCHELL, ELIZABETH, MRS., Secs. 13 and 14; P. O. West Union; widow of Joseph Mitchell; he was born in February, 1827, in Germany; died Jan. 25, 1876; she was born Aug. 5, 1823, in Switzerland; in 1855, came to Fayette Co., and to their present farm in 1861; owns 186 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. They were married in October, 1857; her maiden name was Beer; had four children by a former marriage, three living—Elizabeth, Mary and Magdalena; have three children by second marriage—Joseph, Lena and Sarah.

Morgan, E., far., S. 26; P. O. West Union.

MORTON, ADKINS J., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Windsor; born Aug. 14, 1835, in Rutland Co., Vt.; in 1866, came to Fayette Co., Iowa; same year, settled on his present farm; owns ninety-two acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Sarah L. Hathaway Jan. 1, 1862; she was born Jan. 12, 1840, in Franklin Co., N. Y.; have four children—Sarah Z., Clark A., Alice E. and Welcome W. Enlisted in Co. C, 1st Vermont Heavy Artillery; served fourteen months, and was discharged for disability; was in the second battle of Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill and others. Are members of the Baptist Church of Eden.

Morton, S., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Windsor.

NILES, R. S., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Windsor; has 324 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; born in Vermont in 1834. Married Miss Ruth A. King in 1857; came to Iowa in 1857; have three children—Alanson, Carrie and Alice. Mr. Niles enlisted in Co. G, 38th I. V. I.; served two years and two months; was mustered out in the Fall of 1864.

OSTRANDER, J., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Windsor.

OSTRANDER, BENJ., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Windsor; born July 18, 1817, in Tompkins Co., N. Y.; in 1833, came to Cook Co., Ill.; in 1868, came to his present farm; owns forty-seven acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Delia Blakely April 19, 1844; she was born

Feb. 3, 1816; had seven children, four living—Mary (now Mrs. Nichols), Laura (now Mrs. Sheldon), Riley B. and Kate (now Mrs. Deubois).

Otles, Conrad, Sec. 7; P. O. Windsor.

PLACE, DANIEL, Sec. 20; P. O. Hawk Eye.

PALMER, C. M., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. West Union; born Sept. 3, 1828, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; in 1849, came to Saratoga, N. Y.; in 1850, removed to Utica, N. Y.; in 1851, returned to Saratoga Co., and in 1854, came to Fayette Co.; in 1876, removed to his present farm; he owns 140 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Sarah J. Colutson Dec. 2, 1860; she was born Dec. 24, 1831, in Mercer Co., Penn.; had three children, two living—John B. and Alden C. Mr. P. was Assessor of the town of Illyria in 1873; has been School Director. He belongs to the denomination known as Friends, or Quakers.

PARKER, C. T., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Hawk Eye; born Jan. 24, 1833, in Canada; in 1851, came to Greene Co., Wis.; in 1858, removed to California; in 1867, came to Delaware Co., and in 1869, came to his present farm; owns 170 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Mrs. F. M. Gallinger in November, 1873; her maiden name was Burditt; she was born in 1843. She is a member of the Baptist Church. He has been Town Trustee, Town Assessor, &c.

PEETZ, FRED, farmer and blacksmith, Sec. 23; P. O. West Union; born Feb. 20, 1830, in Germany; in 1864, came to West Union; in 1876, came to his present farm; owns eighty acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Margaret Haneiser in April, 1858; she was born May 8, 1830, in Germany; had eleven children, eight living—George G., Sophia, Margaret, Mary, Hannah, Emma, Lizzie and Lena. Are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Pratt, O., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Windsor.

Pratt, O. A., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Windsor.

Pratt, W., far., S. 15; P. O. West Union.

Price, L., far., S. 26; P. O. West Union.

QUADE, WM., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Hawk Eye.

RANDALL, ED., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Windsor.

Ray, G., far., Sec. 13; P. O. West Union.

Reichel, A., far., S. 17; P. O. Hawk Eye.

REISSNER, GEO., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Randalia; born Nov. 27, 1851, in Germany; in 1855, came to Dane Co., Wis., with his parents; in 1859, came to Fayette Co., and settled on his present farm in 1874; owns eighty acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Annie Herschinger Oct. 1, 1871; she was born Dec. 21, 1849, in Germany; have two children—Emma and Mike.

Are members of the Lutheran Church.

Richmond, G., far., S. 4; P. O. Windsor.

Robinson, E., far., S. 33; P. O. Donnan.

ROSIER, ABSALOM, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. West Union; born Jan. 27, 1855, in Fayette Co.; he owns ninety acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Catherine Lower Dec. 23, 1875; she was born Feb. 27, 1854, in Stephenson Co., Ill.; have an infant child, born Feb. 3, 1878. Mrs. R. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

RUSH, F. M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. West Union; born Aug. 1, 1856, in West Union; came to his present farm in 1877; owns 121 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Minnie M. Werner Feb. 17, 1877; she was born in Rockford, Ill., April 14, 1860.

SENSOR, E. R., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Donnan.

SENSOR, JOHN W., carpenter, Sec. 28; P. O. West Union; born Sept. 8, 1812, in Center Co., Penn.; in 1831, came to Buffalo; in 1833, came to Chicago; in 1851, came to Lake Co., Ill.; in 1873, removed to his present farm; owns 170 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Varona Morse in October, 1839; she was born in 1821, in Windsor Co., Vt.; had six children, five living—Edwin, William, Fannie, Dick and Annabelle. Are members of the Methodist Church.

Schermerhorn, C., S. 23; P. O. West Union.

SCHRACK, GEO., farmer Sec. 28; P. O. West Union; born Aug. 1, 1824, in Richland Co., Ohio; in 1856, came to Fayette Co., and settled on his present farm in 1859; owns 290 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Hattie Stimeley Jan. 5, 1847; she was born in February, 1824, in Pennsylvania, and died Feb. 14, 1851; have two children—John J. and Mary E. Second mar-

riage to Mary Smith, Jan. 8, 1854; she was born May 20, 1834, in Holmes Co., Ohio; have seven children—Lewis H., Sarah Ann, Ellen V., Jennie E., Adella May, Charles H. and Maud E. Has been Town Trustee.

SCHLATTER, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. West Union; born Sept. 8, 1821, in Germany; in 1850, came to Crawford Co., Ohio; in 1856, came to his present farm; owns 286 acres, valued at \$15 per acre. Married Christina Saurbacker in September, 1853; she was born April 3, 1829, in Germany; had thirteen children, eleven living—John, Katie, Christina, Jacob, Lena, Semour, Susan, William, Carolina, Mary and Annie. He is a member of the Lutheran Church; she is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

SCHRACK, JOHN J., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. West Union; born May 9, 1848, in Richland Co., Ohio; in 1856, he came with his father to Fayette Co., and settled on his present farm in 1873; owns eighty acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Alice B. Hancock Oct. 27, 1872; she was born June 19, 1852, in Oswego Co., N. Y.; have one child—Hellie Alice, born Aug. 6, 1873.

Schroeder, H., far., Sec. 13; P. O. West Union.

Schroeder, J. E., far., S. 13; P. O. West Union.

Schlatter, G. W., far., S. 14; P. O. West Union.

Schlatter, J., far., S. 21; P. O. West Union.

Schmitt, J. P., far., S. 21; P. O. Windsor.

Schroyer, J., S. 24; P. O. West Union.

Shaw, Abe, Sec. 12.

Shaw, J. J., far., S. 2; P. O. West Union.

Shaw, J. M., far., S. 11; P. O. West Union.

SHAW, NATHAN, farmer and fine stock breeder, Sec. 2; P. O. West Union; born Sept. 13, 1820, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; in 1842, came to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; in 1848, came to Carroll Co.; in 1866, came to his present farm; owns 265 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Eleanor Bell Feb. 17, 1842; she was born Feb. 10, 1820; have eight children—E. B., Elizabeth H., Rebecca A., J. M., John J., Jennie, N. A. and Ella M. Has been School Director, Town Trustee, Road Supervisor. Are members of the Presbyterian

Church; is also Elder of this church. E. B. was drafted in 1862; served in Co. G, 21st Ohio V. I., about eleven months; was in the battle of Stone River, and others.

Shell, M., Sec. 18; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Shelling, G., far., S. 16; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Smith, S. G., far., S. 23; P. O. Windsor.

Smith, S., far., S. 19; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Snyder, J., far., S. 23; P. O. West Union.

Spooner, H. H., far., Sec. 26; P. O. West Union.

SPITZBURT, JOHN, farmer, S. 15; P. O. West Union; born Jan. 20, 1819, in Germany; in 1849, came to Kendall Co., Ill.; in 1855, came to his present farm; owns 255 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Helen Stehener March, 1857; she was born Oct. 16, 1831, in Germany; have seven children—Charles J., Emma, Annie, Henry, Louis, Helen and Herman. Are members of the Lutheran Church. Before coming to this country, he served six years in military service in Germany.

Stentz, J., far., Sec. 12; P. O. West Union.

Stevens, S., far., P. O. West Union.

STEWART, HENRY, far., S. 5; P. O. Windsor; born April 10, 1801, in York Co., Penn.; when an infant, went with his parents to Cumberland County, Penn.; in 1828, went to Montgomery Co., Ohio; in 1833, went to Shelby Co., Ohio; in 1855, came to Fayette Co., and settled on his present farm; owns 167 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Elizabeth Golden Sept. 27, 1827; she was born in 1804, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; had eight children, four living—Samuel C., Martha (now Mrs. Gardner), James G., and William H. Are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. S. has been mainly instrumental in building three school houses.

Swale, George, far., S. 9; P. O. Windsor.

SWALE, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Windsor; born March 23, 1823, in England; in 1844, came to Onondaga Co., N. Y.; in 1845, came to Waukesha Co., Wis., and in 1854, came to his present farm. He owns 320 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Elizabeth Cumming Jan. 10, 1851; she was born in 1833, in Canada; had eleven children, nine living—Geo., Mary J., Hance, Emeline, Frank, William, Al-

bert S., Arthur and Clarence. Are members of the United Brethren Church. Has been Town Trustee and Treasurer, School Director, &c.

TIFFANY, N. A., far., Sec. 26; P. O. West Union.

Turner, David, S. 11; P. O. West Union.

Turner, T., far., S. 11; P. O. W. Union.

UTTER, IRA, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Hawk Eye.

VAN, BORGART, A., Sec. 26; P. O. West Union.

WARD, G. W., far., S. 10; P. O. West Union.

WAITE, CHARLES S., farmer, Postmaster and Justice of the Peace; Sec. 5; P. O. Windsor; born Sept. 15, 1830; in Henrysville, Province of Quebec; his father died at the age of 31, in 1831; came with his mother to Franklin Co., Vt., in 1835; went to Sheldon, Vt., in 1839; returned to Fairfield in 1841; returned to Franklin, Franklin Co., Vt., in 1854; went to Lamoille Co., Vt., in 1856; returned to Franklin in 1860; went to Glover, Vt., in 1870, then to Fayette Co., and to his present farm; owns 138 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Rebecca D. Chamberlin Dec. 31, 1855; she was born May 27, 1838, in Sheldon, Vt. Had three children; lost their daughter, Clara A., in 1865, aged ten months and eleven days; those living are Flora L. and Lillian L. Are members of the M. E. Church.

Walentine, Jno., far., S. 14; P. O. W. Union.

Watson, Thos., far., S. 35; P. O. Donnan.

Wayman, T. C. S. 27; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Wendland, F., far., S. 4; P. O. Windsor.

Wentland, F., far., S. 4; P. O. Windsor.

Westadt, Wm., far., S. 2; P. O. W. Union.

Weston, G., far., S. 33; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Whipple, H., far., S. 29; P. O. Hawk Eye.

Whipple, M. E., far., S. 32; P. O. Hawk Eye.

WHITMORE, A. Y., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. West Union; born Sept. 16, 1824, in Madison Co., N. Y.; in 1854, came to his present farm; owns 340 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Jeanette Klinck Oct. 9, 1852; she was born Jan., 1823, in Madison Co., N. Y.; have four children—Ella J., George F., Carrie A. and Dwight. Has been Justice of the Peace; is now President of the West Union Cheese Factory. Is a Republican.

Wier, J., far., S. 16; P. O. West Union.

WILBUR, D. W., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Hawk Eye; born Aug. 24, 1840, in Madison Co., N. Y.; in 1845, came to Walworth Co., Wis.; in 1865, came to his present farm; owns 330 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Susan Mathis Jan. 1, 1868; she was born May, 1843, in Madison Co., Ind.; have three children—William P., John and Mary. Enlisted in Co. E, 4th W. V. C.; served about two years to the close of the war; was honorably discharged. Has been Town Trustee and Treasurer of the School Board.

Williamson, D., far., S. 35; P. O. Donnan.

Wilson, D., far., S. 35; P. O. Donnan.

Wolsey, J., far., S. 1; P. O. West Union.

Wood, W., S. 20; P. O. Hawk Eye.

WOODSON, ELIZA, MRS., widow of Andrew B. Woodson, Sec. 4; P. O. Windsor; he was born March 2, 1820, in Kentucky, and died April 28, 1874; she was born March 19, 1823, in Indiana; owns 160 acres land, valued at \$30 per acre. They were married Sept. 12, 1844; had fourteen children, nine living—Mary E., Elizabeth, Valentine, Henry, Franklin, Jefferson, Augustus J. and Jennie A. (twins.) Flora B.

FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, ELISHA.

Adams, L. I., blacksmith.

Aldrich, J. A., physician.

Allen, Harrison, Constable.

ALEXANDER, DIXON, physician and surgeon; born in De Kalb Co., N. Y., March 24, 1822; commenced the study of medicine in 1846, and graduated at Castleton Medical College,

Castleton, Vt., in 1848; commenced practicing in Benson, Vt., in 1849. He married, in the same year, Mary E. Wentworth of Stonington, Conn.; she was born in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 12, 1825; they were married by Reverend Thomas H. Vail, now Bishop of Kansas; removed to Poultney in 1853, and continued practice there until 1857, when he came to this town; he now ranks as the oldest and as reliable as any in the county. He was made Surgeon of the 16th I. V. I., early in 1865, and was with them until the close of the war. Have one son, Edward D., living, and lost three—Mary F., born Jan. 18, 1852, and died March 23, 1855; John W., born Aug. 17, 1859, and died May 19, 1861; Frances Anna, born Jan. 2, 1856, and died Jan. 27, 1877. Are members of the Episcopal Church.

Alexander, Richard, laborer.

Anderson, Uriah, carpenter.

Aylesworth, F. M., attorney at law.

Aylesworth, W. B.,

Aylesworth, Wm.,

BANE, I. W., student University.

Barber, F. M., laborer.

Barden, August, blacksmith.

Barnard, R. W., dealer in butter and eggs.

Barnard, W. W.

Bedell, Henry, proprietor meat market.

Buch, O., blacksmith.

Benge, Wm., veterinary surgeon.

Bissell, J. W., President Upper Iowa University.

Borland, Wm., drayman.

Boyce, J. E., retired merchant.

Boyce, J. H., jeweler.

Boyce, W. F., clerk and salesman.

Briags, Elisha.

Briggs, Henry, laborer.

Bray, W. H., mason.

Brunson, H. S., Justice of the Peace.

BUDD, JESSE E., of the firm of Budd & Montgomery, dealers in hardware, wagons, carriages, sleighs, plows, paints, oils, etc.; born in Schodack, N. Y., March 27, 1831; came to Centralia, Dubuque Co., Iowa, in the Spring of 1857; removed to Earlville, Delaware Co., Iowa, in the Spring of 1858, and resided there until he came to Smithfield Tp., Fayette Co., in the Spring of

1860; in the Spring of 1872, he came to Fayette, and engaged in his present business ever since he came here. He was County Supervisor for two years before the township organization; in Smithfield Tp., he held the following offices; two years Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, School Director, etc.; he is at the present time member of the School Board; was one of the Trustees of the Upper Iowa University, from June, 1874, to June, 1877. Married Katie E. Mallow Oct. 12, 1859; she was born in New Madrid Co., Mo., Jan. 4, 1840; they have had six children—Sally M., died Sept. 13, 1861, aged 1 year 1 month and 21 days; Jennie M., died ——— 1862, aged ———; Georgie E., died June 26, 1875, aged 6 years, and 2 months; the living children are Maggie M., born Dec. 8, 1863; Jessie M., born Aug. 5, 1866; John H., born Oct. 1, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Budd are members of the M. E. Church.

Bullock, Frank, dealer in groceries.

Bullock, Martin, carpenter.

Burmell, Wm., laborer.

Burch, E. H., merchant.

Burch, William, carpenter.

Burret, W. N., Prof. of Music.

Burgess, C. M., Pastor M. E. Church.

Burget, John, carpenter.

Burton, A. H., laborer.

Byrne, Daniel, D. & N. W., R. R.

CAVANAUGH, ED., laborer.

CAIN, **FRED**, merchant tailor; born in Germany Aug. 27, 1831; came to the United States in 1852, and settled in Schneectady, N. Y.; lived there until 1864, when he came to Fayette and established business here. Was married in 1855 to Wilhelmina Cruger; she was born in Germany Sept. 24, 1830; they have an adopted son—Charlie W., born Dec. 28, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Cain belong to the Lutheran Church.

CALLENDER, ALBERT W., attorney, loan broker, and land agent; born in Huntington Tp., Luzerne Co., Penn., Dec. 27, 1838; removed to Boone Co., Ill., in 1854; remained there eighteen months; in the Spring of 1856, came to Chickasaw Co., Iowa; resided there until he removed to Fay-



A. J. Hoensley

PIONEER OF 1844.

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP

ette in the Fall of 1866. In 1869 and 1875, he was Justice of the Peace here; he is now serving his seventh year as Town Clerk.

CANFIELD, HIRAM S., proprietor of the Fayette House; born in Jamestown, N. Y., July 26, 1835; came with his parents to Erie, Penn., in 1839, thence, in 1845, to Girard, and to Rochester in 1849, and in 1860, moved to Iowa and settled at Decorah, where he engaged in the express and stage business; came to this county in 1870; continued in the same business, and in 1874, bought the Fayette House; is now running the hotel and stage line to West Union. Was married in 1860 to Emma A. Bowen; she was born in Indiana Dec. 10, 1844; have one daughter—Minnie E., born June 3, 1873. Mrs. C. is a member of the Congregational Church.

CAWARD, JAMES J., general merchant; born in Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 19, 1847; removed to Whitewater, Wis., in 1856; lived there until he enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. D, 28th Wis. Inf., being only 14 years of age when he entered the service; was in all the engagements his company participated in; mustered out in September, 1865; after leaving the army he was in the employ of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. for eighteen months; in 1867, he came to Cresco, Iowa; lived there until 1870; from 1870 to Jan. 31, 1872, he was at Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, then returned to Cresco, having been burnt out at Northwood; remained at Cresco until September, 1875, when he came to Fayette. He married Ella A. Crossman Aug. 11, 1870; she was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., April 15, 1852; they have two children—Jennie C. and Emma G.

Childs, Carol, University student.

Churchill, S., broom maker.

Close, Al, laborer.

Close, Jos., laborer.

Coff, Sidney, capitalist.

Coffenger, J. M., laborer.

Cole, O. C., carpenter.

Colgrove, Chauncey, student University.

Comstock, Isaac, carpenter.

COMSTOCK, GEO. E., manufacturer of Washing Machines; born in Ypsilanti, Mich., Oct. 30, 1839; accompanied, came to this county in 1858. Was married in 1868 to Anna Cramer, of West Union; have three children—Alfred, Merton E. and Willard W. Mr. Comstock enlisted October, 1861, in the 12th I. V. I.; was in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged; was captured at Shiloh; held prisoner seven months; rejoined his regiment, and was again captured at Jackson, Miss.; made his escape; was discharged at the close of the war.

Crawley, Daniel, laborer.

Crissy, Orson, wagon maker.

D **DAVIDSON, THOMAS**, farmer.

Day, H. S.

DAVIS, DANIEL, banker; born in Randolph, Orange Co., Vt., May 25, 1826; went to California and lived there from 1850 to 1853, then returned to Vermont and lived at White River several years; resided in Brown Co. for a short period, then removed to Randolph again and lived there from 1864; in 1867, he came to Masonville, Delaware Co., Iowa; resided there until the Fall of 1874, when he came to Fayette; engaged in banking here since January, 1875. He married Charlotte O. Bruce June 16, 1856, at Randolph, Vt.; she was born at Randolph in July, 1831; they had six children; one died in infancy; the living are Katie M., George A., Frank J., Willie J., Sarah H. and Charlotte B. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

DERBY, WILLIAM H.; harness maker; born Aug. 27, 1823, in Rutland Co., Vt.; in 1827, came to Washington Co., N. Y. with his parents; in 1857, came to Fayette and commenced his present business. Married Mira E. Smith September, 1845; she was born July 17, 1827 in Essex Co., N. Y.; had two children, both dead. In 1857, he was appointed Postmaster; held this position four years; in 1876, he was appointed Keeper of the Prison at Auburn, N. Y.; moved there with his family; remained on prison duty one year and returned to Fayette in 1877.

Devlin, P. H., laborer.

DONALDSON, CHARLES A.,

books, stationers and Yankee notions; born in Union Co., Ky., Jan. 15, 1840; remained there till 1855; spent the time from that period until 1877 in traveling in various parts of the United States, Europe, South America and Mexico; went into business here in October, 1877. Was married July 18, 1877, to Mrs. Lizzie Boughey (maiden name Farrington); she was born in Penn., Jan. 20, 1848; is the mother of one child by first married—Grace, born Sept. 14, 1867. Are both members of the M. E. Church.

DORMAN, JERRY M., dentist; born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., September, 1842. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1861 in 3d N. Y. V. C.; was in forty-one engagements, including skirmishes; did duty mainly in North Carolina and Virginia; his Company captured a stand of colors, as did every Company in the regiment; colors all now on exhibition in Albany; was discharged Aug. 22, 1864, expiration of term of service. He was married April 3, 1872, to Ella Napier; she was born in New York in 1852; they have one daughter—Maggie, born Aug. 21, 1877.

Doud, O. A., retired merchant.

Duncan, T. A., retired grain dealer.

EDMUNDS, G. R., grocer.

Elliott, Charles, laborer.

Emmery, B. Z., farmer.

Emmons, E. R., shoemaker.

ESTY, CHARLES, house, sign and carriage painter, also ornamental painting and graining; born in Vt., Dec. 29, 1842; came to Winnesheik Co. in 1850. Was married in 1862, to Emily Stowell; born in New York, Nov. 26, 1843; died April 8, 1867; had two children—Carrie A. and Addie M. He removed here in 1868. Was married March 3, 1869, to Mary E. Scott, born in Ashtabula, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1850; have two children—Blanche and Ethelbert H., Warren Esty, father of Charles, resides with his son; was 76 years old in March. Has been a member of the M. E. Church sixty years; Mr. and Mrs. Esty belong to the same.

Estey, Warren.

Everts, H. A., Ins. Agent.

FOWELLS, JOHN, shoemaker.

FOOTE, AMORETTA E.,

widow (maiden name Rich); born in Madison Co., N. Y., July 3, 1839; came with her parents to Medina Co., Ohio, in 1844, and to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1857. Was married in 1859 to Seth Foote. He was born in Huron Co., Ohio, Jan. 25, 1834. Entered the army as 2d Lieutenant 8th Kan. V. I. in Aug. 1871; served on frontier till 1863; was then transferred to the Army of the Southwest; served as A. D. C. to Gens. Rosecranz, McCook and Smith; had two horses shot from under him at the battle of Chickamauga; was severely wounded at Lookout Mountain; came home on furlough, where he died May 14, 1864. Mrs. Foote came to this place in 1861; owns property valued at \$1,000. Has one son—Dellizon A., born April 14, 1860. They are both members of the M. E. Church.

FOWELLS, THOMAS, boot and shoemaker; was born in Durham, Eng., June 12, 1827; emigrated to Canada in 1849. Was married there, Dec. 12, 1850, to Margaret Cook; she was born in Port Hope, Upper Canada, Nov. 22, 1834; they came to this county in 1855, and to this town in 1858; has been engaged in the boot and shoe trade ever since; have five children living—John E., Arabella E., Estello, Juliette and Anna E.; lost three—Mary J., died Oct. 28, 1857; Margaret A., died Sept. 8, 1857; and Ada May (twin sister of Anna), died Oct. 18, 1869. Mr. Fowells was School Treasurer six years and School Director four years. The family belongs to the Episcopal Church.

FREER, THEODORE (firm of Freer & Winrott, *Fayette News*); was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1845; while quite young, he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin; settled near Racine; was there six years; then moved to Sauk Co.; the early part of his life was spent on a farm. Was married, Dec. 13, 1866, to Fannie Herrick; she was born in New York State, in 1847; moved to West Union, Iowa, in 1868; was engaged for a number of years in a general insurance business; employed in the interest of the *West Union Gazette*;

in January, 1877, formed a partnership with A. E. Winrott; moved to this place, where the firm are successfully engaged in publishing a paper that ranks among the best local papers in Northern Iowa. He is a Republican in politics. Of temperate habits, sound judgment and newspaper ability; has an extended acquaintance in the county and enjoys the confidence and respect of the people.

Freese, Peter, clerk.

Francisco, F., harness maker.

Fryer, John, laborer.

Furgeson, D. M., laborer.

Furry, F. W., laborer.

Fussel, Adam, hardware and machinery.

FUSSEL, DAVID E. (firm of Fussel Bros.), dealers in hardware and agricultural implements; was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Oct. 30, 1822; came to Iowa in 1844; worked in Jones and Linn Counties something over a year; then went back to Ohio. Was married, March 6, 1846, to Rachel Jennings; she was born in Perry Co., Ohio, Feb. 29, 1828; returned to Iowa in 1846; spent three years in Jones, Linn and Buchanan Counties; and in 1849, came to this county; commenced here by purchasing a claim of 140 acres near Bear's Grove; continued farming and accumulating land until he now owns near 1,000 acres in this county; rented his farms and engaged in business here in the Fall of 1876; have ten children living—Cordelia (now Mrs. Fortney), Martin H., Dorcas (Mrs. Stansbury), Horton V., Pomeroy B., Elias, Franklin H., Ophelia, Aetna and Orion G. Mr. Fussel has been Township Trustee about five years; belongs to the United Brethren Church.

GATES, D., laborer.

GAIGE, HENRY B., carpenter and joiner; was born in Vermont, Oct. 16, 1829; has worked at his trade since 1847, in Vermont, New Hampshire, Missouri, Wisconsin, etc.; in 1859, went overland to Oregon; thence to California, Arizona, Mexico and Texas; came to this county in 1869. Was married, Jan. 29, 1873, to Elizabeth A. Kelly; she was born in Scotland in 1851; have two children—Rena Bell, born Oct. 31, 1873; and Annie Eunice, born Jan. 12, 1875.

Gaynor, E. W., clerk.

Gaynor, Robert, merchant.

GAYNOR, WILLIAM H., manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes; was born in Ballingarry, Tipperary Co., Ireland, Jan. 22, 1828; emigrated to Canada in 1847; thence to Juneau Co., Wis., in 1859. Returned, in 1864, to Ireland, and was married to Jennie C. Mealley; she was born in the city of Dublin May 23, 1846; they came to this county in 1865; has been in business here ever since; have four children living—William H. E., Thomas Robert, Georgia H. and Pauline; lost one—Frankie S., died Nov. 29, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Gaynor are members of the M. E. Church.

Gibbs, Runy, clerk.

Goodrich, A. N., carpenter.

Goodyear, William, tin peddler.

Grannis, J. L.

Gurley, John, cooper.

HAMMOND, E., mason.

Hancock, George, laborer.

Harrison, H., laborer.

Harrison, J. L.

Hayward, Enos, carpenter.

Hendrickson, Saul, dealer in stock, etc.

Hess, J. J., shoemaker.

Hollenback, A. S., attorney at law.

Holmes, Allen, miller.

Holmes, Fred., livery.

Holmes, Clarence, laborer.

Holmes, C. O., proprietor meat market.

Holmes, E., miller.

Howe, E. C., tinsmith.

HOYT, CHARLES, County Surveyor; born in Stanford, Conn., Oct. 27, 1809; moved to Orange Co., N. Y., in 1813; went, in 1826, as apprentice to learn ship building; went to New Jersey in 1834, where he was married, the same year, to Ann Maria Smith; she was born in Morristown April 27, 1811; died May 9, 1839; he moved, the following year, to Oswego Co., N. Y., where he was married, in 1841, to Mary Allen; born in New York Aug. 1815; died July 21, 1853; was the mother of five children—William A. and Julia are living; Marcia E., Mary Jane and an infant died in New York. He was married the third time in 1856, to Cynthia M. Abbott; born in New

York Dec. 27, 1822; have three children living—Harry, Louisa and Charles; lost one—Sarah. Mr. Hoyt has held the office of County Surveyor, or Deputy, alternately for twelve years, on Board of Supervisors two years, and is now serving his fifth term as Assessor. Family, belong to the Congregational Church.

HOYT & DUNCAN, real estate, loan and collecting agents; Alexander J. Duncan was born in Union Vale, Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 4, 1846; came to Fayette in 1874; he has been engaged in his present business ever since he came here. Married Sarah B. Scobey, daughter of Rev. Z. D. Scobey, March 13, 1876. Is Notary Public. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are both members of the M. E. Church.

Hoyt, W. A., attorney at law.

Hughs, W., blacksmith.

Hulbert, C. E., merchant.

Hunt, R., mason.

Hunt, Washington, mason.

Hunt, T. V., mason.

Hunt, W. E., furniture dealer.

HURD, H. E., Professor of the Upper Iowa University; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., June 25, 1843; accompanied his parents to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1844; attended Wheaton College from 1860 to 1863; enlisted May 17, 1864, in the 132d Ill. V. I.; was discharged Oct. 17, 1864; entered Eastman's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in December, 1864; came with his parents to Chicago in 1865; in 1866, he opened a business institute at Rochester, Minn., three months' term; thence to Winona, where he did the same; spent the greater part of 1867 traveling in connection with the business; came to this place in 1867, and opened "Hurd's National Business College," Upper Iowa University; is the only member of the present faculty who was teaching in the institution while in charge of Rev. Wm. Brush (from 1860 to 1869). Mr. Hurd was married Feb. 2, 1871, to Henrietta, daughter of the Hon. H. S. Brunson, of this place; she was born in La Fayette Co., Wis., March 24, 1845; they have one daughter—Persis J., born Nov. 15, 1871.

Husband, Charles, teacher.

JONES, F., chair maker.

KIDDER, J. S., broom maker.

Kingman, W. E., clerk.

Knight, A., blacksmith.

Knight, John, blacksmith.

LAMB, ELMER, merchant.

Lane, Charles, blacksmith.

Lee, R., D. & W. R. R.

LICHTENSTEIN, E. M., general merchandise; born March 1, 1847, in Buffalo, N. Y.; in 1865, went to Chicago; remained there until 1875, when he came to Fayette, and commenced his present business. Married Mrs. Eliza A. Raesley March 8, 1876; she was born in Oct., 1849, in Pennsylvania; her maiden name was Weller; have one child by first marriage—Evon B., born in July, 1871. Mrs. L. is a member of the Congregational Church.

Lockwood, J. H., agent.

Lyman, A. E., farmer.

Lyman, C. A., farmer.

Lyman, G. T., lumber dealer.

Lyons, Charles.

MCDONALD, JERRY, laborer.

Marvin, A. E., carpenter.

MONTGOMERY, MORGAN, of the firm of Budd & Montgomery, dealers in hardware, paints, oils, wagons, carriages, sleighs, plows, &c.; born in Brookfield Tp., Trumbull Co., Ohio, July 20, 1826; removed to Rock Co., Wis., in 1845; resided there eighteen years, and then came to Smithfield Tp., this county; lived there about five years, and then came to Fayette; engaged in his present business since then. In 1869, he was Township Assessor of Smithfield Tp.; in 1876, he was Town Councilman of Fayette. Married Nancy Brown Dec. 25, 1846; she was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Oct. 31, 1828; they have had five children; two died in infancy; the living are Edwin L., Emma L. and Fred. L.

MOTT, AARON J., baker and confectioner; born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., July 8, 1820; removed in 1840, to Warren Co., Penn., where he was married, Oct. 30, 1845, to Sarah Young;

she was born in Venango Co., Penn., Feb. 8, 1828; they came to this county in 1857; engaged in his business in 1870; they have two children living—Blanche, born Aug. 17, 1847, and Delbert J., born April 14, 1860; lost one—Charles P., died June 9, 1859. Mr. M. is a Democrat. Mrs. M. is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Munson, George, laborer.

NEFZGER, CHRISTOPHER, grocer.

NEWCOMER, DANIEL L., firm of Newcomer & Templeton, proprietors of the Revere House; born in Northumberland Co., Penn., July 25, 1825. Was married July 1, 1852, to Mary A. Jacoby; she was born in Lehigh Co., Penn., March 30, 1828; came to this county in 1857; two small stores and a few houses are all there was of Fayette at that time; worked at his trade (brick-laying and plastering) since he came here until last Fall. Mrs. N. died March 11, 1876; she was the mother of four children—Levi F., Alpherita C., Nettie J. and Mary A. Mr. N. was married again Oct. 2, 1877, to Mrs. Minerva R. Templeton (maiden name Staples), she was born in South Adams, Mass., Sept. 1, 1842; had two children by first marriage—Isaac E., and Winfield S.

Noble, R. D., carpenter.

Noland, W., jeweler.

ORDWAY, A. S., harness maker.

ORVIS, JAMES R., photographer; born in Bradford Co., Penn., May 22, 1820; his wife, Lucy H. Heath, was born in County of Kent, in England, in 1829; came to America in 1838; they were married at Pompey Hill, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1852; their children are Jeannie L., age, 19 Charles H., age, 16, and John J., age, 13; two died in Belvidere, Ill. Mr. Orvis has worked at this business nearly thirty-two years; the following are some of the more important. Cortland and Homer, N. Y., and Hamilton, Madison Co.; built a car costing \$1,000; traveled down the Chenango Valley to Binghamton, Newark, Yorkshire, &c.; sold out, came West, and has since worked in Chicago, Rockford, Springfield, Freeport, Racine, Decorah, West Union and Fayette, where he is now

located, and ready to take any one's face at short notice.

Owen, Geo., carpenter.

PAIN, CORTES, retired.

Palmer, D. D., lawyer.

Pangburn, M. W., laborer.

Parker, C. C., physician.

Parsons, Geo., carpenter.

Pangburn, F. A., teacher.

Patterson, Charles, laborer.

Peebles, R. W., Pastor M. E. Church.

Peebles, Will., clerk.

Pierce, Gideon, retired.

Percy, J. P., carpenter.

Potter, W. L., laborer.

ROBERTSON, S. H., retired.

RHOADES, JOHN, druggist; born in Falstthrop, Lincolnshire, Eng., April 24, 1836; left Boston for Liverpool May 14, 1855, and sailed from that port May 16, on the ship Corra Linn, and landed in New York June 28; came to Decorah, Iowa, in Dec. of same year, and remained there until 1860, when he came to Fayette; he attended the Upper Iowa University, until Oct. 1, 1863, when he enlisted in Co. C, 9th I. V. C., and served with them until Feb. 3, 1866, when he was discharged at Little Rock, Ark.; returned here and engaged in the drug business, which he has followed ever since. Was married Jan. 2, 1867, to Ruvina M. Cragin, widow of Frances B. Cragin, who died at Mason, N. H., Dec. 6, 1864; her maiden name was Richardson; born in Stoddard, Cheshire Co., N. H., Jan. 8, 1838; has two children by first marriage—Nellie A., born July 1, 1859; Frank A., born March 6, 1861; they were born in Sacramento, Cal. Mr. Rhoades owns 459 acres of land.

ROBERTSON, GEO., dealer in agricultural implements, pumps, wind mills, etc.; born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, June 8, 1838; moved with his mother to Wisconsin, in 1854, and lived there until 1865, when he came to this county; he engaged in this business in Clermont; afterward came here, where he has followed it ever since. Was married Jan. 1, 1863, to Susan G. Cowles; she died Oct. 19, 1869; she was the mother of two children—Edith and Mary. He

married again Oct. 8, 1870, a Mrs. Maria A. Kelsey (maiden name, Farr); she was born in Crawford Co., Penn., Feb. 16, 1836; was married Sept. 4, 1851, to Russel D. Kelsey; he enlisted in 1862, in the 38th I. V. L., and was in the battles around Vicksburg in 1863; he died the same year in the hospital at Baton Rouge, La. Mr. Robertson was Township Trustee one year, and is serving his first term as Deputy Sheriff. Mrs. Robertson is a member of the Congregational Church.

ROBERTSON, WM. H., carpenter and builder; born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, June 10, 1842; he accompanied his mother to Wisconsin, in 1853, and came to this county in 1870. Was married in 1871, to Agnes E. Miller; she was born in New York, in 1848; have two children—Carlotta, born July 29, 1872; Isabel, born Jan. 22, 1878. Mr. Robertson made two trips across the plains to California and Oregon, in 1864, and 1870. Has been a member of the firm of West & Robertson, since 1874.

Rogers, Benjamin, blacksmith.

SANFORD, M. C., telegraph operator and station agent.

Schoonmaker, David, stock dealer.

Scobey, C. R. A., postal clerk, D. & N. W. R. R.

Scobey, Geo., merchant and express agent.

Scobey, Z. D., Postmaster.

Seeley, D. R., laborer.

Shoemaker, P. O., laborer.

SMITH, GEORGE A., livery, feed and sale stable; born in Essex Co., N. Y., Dec. 3, 1825; came to this county, in 1858; he engaged in the livery business in 1862, and keeps constantly on hand good horses and livery rigs; terms reasonable. He is unmarried.

Snider, J. R., grocer.

SPERRY, CHAS. W., general merchandise; P. O. Sumner, Bremer Co.; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1847; came to this county in 1857. Was married to Belle Franklin, Sept. 16, 1869; she was born in Jones Co., Iowa, March 14, 1848; have two children—J. B., Jr., born June 18, 1870, and Louia L., Aug. 14, 1874. Mr. S. was connected with his father in the hardware business for three years, banking, four years, and general store, dry

goods, etc., nearly three years; owns 400 acres of land. They are members of the M. E. Church.

Sperry, M. C., agent.

Stanley, Charles, carpenter.

Strong, A. H., retired.

Sweet, E. S., clerk.

SWEET, HIRAM, capitalist; born in Pleasant Valley, Fulton Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1827; moved to Washington Co. in 1845. Was married there in 1853 to Dianna Sweet; she was born in Washington Co., in 1832; they came to this county in 1855; have two children—Ensign S., born in October, 1854, and Estella M., Jan. 8, 1863; Mrs. Sweet died in 1869. Mr. S. was again married in 1870 to Elizabeth S. Ransom; she was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., March 14, 1847; have one son, Dean H., born Nov. 12, 1871; Mr. Sweet has, until recently, been an extensive dealer in sheep and other stock; is engaged in extensive land speculations in this State and Minnesota. Mrs. S. is a member of the Congregational Church.

TOBIN, JAMES, laborer.

True, N. S., conductor D. & N. W. R. R.

VAN, SCODER, laborer.

Vansychle, C. V., laborer.

Vines, D.

WAKEFIELD, JACOB, laborer.

Ward, C. S., laborer.

Ware, John, City Marshal.

WATERBURY, H. W. & S. E., drugs and books. Hiram W. was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Nov. 24, 1811. Was married July 14, 1834, to Marilla Crissey; she was born in same county Dec. 12, 1816; they moved to Ohio in 1835, thence to Winnebago Co., Ill.; engaged in the dry goods business in Durand in 1853; he changed to drugs and medicines; was also Postmaster for three years there; came to this county in 1857; resumed drug trade here; was appointed Postmaster in 1861, a position he retained till 1873; he recently organized a new temperance society termed the Rechabite Band which already numbers nearly 500 names; have

two children—Luther W., born in Lorain Co., Ohio, Jan. 5, 1840 (resides in Colorado), and Scott E., born at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, April 7, 1843; entered in copartnership with his father in 1865. Was married March 3, 1863, to Mary L. Rust; she was born in Randolph, Vt., Sept. 20, 1847; have two children—Day D., born Dec. 3, 1864, and Mabel, April 28, 1866; H. W. and S. E. have both filled various town offices. Are all members of the Congregational Church.

Weaver, John, works on *Fayette News*.
Webb, Luther, laborer.

Wenrich, D., Pastor United Brethren Church

WEST, CHARLES C., carpenter and builder; born in Penobscot Co., Me., Aug. 17, 1827. Was married Aug. 17, 1852 to Almira R. Maxey; she was born in same county Oct. 22, 1828; they moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., same year of their marriage; he worked there at his trade until 1855, when he came to this county and took contract same year to build the Upper Iowa University Institute, which he succeeded in finishing ready for occupation Jan. 1, 1857; built the third frame house ever erected in this town, and has worked on the majority of those since built. They have two children living—Almira E., born July 17, 1856, and Edward F., Nov. 15, 1868; lost three—Charles E., died Sept. 15, 1854; Geo. B., died Oct. 27, 1861, and Edgar, who died in infancy. Mrs. West belongs to the Baptist and Almira to the Methodist Church.

White, Abe, shoemaker.

Whitney, P. B., capitalist.

Whitney, W. A., carpenter.

WHITNEY, WM. V., dealer in grain, Marvin Elevator; also member of the firm of Bullock & Whitney, grocers; Mr. Whitney was born in La Fayette, Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 26, 1842, and removed to Sheboygan Co., Wis., in 1853, and resided there until he came to Fayette in 1875. His first wife was Maria J. Burnham, of Greenbush, Wis.; she was born in the State of New York, and died July 7, 1873; they had two children, and one died in infancy; one daughter now living—Ada

J., born Dec. 29, 1871. Mr. Whitney's present wife was Zelia C. Danley, and was married April 26, 1874; she was born in ———, N. Y.; they have three children—De La Forest, born Feb. 14, 1875; Frank, born Sept., 1876, and one infant son, born Feb. 8, 1878. Mr. Whitney is a member of the Congregational Church.

Wilertan, C., laborer.

WINROTT, A. E., of the firm of Freer & Winrott, *Fayette News*; born in Ashland Co., Ohio, Sept. 13, 1852; came with his parents in 1856, to West Union, where they still reside; 1869, he entered the *Gazette* office as an apprentice, and has worked there at intervals for the last eight years; in the meantime, however, he was employed in Mills & Co.'s Job Printing House, at Des Moines, Elkader *Journal* and Dubuque *Times*. On the 30th day of Sept., 1876, was married in Chicago to Miss Josephine Fitzgibbons; she was born in St. Hillier's, Jersey, Channel Islands, Jan. 29, 1853, and came to the United States in 1872. In the beginning of 1877, he purchased an interest in the *Fayette News*; he is spoken highly of as a fancy job and card printer, and with other qualifications equally as good, he has the respect and confidence of the public.

WINSTON, ALEXANDER, wagon maker and farmer; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1829; he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, in 1841; was among the first settlers in Rock Co. Was married there in 1849 to Erva A. Bent; she was born in Vermont Dec. 29, 1828; they came to this county in 1851; there were then only four houses in West Union, and nothing here but wild uncultivated land; he owns seventy-five acres of land, and also a residence in town; have five children living—Erva L. (now Mrs. Anderson), resides in Kansas; Ella L. (now Mrs. Trout); John W.; Cora and George O.; lost three—Abbie May, Flora and Eddie A. Mr. Winston was Township Trustee one year, and School Director about four years. The family belong to the M. E. Church.

Winston, John, laborer.

Wood, G. F., teacher.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

A LLEN A., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Randalia.

ADDRESS, NOAH, proprietor of the Randalia House, Randalia, which he has recently refurnished and refitted for the accommodation of guests; was born in Ohio, Feb. 3, 1839; came to this county in 1856. Married Rosaltha Smith May 15, 1870; she was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y.; their daughter, Eva May, was born Aug. 7, 1871, and died June 2, 1874.

ASHBY, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Fayette; owns sixty of land, valued at \$1,800; was born in Richland Co., Wis., April 17, 1850; came to this county, with his parents, in 1853. Married Andie L. Owen Sept. 8, 1870; she was born in Fond du Lac Co., Wis., May 30, 1853; they have two children—Myron W. and Freddie L. He is a Republican and Protestant.

Austin, G. H., butcher, Randalia.

AUSTIN, N. C., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Randalia; owns 170 acres of land, valued at \$3,400; was born in Kane Co., Ill., March 17, 1848; came to this county in 1867. Married Miss Effie J. Miner Dec. 29, 1869; she was born in Ohio Dec. 29, 1851; they have two children—Effie May and Charles Albert. Served in the war in the 41st I. V. I. In politics is a Republican.

B ARBER, Z. L., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Randalia.

BACON, C. C., farmer and carpenter, Sec. 16; P. O. Randalia; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$3,200; was born in Portage Co., Ohio, Sept. 17, 1833; came to this county in 1860. Married Harriet A. Babcock in 1859; she was a native of New York State; they have two children—Henry and Mary.

Barrett, A., P. O. Randalia.

BARSTOW, W. W., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Randalia; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$3,500; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1816; came to Grant Co., Wis., May 1, 1836; and to this county in January, 1871. Married Hannah Curly Nov. 9, 1833,

in Trumbull Co., Ohio; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1816; they have two children, and three deceased—Saloma, born Aug. 23, 1834, and died Oct. 31, 1844; Laura, born Dec. 25, 1835, married George McFall December, 1858, and died March 23, 1873; Miron, born Feb. 28, 1839, enlisted in the 25th W. V. I., Co. E, Aug. 11, 1862, died in camp at Helena, Ark., Sept. 10, 1863; Joseph A., born April 19, 1847; and Salona A., born Jan. 11, 1851, married Samuel Dickinson Nov. 11, 1869, and now resides in California.

Barstow, G., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Randalia. Bigelow, H. N., Sec. 1; P. O. West Union. Bloomfield, J., S. 32; P. O. Randalia.

Boardman, A. P., far., S. 36; P. O. Maynard.

Bratt, W. A., far., S. 29; P. O. Maynard.

BRATT, SARAH N. MRS., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Randalia; owns eighty acres, valued at \$2,000; born in Cumberland, Eng., Jan. 16, 1835; came with her parents to America when about 1 year old; remained in New York city about six years and in New York State about sixteen years, when the family removed to Fond du Lac Co., Wis. Married Daniel A. Bratt April 26, 1859; he died May 20, 1872; they moved to this county in October, 1866; has two sons—Lincoln A., born Oct. 26, 1861, and Willie D., Aug. 22, 1866. Principal product of farm is wheat, oats and corn.

BREWER, A. M., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Randalia; owns 134½ acres of land, valued at \$4,650; born in Orange Co., Vt., Jan 17, 1842; came to this county in 1868. Married Henrietta Mathews Oct. 1, 1865; she was born in Windsor Co., Vt., March 18, 1846; have four children—Fred A., Elmer E., Minnie M. and Ada M. Is a Republican and Protestant.

Brewer, J. J., far., S. 14; P. O. Randalia.

Buck, H., far., S. 27; P. O. Randalia.

Buck, H., far., S. 22; P. O. Randalia.

BUNTON, G. W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Randalia; owns forty acres, valued at \$1,200; born in Laurel Co., Ky.,

in January, 1833; came to this county in 1858. Married Miss Alice Nicholas in 1864; she was born in Rock Co., Wis., Feb. 17, 1843; they have three children—Chas. M., Reuben D., and Chester. Enlisted April 5, 1862, in Co. F, 3d I. V. I., which consolidated with the 2d Iowa in 1864; was at the battles of Corinth, Atlanta, siege of Vicksburg and many others; was honorably discharged April 5, 1865. In politics is a Republican.

Bunton, Jerome; P. O. Randalia.

Burkholder, P., lab., S. 17; P. O. Randalia.

Burkholder, S., far., S. 17; P. O. Randalia.

Burkholder, Wm., lab., S. 17; P. O. Randalia.

Burlingame, H., far., S. 34; P. O. Randalia.

Burlingame, L. N., far., S. 34; P. O. Randalia.

Burlingame, Z. M., far., S. 34; P. O. Randalia.

CARTER, JEROME, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Randalia.

CARR, P. H., wheat buyer, P. O. Randalia; born in Vermont; came to this village in 1874, where he has since represented the firm of Gilchrist & Co., McGregor, Iowa.

Carter, R. G., retired, Sec. 12; P. O. Fayette.

Carter, N., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Randalia.

Cave, Jos. W., far., S. 24; P. O. Fayette.

Chaffin, G. W., far., S. 26; P. O. Fayette.

Chaffin, L. O.

Chesley, W., far., S. 6; P. O. Randalia.

Claxton, Isaac, far., S. 12; P. O. Fayette.

Claxton, I. C., far., S. 12; P. O. Fayette.

Coates, I. S., far., S. 14; P. O. Randalia.

Crawford, F., far., S. 34; P. O. Randalia.

Crawford, R., far., S. 34; P. O. Randalia.

Crawford, Sam'l, far., S. 34; P. O. Randalia.

Crim, G., far., S. 34; P. O. Fayette.

CROSS, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Randalia; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$1,500; born in Luzerne Co., Penn., Jan. 17, 1844. Enlisted from Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ill., in the 34th I. V. I., Co. B, Sept. 7, 1861, for three years; was wounded in the left side, in the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, was transferred in Oct. 1863, to the Invalid Corps; discharged Sept. 17, 1864, and re-enlisted

Dec. 31, 1864, in the 8th Ill. Cavalry Co. C; was honorably discharged July 17, 1865; participated in the battles of Green River, Corinth, Iuka Springs, Luverne, Murfreesboro and Crab Orchard, besides many skirmishes of less note. Married in Lee Co., Ill., to Hannah Carse, Feb. 15, 1866, and moved to this county in 1867; they have five children—Fannie, born April 1, 1867; Joseph G., born Nov. 4, 1868, William L., born June 25, 1871; Lizzie B., born April 29, 1873, and Sarah A., born Nov. 1, 1875. He is a Republican and Protestant.

Curley, J. M., far., S. 30; P. O. Randalia.

CURLEY, OWEN, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Randalia; owns 114 acres of land, valued at \$1,700; born in Grant Co., Wis., March 4, 1845; moved to Crawford Co., Wis., with his parents, when about 4 years old; came to this county in 1865; is the son of Joseph M. and Delia Curley; the former was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., July 11, 1815, and the latter was born in Kent Co., R. I., Dec. 14, 1812; they were married Feb. 28, 1841. Mr. C.'s grandmother, Mrs. Catherine Curley, now in her 86th year, resides with her grandson. He is a Republican in politics.

Curley, P. P., far., S. 6; P. O. Randalia.

DENNIS, ORLANDO, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Donnan.

DARNELL, J. C., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Randalia; owns 180 acres of land, valued at \$6,500; born in Kendall Co., Ill., July 17, 1846; came to this county in Feb., 1877. Married Mary M. Rogers Dec. 2, 1868; she was born in Kendall Co. Ill., July 24, 1849; have two children—George, born June 13, 1872, and an infant not named, born March 2, 1877. Mr. D. enlisted Sept. 28, 1861, in the 52d I. V. I., Co. H, and was discharged for disability Nov. 24, 1862; re-enlisted March 9, 1865, and was honorably discharged Sept. 20, 1865; was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and others.

DOOLY, J. D., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Randalia; born on the ocean May 6, 1840, on the passage to America; came to this county, in 1853; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$1,600. Mar-

ried Sarah J. Wells March 27, 1865; she was born in Monroe, Greene Co., Wis., Dec. 9, 1847; they have five children—Lewis D., Louisa M., John E., Mernie A. and Ruthford. He is a Republican and Protestant.

Dow, G. hardware mer.; P. O. Randalia.

Drew, J. C., far., S. 7; P. O. Randalia.

DURAND, GILBERT, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Randalia; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1847; came to this county, in 1867.

Dugan, W., far., S. 15; P. O. Randalia.

EASTMAN, SOLOMON, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Randalia; born in Canada May 5, 1839; came to this county, in 1868. Married Elizabeth Roe Oct. 29, 1859; she was born in England, Sept. 9, 1839; they have five children—Anna, born Aug. 26, 1860; Minnie, born March 3, 1863; Cora, born June 13, 1868; Nettie, born Oct. 28, 1873; Lottie, born Nov. 21, 1875. He is a Republican and a member of the United Brethren Church.

ESTY, W. F., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Randalia; born in Addison Co., Vt., in 1833; came to Allamakee Co., Iowa, in 1853; owns ninety acres of land, valued at \$2,000. He enlisted in the 3d I. V. I., Co. D, in the Spring of 1861, for three years, which time he served; then he re-enlisted and was honorably discharged in 1865; he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta and many other engagements; was with Sherman on his "march to the sea," and returned to Allamakee Co., from whence he moved to Dane Co., Wis., in 1867, and to this county, in 1869. Married Mary M. Devine Jan. 1, 1867; she was born in Erie Co., Penn., in 1844; they had one son—Henry, born Oct. 18, 1872. He is a Republican and a Methodist.

Fairchild, M., far., S. 24; P. O. Fayette.

Fisher, J. M., laborer; P. O. Randalia.

Fritz, G. M., far., S. 17; P. O. Randalia.

FORDYCE, T. L., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Donnan; born in Dunham, Canada, Dec. 25, 1838; came to McHenry Co., Ill., in the Fall of 1865; came to this county, in 1867; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$4,000. Married Miss Cornelia V. Carter Sept. 16, 1860; she was born in Stanbridge, Canada, Nov.

26, 1837; they have four children—Geniver, James F., Clara O., Lorin M. Principal product of the farm is corn and oats. He is a Republican.

FOX, E. W., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Randalia; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1829; came to this township in 1856, and settled on Sec. 22, where he still resides; owns 139 acres of land, valued at \$3,500; his parents who accompanied him are now dead; his father died Jan., 1870, in his 90th year, and his mother died in Dec., of the same year, in her 86th year. Mr. Fox married Mrs. Lavinia Hill Jan. 1, 1863; she was born in Berkshire Co., N. H., in 1826, and is the daughter of Clark and Hannah W. Roberts, who settled in this county in 1855; Mrs. Roberts died Feb. 20, 1878; Mr. Roberts is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Fox. Mr. and Mrs. Fox have one child living, and two deceased—Fred. O., died Feb., 1864, in infancy; Freddie C., died Jan., 1870, aged 14 months; their daughter, Carrie M., was born March 29, 1865. Mrs. Fox was formerly married to Benjamin F. Hill, at Brattleboro, Vt., in May, 1846, and he died in Feb., 1852; she has by this marriage one daughter—Emma L., born Oct. 27, 1848.

Grant, Chas., far., S. 4; P. O. Randalia.

Grant, David; P. O. Randalia.

Grant, John, far., S. 4; P. O. Randalia.

Grant, Wm., far., S. 33; P. O. Randalia.

Grapes, Samuel, far., S. 9; P. O. Randalia.

GRIFFITH, B. E., of the firm of Griffith & Proctor, Randalia, dealers in ready made harness (manufactured from best oak leather), whips, currycombs, brushes, and a full assortment of harness trappings; was born in Rock Co., Wis., Aug. 6, 1848; came to this county in 1853. Married Rheumina Powers Dec. 26, 1858; she was born in Boone Co., Ill.; their children are Edith I. and Luella May.

Hartsough, H. D., far., S. 32; P. O. Randalia.

HARTSOUGH, ELISHA, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Fayette; born in Oxford, Canada, in 1813; his father and family were surrendered to the British at Detroit, as prisoners of war, at the time of Hull's surrender, in 1812, and while aliens in Canada, the subject of this

sketch was born. Married Miss M. D. Brunson in 1837; she was a native of Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; they moved to Rockford, Ill., the same year, and remained in that vicinity four years, and in 1841, removed to the mining region of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, where he remained for nine years, at one time running a smelting furnace near Shullsburg, Wis.; came to Dover Tp., this county, in 1850, and settled on Sec. 33; lived there four years, then moved to Center Tp., where he has since resided. Owns 160 acres, valued at \$4,000. They have nine children—Harvey D., William D., Electa M., Clark C., Mary E., John W., D. Maurice, Porter L. and Walter W.

Harisough, D. M., far., S. 12; P. O. Randalia.

Heiseman, G., far., S. 36; P. O. Fayette. Helmer, C. D., far., S. 3; P. O. Randalia.

HOCKERT, MARY, MRS., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Fayette; owns 140 acres, valued at \$4,200; born in Elkhart Co., Ind., in 1830; came to this county in 1865. Married Elias Hockert, La Grange Co., Ind., Feb. 15, 1855; he was born Feb. 1, 1828, and died March 20, 1866. Mrs. H.'s maiden name was Nelson; she has one son—Thomas Elton, born April 6, 1858.

HOLMES, D. A., farmer, Sec. 12, P. O. Fayette; owns 148 acres, valued at \$6,000; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1834; came to this county in 1858. Married Mrs. Angelica N. Holmes in 1863; she died Aug. 19, 1867; his children by that marriage are S. Kate and Daniel N.; Mrs. Holmes' children by a former marriage with James A. Holmes are James A. and Lizzie O. Mr. Holmes married Mrs. Sarah J. Carter, June 18, 1869; she was born in Cartersville, Oswego Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1842; their children are George R., John A. and Ina. The principal product of his farm is corn, hay and stock. Is a Democrat and Protestant.

Holmes, S., far., S. 12; P. O. Fayette.

Holmes, W., retired, S. 12; P. O. Fayette.

Hopkins, A., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Randalia.

Hotchkiss, Charles, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Randalia.

Howard, J. B., far., S. 14; P. O. Randalia.

Hubbard, C. M., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Randalia.

HULBERT, ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Fayette; owns 13½ acres of land, valued at \$350; was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., May 12, 1850; came to this county in 1857. Married Cordelia S. Hensley Feb. 22, 1873; she was born in this county Nov. 1, 1853; they have two children living, and one deceased—Plimmon S., born May 16, 1874; and Lorena A., born Feb. 19, 1876, whose twin sister, Loretta I., died March 3, 1878, aged 2 years and 12 days. He is a Greenbacker and a member of the United Brethren Church.

HULS, J. P., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Randalia; was born in Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1834; came to this county in 1868. Married Miss M. W. Whitney April 2, 1855; she was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1835; they have five children—Genevieve, Jessie H., James W., Edward E. and John A. He is a Republican and Baptist.

Hunter, M. P., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Randalia.

INNES, RUFUS, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Randalia.

Irish, Frank, far., S. 35; P. O. Fayette.

Irish, H. H., far., S. 35; P. O. Randalia.

JAMES, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Fayette.

KNAPP, M., farm laborer, Sec. 22; P. O. Randalia.

Knox, J. R., far., S. 4; P. O. Randalia.

LEWELLEN, A., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Randalia.

Lewellen, B. M., Sec. 27; P. O. Randalia.

Louis, J. M., far., S. 20; P. O. Randalia.

LOOMIS, J. P., farmer and teacher, Sec. 2; P. O. Fayette; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 3, 1846; came to this county in 1868.

McFADDEN, JAMES P., farmer, S. 14; P. O. Randalia.

McFadden, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Randalia.

McNAUL, G. L., teacher, Sec. 16; P. O. Randalia; born in Clarion Co., Penn., Aug. 21, 1855; came to this county Nov. 14, 1856. Is a Republican.

McNAUL, JAMES J., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Randalia; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$1,600; born

in Clarion Co., Penn., Feb. 14, 1847; came to this county Nov. 14, 1856. Married Miss Mary Howard July 4, 1871; she was born in Union Co., Ind., April 5, 1852; they have one child—Willis J., born April 26, 1874. Is a Republican. Principal product of farm is corn and oats.

McNaul, T., P. O. Randalia.

McNaul, Wm., P. O. Randalia.

Mabon, John P., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Randalia.

Mabon, T. C., far., S. 18; P. O. Randalia.

MARKHAM, WM., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Randalia; owns 210 acres of land, valued at \$4,200; born in Livingston Co., N. Y., May 26, 1818; came to Washington Co., Wis., in 1846, and to this county in 1868. Married Louisa Hogan in 1844; has three children—William F., Sylvia J. and C. Delos. Is a Republican and a member of the M. E. Church.

Mathews, E., far., S. 15; P. O. Randalia.

Mathews, H. J.; P. O. Randalia.

Mathews, H. R., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Randalia.

MINER, F. B., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Randalia; owns forty acres of land, valued at \$1,200; born in Massachusetts Oct. 14, 1837; moved to Ashabula Co., Ohio, with his parents when quite young; came to this county in 1874. Married Miss Eliza Marvin Feb. 6, 1866; they have three children—Carrie A., Blanche and Ella F. Is a Republican; Protestant. Mrs. Miner is a member of the Baptist Church.

Morrison, H. B., farmer, S. 29; P. O. Randalia.

Nelson, Calvin, far., S. 35; P. O. Fayette.

Noble, J. E., blacksmith, Randalia.

ODEKIRK, ALEX., farmer, S. 2; P. O. Donnan.

Odekirk, Edward V., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Donnan.

ODEKIRK, E. P., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Donnan; owns 145 acres of land, valued at \$2,800; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., March 30, 1828. Married Adelia Helmer Aug. 13, 1854; she was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Oct. 17, 1839; moved to this county in 1868; they have five children—Edward V., Hattie M., Dora N., Mattie

L. and Stella Aura. Is a Republican and a Baptist.

Odekirk, H., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Randalia.

Odekirk, Q., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Fayette.

Odekirk, W., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Fayette.

O'HALLORAN, DANIEL, grain buyer; P. O. Randalia; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,000; born in Ireland May 25, 1833; came to America in 1852, and to this county in 1874. Married Margaret McNamara Jan. 10, 1855; she was born in Ireland April 25, 1835; they have seven children—James W., born May 11, 1856, Michael, born April 11, 1858; Katie E., July 20, 1862; Alice E., born July 2, 1864; Daniel, born Sept. 14, 1866; Thomas B., born July 31, 1870, and Francis H., born Dec. 26, 1872. Is a Democrat and Roman Catholic.

O'Halloran, Jas.; P. O. Randalia.

Osborn, J. E.; P. O. Randalia.

Owen, H., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Randalia.

PHELPS, M. L., lumber dealer; P. O. Randalia.

PARRETT, AUGUSTUS, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Randalia; born in France Feb. 22, 1840; came to America with his parents when four years of age; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$3,500. He enlisted Dec. 23, 1861, in the 4th Minn. V. I., Co. A, for three years; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864, and was honorably discharged Aug. 6th, 1865; participated in thirteen battles, besides skirmishes, and the siege of Vicksburg. Married Catharine Zerwas April 6, 1864; she was born in Utica, N. Y., April 8, 1844; they have six children—Louise, Annie, James E., Mertie, Louis, Jennie. Is in politics a Republican. Gilbert Durand resides with Mr. Parrett, and is a farmer; P. O. Randalia; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1847, and came to this county in 1867.

PEPPER, DAN., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Randalia; born in Luzerne Co., Penn., Aug. 3, 1832; came to Chickasaw Co., Iowa, in 1855; went to Kansas in 1873, where he had his crops devoured three years in succession, by the grasshoppers; he returned to Chickasaw County, in 1876; remained a year and removed to this county, in 1877, where he now resides; owns forty acres of land, valued at \$800. Married Mary A.

Roberts Sept. 28, 1859; she was born in Main Feb. 7, 1843; they have three children—Frank W., Effie M., Nellie F. Is a Republican in politics.

Potter, I., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Randalia.

PROCTER, JOHN M., proprietor Randalia Hotel; P. O. Randalia; his accommodations are first-class; charges moderate; born in Portage Co., Ohio, June 27, 1832; came to this county, in July, 1854. Married Sarah A. Armstrong March 19, 1857; she was born in Ireland in 1842; their children are Adam E., Estella M., William R. and Elizabeth E.

Pulling, W., farmer, S. 29; P. O. Randalia.

RICE, A., Justice of the Peace; P. O. Randalia.

RANDALL, A. F., Station and Express Agent, Real Estate Agent, Notary Public and Postmaster, dealer in boots and shoes, with fancy groceries, etc.; P. O. Randalia; born in Oneida, Madison Co., N. Y., March 16, 1836. Married Addie F. Foland April 29, 1858; she was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1837; came to Iowa Feb. 22, 1861; they have one daughter—Belle, born May 16, 1867.

RIFENBURG, L., livery stable, Randalia; will carry passengers or accommodate traveling men to any part of the country. Was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 4, 1830; came to this county in 1861, and to this village in 1875. Married Miss Barbara Hull in April, 1860; she was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; has eight children—William, Ida M., Clara, Ella, Mary, Blanche, Walter and Gracie M.

Roberts, Clark; P. O. Randalia.

Robinson, H. D., laborer, Randalia.

Robinson, John G., saloon, Randalia.

Robinson, W., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Fayette.

Roe, John, far., S. 36; P. O. Fayette.

SCHMIDT, JOSEPH, farmer, S. 29; P. O. Randalia; owns eighty-eight acres of land, valued at \$2,000; born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Jan. 16, 1832; came to this county in 1856. Married Miss Sarah S. Fry Nov. 15, 1859; she was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, May 3, 1845; they have four children—Barbara E., born Nov. 16, 1860; John A., May 4, 1864; Mary R., Jan. 1, 1868, and Lydia A., Sept. 12, 1870. Is a Repub-

lican and member of the United Brethren Church.

Shafer, D., farm lab., S. 25; P. O. Fayette. Shenaphelp, Albert H., far., S. 21; P. O. Randalia.

Shierry, John, far., S. 1; P. O. Randalia.

Sidman, C. H., retired; P. O. Randalia.

SIMAR, A. D., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Randalia; owns 160 acres, valued at \$3,500; born in New York State Aug. 19, 1834; came to this county in 1857. Married Miss Elizabeth Scott May 12, 1860; she was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, May 31, 1841; they have four living children—Minnie L., Harry D., Emma L. and Eugene F.; Frank E. died aged 4 years, 6 months and 9 days. Mr. S. is a Republican and Spiritualist.

Sinnet, Pat, far., S. 4; P. O. Randalia.

Sinnet, Wm., far., S. 4; P. O. Randalia.

Smirl, Geo., far., S. 5; P. O. Randalia.

Smith, C. W., far., S. 12; P. O. Randalia.

Smith, M., far., S. 34; P. O. Randalia.

Snider, S. A., far., S. 21; P. O. Randalia.

Staples, A. P., far., S. 26; P. O. Randalia.

Staples, Alex. L., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Randalia.

STAPLES, A. M., far., S. 26; P. O. Randalia; owns 40 acres of land, valued at \$800; was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Oct. 24, 1832; came to this county in 1858. Married Mary A. Rogers Feb. 20, 1868; she was born in Brownsville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 20, 1842; they have three children—Willis W., born Oct. 18, 1871; Laura B., born Aug. 3, 1873; and Bruce F., born July 23, 1877. Is Independent in politics and religion.

Staples, D. D. T., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Maynard.

Staples, G. A., far., S. 26; P. O. Randalia.

Staples, S., far., S. 26; P. O. Randalia.

Stevens, E. L., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Randalia.

Stevens, P., far., S. 27; P. O. Randalia.

Stillwell, A. F.

Stroud, H. A., physician, Randalia.

Sullivan, D., far., S. 6; P. O. Randalia.

Sykes, A., far., S. 26; P. O. Fayette.

Sykes, B., retired; S. 56; P. O. Fayette.

T**THOMPSON, OLDEN**, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Randalia.

TURNER, CHARLES W., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Randalia; owns 173 acres of land, valued at \$4,000;

is a son of C. B. and Huldah E. Turner, who were married in Livingston Co., N. Y., June 31, 1841; his father died Aug. 10, 1877; his mother still lives with her sons; is in her 66th year. Mr. Turner was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., June 9, 1842; he came to this county in 1870. He is a Democrat.

Turner, H., far., S. 22; P. O. Randalia.

Turner, J., far., S. 21; P. O. Randalia.

Turner, J. L., far., S. 23; P. O. Randalia.

Turner, J. W., far., S. 23; P. O. Randalia.

Turner, L. H., far., S. 23; P. O. Randalia.

UNDERWOOD, N. B., merchant, Randalia; was born in Boston, Mass., July 2, 1840; came to this county in 1874. Married Emeline Teets February, 1867; she was a native of McGregor, Iowa; died Feb. 19, 1876; has four children—Herbert P., Jennette S., Mertie M. and Albert C.

VAN BOGART, CORNELIUS, Sr., retired, Sec. 2; P. O. Donnan.

Van Bogart, C. Jr., far. S. 2; P. O. Donnan.

VAN BOGART, ORMUS, cheese maker, Sec. 2; P. O. Donnan; born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1813; is the son of Cornelius Van Bogart, now residing with him; is in his 99th year; was born in 1780; was in the war of 1812; served under Col. Pliny P. Adams, of Hampton N. Y.; enlisted in a rifle company, under Capt. Martin Lee, of Granville, N. Y.; was married to Phebe Hyde in 1806; she was born

May 19, 1789, in Hampton, N. Y., and died in 1822. The subject of this sketch married Caroline Pearce May 15, 1833; she was the daughter of Jesse J. and Roxanna Pearce and was born in Hampton Jan. 26, 1817; her father died in Whitehall, N. Y., in 1830; her mother died in Walworth Co., Wis., in 1867; her grandparents were Shubel and Annie Pearce; the children of Mrs. O. Van Bogart are William W., born July 30, 1836; Annie J., born July 27, 1838; Marion, born March 6, 1840; Benjamin F., born June 26, 1842; Elizabeth A., died Jan. 8, 1856, in her tenth year; Oscar died in the Fall of 1846, aged 6 months; Orlando, born Dec. 26, 1848; Phebe, born May 26, 1850; Cornelius, born May 26, 1852; Jesse J., born April 26, 1854; Bertie B., born in Sept., 1856; Charles, born April 26, 1858; Pizort Zeroy, died Jan., 1875, aged 30 years. Mr. Van B. is a Republican.

Van Side, J., far., S. 3; P. O. Donnan.

Vawser, John, far., S. 3; P. O. Donnan.

Van-ye'e. P. O. Donnan.

Vought, J. C., far., S. 12; P. O. Randalia.

WALKER, ALBERT, boots and shoes, Randalia.

Watts, W. N., far., S. 15; P. O. Randalia.

Whight, Jno., far., S. 24; P. O. Randalia.

Woolsey, P., far., S. 1; P. O. Fayette.

Wright, John, far., S. 8; P. O. Randalia.

YOCK, C., farmer, S. 12; P. O. Fayette.

PLEASANT VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

ABBAY, JOHN, furniture dealer; P. O. Elgin.

Abbey, Thos., furniture; P. O. Elgin.

Abraham, Jacob., Sec. 12; P. O. Elgin.

Adams, Chas., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Elgin.

Albright, Louis, laborer, P. O. Elgin.

Alexander, C. B., blksmith; P. O. Lutra.

ALEXANDER, JNO. T., blacksmith; P. O. Lutra; born in Gosport Tp., Owen Co., Ind., Sept. 21, 1828; came to Independence, Iowa, seven years ago; came to Lutra in 1876. Married Elizabeth Lewis March 11, 1850; she was born in Erie Co., N. Y.;

they have had four children; lost two sons—Volney and Willie; the living are Delia Adelle, born Jan. 16, 1852, and Charley B., born Jan. 31, 1856.

Alexander, W.; P. O. Elgin.

Alliman, E. H., carp. and j., P. O. Elgin.

Alney, Wm.; P. O. Elgin.

Anderson Brad., ret. far.; P. O. Elgin.

BALDWIN, GEO., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Elgin.

BALDWIN, CHRISTIAN A., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Elgin; owns sixty acres of land in Illyria Tp., and, with the heirs of his father's estate, he

owns 580 acres in Pleasant Valley Tp.; he was born in Cass Co., Mich., April 1, 1844; came with his parents to Stephenson Co., Ill., in July, 1847; in June, 1857, they came to present location. His father, Artema D. Baldwin, was born in New York State, in Dec., 1812; he died May 3, 1874; his widow resides on the old homestead with her sons; her maiden name was Mary A. Allbright; she was born in Tennessee in 1817. Christian A. Baldwin married Esther A. Cooley, Sept. 7, 1867; she was born in Indiana Dec. 14, 1847; they have had seven children; lost two—Mary M., died Feb. 19, 1870, aged 19 months; and John A., died Nov. 17, 1869, only 17 days old; the living are, Ellen M., born Oct. 29, 1871; Alishie L., born April 12, 1873; Lily M., born Sept. 3, 1874; Annie M., born June 2, 1876, and George A., born Oct. 12, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Baldwin enlisted in Co. H, 38th I. V. I., Sept 3, 1862; was at the siege of Vicksburg; he was discharged on account of disability, Oct. 19, 1863.

Baldwin, Jno., Lutra grist and saw-mills; P. O. Elgin.

Baldwin, J. A., far., S. 23; P. O. Elgin.

Baldwin, O., teamster; P. O. Elgin.

Bale, Chas., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Elgin.

BAUDER & FRIEDERICKS, proprietors of billiard hall, and dealers in wines, beer, liquors, cigars, etc., Elgin. Jacob Bander was born in Switzerland, Aug. 25, 1849; came to Elgin in 1865. Married Mary Ann Schori, Feb. 22, 1877; she was born in Switzerland.

Bauder, G., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Brainard.

Barlett, H., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Brainard.

BENNETT, WM. N., gunsmith and farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Elgin; owns 123 acres of land; born in Stowe, La Moille Co., Vt., Feb. 14, 1835; he spent several years (from 1856 to 1861) on the Pacific coast; in 1862, he came to his present location. He married Mary Stansbery May 8, 1862; she was born near Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1843; they have four sons—George J., born Feb. 5, 1863; Ira O., born June 26, 1865; Wm. Asa, born Sept. 29, 1868, and Versil E., born Dec. 4, 1873.

Berger, Andrew; P. O. Elgin.

Berger, T. N., photographer, Elgin.

Bloomer, O., Elgin.

Bohannan, G. H., far., S. 23; P. O. Elgin.

Bohanan, G. H., far., S. 14; P. O. Elgin.

Bohanan, L., far., S. 14; P. O. Elgin.

Bolegir, T., far., S. 27; P. O. Elgin.

Boon, Al., Elgin.

Boon, William M., merchant, Lutra.

Boyer, John, far., S. 8; P. O. Elgin.

BOYER, JOHN, Jr., farmer, S. 8; P. O. Clermont; owns 220 acres of land; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 18, 1841; came to Ohio in 1848; lived there until he came here in June, 1855. He has been Road Supervisor. Married Elizabeth Ogle; she died in June, 1864; has there children by this marriage—William H., Margaret and Elmer G. Mr. Boyer's present wife was Elizabeth Easterday; they were married March 12, 1866; she was born in Ohio; they have five children—Edward, John B., Catherine, Alice May and Lester.

Boyer, Michael, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Elgin.

Boyle, William, Sec. 34; P. O. Elgin.

BRACKIN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Elgin; was born Aug. 31, 1835, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; the same year he came, with his parents, to Carroll Co., Ohio; in 1855, came to Fayette Co., Iowa; in 1858, returned to Carroll Co., Ohio; in 1861, came to Fayette Co.; in 1864, settled on his present farm; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Sarah E. Butler Jan. 16, 1863; she was born Jan. 1, 1848, in Illinois; have five children, four living—Rebecca J., born Nov. 12, 1864; Clara B., born Sept. 1, 1870; William H., born April 18, 1873; Maggie M., born Nov. 5, 1875.

Brainard, C. E., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Brainard.

BRAINARD, BYRON S., merchant, Postmaster, agent of the B., C. R. & N. Railway and U. S. Express Co., Brainard; was born in Rush, Monroe Co., N.Y., Aug. 31, 1826; removed to Franklin, Oakland Co., Mich., in 1844; resided there three years; then went to Hamilton, Upper Canada; remained there three years; then went to Ohio; lived there and in New York State until 1856, when he came to Linn Co., Iowa; lived in Chicago from 1863 to 1866;

returned to Linn Co., Iowa, in 1868; carried on saw and flouring-mills in that county six years; came to Fayette Co., in 1873; he was the contractor for the construction of twenty-five miles of the B., C. R. & N. Railway. Married Philanda L. Porter Jan. 4, 1849; she was born in Rush, Monroe Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1830; they have had three children, lost one daughter—Ella C., born May 3, 1856, died April 26, 1871; the living are Clarence E., born Dec. 3, 1852, and Edward C., born Oct. 13, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Brainard are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Brandis, Henry, laborer; P. O. Elgin.

Brown, John, laborer; P. O. Brainard.

Bumgardner, L.; P. O. Elgin.

Bunkey, Peter, far., S. 27; P. O. Elgin.

Burke, A. J., far., S. 30; P. O. Brainard.

Burkey, Sam., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Elgin.

BURNETT, AARON, firm of Necklous & Burnett, stave factory, Lutra; P. O. Elgin; born Jan. 12, 1846, in Hamilton Co., Ind.; in 1855, came to Van Buren Co., Mich.; in 1866, came to Boscobel, Wis.; in 1874, removed to Elgin, and commenced his present business. Married Ellen Reger Feb. 10, 1864; she was born Dec. 11, 1847, in Indiana; have three children—Emma, Martha and Harry. Are members of M. E. Church.

Butler, J., far., S. 18; P. O. Brainard.

CAIN, WM., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Brainard.

CALLENDER, EDMUND M., agent of the B., C. R. & N. Railway Co., Elgin; born in Luzerne Co., Penn., March 27, 1851; parents removed to Boone Co., Ill., in 1854; in the Spring of 1856, came to Chickasaw Co., Iowa; came to Elgin in Sept., 1872. He has been agent for the Railway Co. ever since that time. He is Town Clerk and Secretary of the School Board. Married Esther L. Miller Dec. 23, 1873; she was born in this township Dec. 9, 1857; they have had three children, and lost one daughter Flora A., who died Jan. 24, 1875; the living are Ada A., born July 12, 1876, and Nellie A., born Jan. 19, 1878.

CALLENDER, J. W., Principal of the Elgin Public Schools; born in Union Tp., Luzerne Co., Penn., Nov. 1,

1843; removed with his parents to Boone Co., Ill., in 1854; in 1856, came to Chickasaw Co., Iowa; came to Fayette Co., in 1868. He married Sarah E. Gardner, Nov. 18, 1874; she was born in Center Co., Penn., June 1, 1847.

CAPPER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Brainard; born in Carroll Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1832; came to his present location Nov. 23, 1854. He and his mother own 160 acres of land. He was Township Assessor five years, and has held offices of Township Trustee, and various other positions. Married Dorinda Brooks; she was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, Feb. 13, 1833; they have had eight children, and lost two daughters—Susan M. (Mrs. Patterson), died Aug. 2, 1875, age 20 years; Henrietta, died March 15, 1872, aged 5 years, 3 months and 13 days; the living are Thomas J., born Feb. 11, 1857; Elsie J., born Dec. 14, 1858; Cassius H., born June 23, 1861; Edward D., born May 20, 1864; Maggie A., born Jan. 12, 1870, and James C., born June 23, 1874.

CARPENTER, ELISHA, R., of the firm of Dowse & Miller, proprietors of flouring-mill; born in Ellensburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1833; removed to West Union Sept., 1856; for about eleven years, he was engaged in teaching school during the Winters; from 1858 to 1860, he was in the drug business at Auburn, this county; in 1862, he came to Elgin; he has been engaged in milling here ever since that time; banking for several years; he is Vice President of the Citizens' Savings Bank. Previous to the incorporation of this bank, he was associated with P. Dowse, jr., O. P. Miller, and J. A. Hoagland, in private banking; he was Justice of the Peace four years; he is now Grand Receiver for Iowa, of the Ancient Order of United Workingmen. Mr. Carpenter married Annie Dowse Sept. 11, 1860; she was born in England; they have two children—Edith May, and Roy D.

CARPENTER, MINER W., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Clermont; born in Kirtland, Lake Co., Ohio, Feb. 20, 1837; removed with his parents to Sheridan, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in

1838; came to Pleasant Valley Tp., in 1866; owns 110 acres of land. Mr. Carpenter has been engaged in farming and teaching school since he came here; has taught eleven terms; was Township Assessor three years; has been School Director, Road Supervisor, etc. He married Elnora Emmons April 16, 1863; she was born in Arkwright, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in June, 1840; they have had seven children, and lost one, which died in infancy; the living are Daniel S., born July 18, 1867; Wilton M., born Sept. 18, 1868; Helen L., born May 29, 1870; John L., born Feb. 3, 1871; Annie, born Aug. 12, 1875; and Carlie, born Dec. 16, 1876.

Chappy, G., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Elgin.
Christ, John, P. O. Elgin.

Chultz, C., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Elgin.

Clark, E., far., S. 28; P. O. Brainard.

Clark, Isaac, far., S. 34; P. O. Elgin.

CLARK, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Elgin; owns seventy acres; born in Marion Tp., Delaware Co., Ohio; March 12, 1852, came to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1861; resided there until he came to Pleasant Valley in 1873. He married Louisa Schopp July 2, 1873; she was born near Ossian, Winnesheik Co., Iowa, Jan. 14, 1858. They have one son—Andrew Jackson Clark, born Feb. 1, 1875.

Clark, S., far., S. 33; P. O. Elgin.

Conner, Benj., far., S. 10; P. O. Elgin.

Conner, David, far., S. 23; P. O. Elgin.

Conner, Geo., far., S. 23; P. O. Elgin.

Conner, Delos, Elgin.

Conner, Isaac, S. 28; P. O. Elgin.

Conner, Isaac N., far., S. 32; P. O. Elgin.

Conner, Jos., far., S. 27; P. O. Elgin.

Conner, John, far., S. 23; P. O. Elgin.

CONNER, MATTHEW, of the firm of Conner & Baldwin, proprietors of Elgin Livery Stable; born in Hamilton Co., Ind., Nov. 8, 1835; removed to Greene Co., Wis., in 1838; came to this township in 1854; he has been engaged in farming most of the time since he came here. He married Amelia E. Baldwin; she was born in New York; they have two adopted children—Matthew Leroy and Laura Ettie. Mr. C. is the owner of several fine stallion—Norman, Clydesdale, French and Morgan stock.

CONNER, SAMUEL merchant Lutra; born in Galloo Co., Ohio, May 6, 1819; his parents removed to Hamilton Co., Ind., in Oct. 1819; resided there and in Madison Co., Ind., until 1840; then came to Greene Co., Wis.; came to Pleasant Valley and located claims in July, 1848; removed with his family in Aug., 1848; he built a saw-mill in 1849; a grist-mill in 1854, and carding works in 1856. Mr. Conner was engaged in hotel business in Elgin for a great number of years, at the same time farming; he sold his hotel fourteen years ago, but has always been engaged in farming, with the exception of a few years when he was in the milling business; he owns 200 acres of land in Sec. 14, this township. He was for many years Postmaster, and has held various township offices. He is a member of the firm of Dimond, Conner & Co., proprietors of the Lutra Flouring Mills, Benjamin Dimond of this firm, was born in Pennsylvania, and came here in the Spring of 1849; he and Mr. Conner have been associated in business together ever since that time. Mr. D. is now a resident of Kansas, but still remains in the partnership with Mr. C. Mr. Conner's first wife was Jane Hartcourt; they were married in April, 1840; she died in October, 1842; his present wife was Marilla Howard. They were married Feb. 23, 1852; she was born in Crawford Co., Pennsylvania, June 1, 1826; they have had seven children; three died in infancy; one son—Harry, died Oct. 11, 1868, aged 8 years and 6 months; the living are Almira, now Mrs. William M. Boon; Deloss M. and Ada A.

Conrad, M. W., far., S. 7; P. O. Elgin.

Cook, J. S. B., Elgin.

COOLEY, CHARLES W., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Elgin; owns ninety-five acres; Mr. Cooley was born on the farm where he now resides, Feb. 27, 1851. Married Rosalie Patterson Jan. 13, 1868; she was born in Wagner Tp., Clayton Co., Iowa, Sept. 5, 1849; they have had five children; lost one daughter—Lillian E.; she was born Aug. 13, 1871, and died March 13, 1872; the living are Van Allen, born May 20, 1869; Estella V., born March 3, 1873;

Mabel M., born Feb. 15, 1875, and William Adrian, born Jan. 23, 1877.

COOLEY, JAMES C., dealer in sewing machines and musical instruments, Elgin; born near LaPorte, Ind., June 5, 1845; came to Iowa with his parents in Nov., 1850. Mr. C. enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Co. H, 38th I. V. I.; was mustered out in Sept., 1865; he has been School Director two years. He married Sarah A. Patterson, Jan. 12, 1868; she was born in Wagner Tp., Clayton Co., Iowa, June 3, 1851; they have one child—James William, born March 6, 1877. Mrs. Cooley is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Cooley's mother is still living; her maiden name was Sarah M. Albright; she was born in Ohio; his father, John W. Cooley, was born in Virginia; he died in 1857.

CRAFT, JOHN H., far., S. 30; P. O. Brainard; owns the northeast quarter of Sec. 30, and twenty acres in west half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the same section; born at Muncy Creek, Lycoming Co., Penn., Jan. 4, 1819; removed to Greenbrier Co., W. Va., in 1839; resided there until the Fall of 1845, when he went to Kane Co., Ill.; removed to his present location in the Fall of 1851; he was in the tannery business in Virginia; has engaged in farming since he came West. He has held various Town and District offices. Married Rebecca S. Peters July 28, 1842; she was born in Monroe Co., W. Va., Aug. 16, 1822; they have had eleven children, one son died in infancy; those living are Henry S., born Feb. 12, 1845; Samuel A., born Nov. 8, 1846; Margaret E., born Dec. 16, 1848; Mary Ann, born July 27; Sarah J., born April 27, 1854; Jerusha C., born Feb. 27, 1856; John A., born Feb. 9, 1859; Clara J., born June 19, 1869; Rebecca Luella, born March 26, 1863, and Charles N., born Nov. 16, 1864.

Craft, Henry, far., S. 30; P. O. Brainard.
Craft, Samuel, Sec. 30; P. O. Brainard.
Crandall, David, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Clermont.

CRANDALL, D. H., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Elgin; born May 23, 1830, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; in 1847,

went to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; in 1854, came to Fayette Co., Iowa; in 1865, removed to his present farm; owns 160 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Rosa A. Barnes March 16, 1852; she was born Aug. 30, 1834, in New York; had five children, four living—W. H., Walter D., Ellsworth W., and Elmer F.

Crossman, S. A., Elgin.

D EAN, M., Elgin.

DAVENPORT, ASA A., far., S. 30; 40 acres in S. 31; P. O. Brainard; born in Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1825; when he was 22 years of age, he removed to Vermont; resided there two years, and then returned to St. Lawrence, where he remained about two years, then went to Seward Tp., Winnebago Co., Ill., where he resided fifteen years. He enlisted in Co. B, 74th I. V. I., in Sept., 1862; discharged Feb. 26, 1865. In the Fall of 1865, he went to Chicago, where he lived one year, and then went to Three Oaks, where he lived until 1867, and then returned to Winnebago Co., Ill.; in March, 1868, he went to Buchanan Co., Iowa; came to his present location in the Spring of 1874. He married Martha M. Newton Jan. 22, 1848; she was born in Chateaugay, Franklin Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1826; they have had three children, lost one son—Carlton A., born Nov. 9, 1852, died Feb. 11, 1869; Lillian M. (now Mrs. Geo. K. Minor), born April 17, 1855, and Charles J., born July 4, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

DESART, WESLEY, farmer, lime dealer and cooper, Sec. 15; P. O. Elgin; born April 22, 1840, in Stephenson Co., Ill.; in 1848, went to Greene Co., Wis.; in 1855, came to Fayette Co., and settled on his present farm in 1870; owns 105 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Mary J. Whiting Nov. 8, 1868; she was born March 24, 1850, in Illinois; have three children—Adda May, Jasper A. and Bertha Maud. Enlisted in Co. E, 9th I. V. I.; served three years and was honorably discharged; then re-enlisted in Co. K, 2d Regiment of Hancock's Corps, and

remained to the close of the war. His grandfather died at the age of 82 years, in Indiana; he was a Methodist minister, and had a charge in New York as well as other places.

Deary, James, Elgin.

Diamond, Benj., far., S. 15; P. O. Elgin.

Diamond, Gib., Elgin.

Dickerson, W., far., S. 32; P. O. Brainard.

Doon, Gerome, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Elgin.

DOANE, GEORGE MASON, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Elgin; owns house and three lots in Elgin; born in Winnebago Co., Ill., Sept. 27, 1848; when he was about a year old, his parents moved to Spring Valley Tp., Greene Co., Wis.; came to Pleasant Valley, Fayette Co., Iowa, in 1860. Mr. Doane married Marilla M. Parker June 29, 1869; she was born in Pennsylvania March 8, 1849; they have three children; one son, Morrell, died at the age of 15 months; the living are George M., born Aug. 1, 1870, and Mary G., born May 23, 1874.

DOANE, MATTHEW, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Elgin; owns 100 acres of land; he was born in Canada West June 30, 1812; removed to Michigan in 1831; moved to Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1847; from there to Greene Co., Wis., in 1849; came to Pleasant Valley in 1860. His first wife was Magdalena Seger; she died in 1840; they had six children, one died in infancy and one son, Thomas R., died in the army during the late rebellion; the living are John G., Mary Ann, Sarah Catherine and Malvina. Mr. Doane's present wife was Triphena J. Albright; the children by this marriage now living are Martha E., Matthew C., George Mason, William H., Jerome M., Emma J., James E., Nancy A., Ellen G. and Thurlow; they have lost the following named children—Christian A., died in the army, and Linford; one died in infancy. Mrs. Doane is a member of the M. E. Church.

Doane, Thos., S. 32; P. O. Brainard.

Downen, P., Jr., flour mill; Elgin.

Duley, John, farmer, S. 28; P. O. Elgin.

EASTMAN, OLIVER, Elgin.

Elliott, G. H., grain dealer; P. O. Elgin.

Emira, B. F., Elgin.

Enos, Erastus, Elgin.

Etler, John, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Elgin.

Evenson, Andrew, far., S. 9; P. O. Elgin.

Everson, Ole, far., S. 1; P. O. Clermont.

FERN, W., Elgin.

Finch, C. C., far., S. 31; P. O. Brainard.

Foll, John, Elgin.

Foster, D. O., far., S. 14; P. O. Elgin.

Fowler, Addison P., druggist, Elgin.

FOX, C. N., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Elgin; owns about 120 acres; born in Meriden, Delaware Co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1826; moved to Chester, Geauga Co., Ohio, in May, 1835; resided there until 1844, when he removed to Boone Co., Ill., where he lived until he came to Clayton Co., Iowa (near Strawberry Point), in 1855; remained there one year, then went to Hardin, Allamakee Co., Iowa, where he resided about two years; came to Pleasant Valley in 1858. He has been Town Clerk, Township Trustee and has held various other positions. Married Rebecca E. Babcock March 8, 1854; she was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, March 28, 1837; they have had seven children, one died in infancy; the living are Edward N., Ora A., Carrie J., Allen H., Anna, Delora and Charles A. Mr. and Mrs. Fox are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Fox, Ed., Elgin.

Foxnell, T. H., Sec. 35; P. O. Elgin.

Freedon, Benj., S. 24; P. O. Elgin.

Frederick, John, Elgin.

FREITAG, AUGUST, of the firm of Pfarrer, Freitag & Co., proprietors of the Pleasant Valley Flouring and Saw Mills, Sec. 22; P. O. Elgin; born in Prussia Aug. 14, 1843; came to Prairie Du Chien, Wis., in 1867; he went to Guttenberg, Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1867; removed to Garnaville in 1869, and to Wagner Township, Clayton Co., in 1870; was there two years, then came to Elgin; was in Dowse's Mill 2½ years, and in September, 1877, went into the Pleasant Valley Mills, where he now is. He married Anna Hamilton in February, 1868; she was born in Clayton Co., Iowa; they have four children—Anna, Herman, Louis and August, Jr. Mr. F. is a Lutheran.

FOLLETT, EDWIN R., Sec. 1; P. O. Clermont; owns 189 acres in Sec. 1, 243 acres in Sec. 2, 80 acres in Sec. 9, 80 acres in Sec. 11, and 40 acres in Sec. 12, making a total of 629 acres; he is a large stock raiser. Mr. F. was born in Madison Township, Lake Co., Ohio, Sept. 8, 1826; came to Michigan in 1833; came to Winnesheik Co. in 1839, to Clayton Co. in 1841, and to present location in 1861. He married Olive R. Angell July 4, 1853; she was born in Erie Co., Penn., March 4, 1835. They have four children—Helen, Ida E., Edwin M. and Henry. Mr. F. has held various offices.

Follet, John, Elgin.

Follet, O., Elgin.

FORBES, DAVID O., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Elgin; owns eighty acres of land; born in Greene Co., Wis., April 3, 1841; removed to this township in 1849. Mr. F. served in Co. C, 12th I. V. I. He married Mary Ann Waterworth Dec. 13, 1865; she was born in Yorkshire, Eng., May 6, 1848; they had five children, two died in infancy; the living are Alta E., born May 4, 1868; Mariette E., Feb. 11, 1870, and Almira A., June 20, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

FRIEDERICKS, JOHN, was born in Switzerland Feb. 17, 1849; came to Iowa in 1871; came to Elgin in 1872.

Fritz, August, Elgin.

Fritz, G., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Brainard.

Frothingham, D., Elgin.

Funk, W. H., Elgin.

Furgerson, F. F., far., S. 5; P. O. Elgin.

GABLE, CHARLES, Elgin.

Gage, B. M., far., S. 29; P. O. Brainard.

Gage, Harrison, Elgin.

Gartner, Phillip, Elgin.

Gardner, W. W., Elgin.

Gates, Samuel, Elgin.

Gilbert, E. H., Elgin.

Gillet, A. S., Elgin.

Gilson, O. L., far., S. 31; P. O. Brainard.

GRAFF, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Elgin; owns eighty acres of land; was born in Baden, Germany,

Feb. 18, 1828; came to Peoria, Illinois, in November, 1854; came to Pleasant Valley in May, 1856. He married Carolina Guldenger Aug. 27, 1858; she was born in Switzerland Jan. 10, 1828; they have had seven children, two died in infancy; the living are George, Jr., born Oct. 18, 1860; John, born Nov. 15, 1862; Mary, born Feb. 5, 1865; Lydia, born May 23, 1868; and Carolina, born Oct. 4, 1872. Mrs. Graff is a member of Baptist Church.

Graham, C., Elgin.

Graham, C. G., Elgin.

Gruver, A. J., Elgin.

GRUVER, JOHN A., Justice of the Peace, Lutra; P. O. Elgin; was born in Chambersburg, Penn., Jan. 4, 1826; removed to Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1832; resided there until 1852, when he came to West Union, this county. Married Elizabeth Dorland Jan. 1, 1846; she was born in Rowsburg, Ohio, April 12, 1827; they have had nine children; lost one son and two daughters—Albert, Minnie J. and Emma; the living are—William J., Martha A., Allen J., Charlie H., Ulysses Grant and Burton C. Mr. and Mrs. Gruver are members of the M. E. Church.

GROTEWOLD, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Clermont; owns 139 acres of land; was born in Bremen, Germany, April 14, 1837; came to Freeport, Ill., in 1851; returned to Germany in 1856, and in 1858, came to Fayette Co., Iowa, where he has resided ever since. Married Salome Bartholomae March 31, 1860; she was born in Alsace, France, Jan. 16, 1840; they have eleven children—Louis, Sophia, Gesine, William, George, Christian, Louise, Henry, Jr., Salome, Charles and Frank. Mr. Grotewold is a member of German Reformed Church; Mrs. G. belongs to the Lutheran Church.

Grotewold, Salem, far., S. 11; P. O. Elgin.

Gunderson, J., Sec. 1; P. O. Clermont.

Guuse, J. E., Elgin.

HABERGER, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Elgin.

HABERGER, CHRISTIAN, farmer; P. O. Elgin. Mr. Haberberger conducts his father's farm of 200 acres; was born in Pleasant Valley Town-

ship Aug. 21, 1856. Married Louisa Pfarrer February 4, 1877; she was born in Elkader, Clayton Co., Iowa; they have one child—Louis, born Nov. 9, 1877.

Hack, C., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Elgin.

Hale, G. P., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Elgin.

HAMMOND, HENRY C., editor and publisher of the *Elgin Times*; born in Pennsylvania June 15, 1844; moved to Madison Co., N. Y.; came to Fredricksburg, Chickasaw Co., Iowa, in May, 1873; removed to Greene, Butler Co., Iowa, July 1, 1873; came to Elgin in June, 1875; he has been in the newspaper business ever since he came to Iowa. Mr. Hammond married Amorette A. Brown Nov. 1, 1870; she was born in Georgetown, Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1846; they have had two children, and one daughter, died in infancy; their son is Fred. W., born July 21, 1872.

Hammond, J. M., far., S. 22; P. O. Elgin.

Hass, Ulrich; P. O. Elgin.

Hassler, Chas., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Brainard.

Hassler, Geo., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Elgin.

HASSLER, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Clermont; born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Feb. 7, 1827; moved to Erie Co., Penn., in 1829; lived there until 1869, when he came to his present location; he owns 120 acres of land. Married Fannie Taunt April 5, 1852; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1834; they have had five children, and lost one son, and one daughter—Sarah J. and Willie J.; the living are, George H., born Nov. 7, 1853; Charles A., born Jan. 13, 1855, and James E., born Dec. 18, 1859. Mr. Hassler has been Road Supervisor.

Hassler, J., far., S. 18; P. O. Brainard.

Hatfield, H. C.; P. O. Elgin.

HAZLETT, JAS. HARVEY, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Elgin; born in Mercer Co., Penn., March 19, 1837; came with his parents to Pleasant Valley, in 1854; he has lived in this township ever since; owns 40 acres of land. Has been School Director, Road Supervisor, etc. He married Elizabeth Forbes Nov. 10, 1857; she was born in Greene Co., Wis., Aug. 18, 1837; they have had seven children, and lost two sons—Les-

ter M., born July 11, 1862, and died Dec. 13, 1862; one died in infancy; the living are Emmet E., born Jan. 29, 1860; Louisa I., born Aug. 30, 1864; Samuel K., born Dec. 23, 1867; Catharine E., born March 10, 1870, and Orpha, born Dec. 8, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Hazlett are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Healey, V. C., far., S. 28; P. O. Elgin.

Hess, B., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Elgin.

Hill, D., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Elgin.

Hill, J. W., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Elgin.

Hiltbrunner, Chris.; P. O. Elgin.

HILTBRUNNER, J., dealer in stoves, tinware, etc., Elgin; born in Switzerland May 29, 1822; came to America in April, 1867. Married Mary Riesen Oct. 11, 1850; she was born in Switzerland July 1, 1829; they have had nine children, and lost seven; one died in infancy; the following is a list of the others who have died—John, Christian, Rudolph, Mary, Mary (two of the same name), and Gotfried; the only ones now living are Rosa and Joel. Mr. and Mrs. Hiltbrunner are members of the Baptist Church.

Hilleman, John, P. O. Elgin.

HYDE, JOHN T., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Clermont; born on Prince Edward Island Oct. 27, 1830; removed to Iowa Co., Wis., in 1852; came to present location in Oct., 1867; he owns 85 acres of land. He enlisted in Co. F, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Sept. 5, 1864, and was mustered out June 26, 1865. Married Clarissa A. Billington Feb. 20, 1855; she was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1831; they have had three children, and lost one son—Byron E., who died Aug. 11, 1874, aged 16 years and four months; the living are Thomas G., born Jan. 14, 1856, and John E., born July 1, 1862.

HOELZER, AUGUST, proprietor of meat market, billiard hall and saloon, Elgin; born in Germany July 17, 1840; came to Elgin Nov. 2, 1868. Married Hannah Trumbold Aug. 22, 1877.

Hopkins, O.; P. O. Elgin.

Hosford, John, far., S. 3; P. O. Clermont.

Howard, John, far., S. 33; P. O. Illyria.

Howard, Thos., Sec. 33; P. O. Illyria.

Hoxer, Jacob; P. O. Elgin.

Humphrey, W., far., S. 33; P. O. Illyria.

ISLEH, JACOB; P. O. Elgin.

Isleh, John; P. O. Elgin.

JENNINGS, D. S.; P. O. Elgin.

JACH, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Brainard; owns forty acres of land; born in Prussia, Feb. 8, 1822; came to Ohio, near Cleveland, in 1852; lived there eight years; then came to Westfield Tp.; he has lived in Fayette County ever since. Married Caroline Switzer Sept. 2, 1855; she was born in Hanover, Germany, March 14, 1832; they have had eight children; two died in infancy; the living are John, Jr., born July 22, 1857; Coroline, born June 30, 1859; Henry, born April 18, 1861; Emma, born Nov. 23, 1864; Alvina, born Feb. 26, 1868, and Albert, born Feb. 2, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Jach are members of the Lutheran Church.

Johnson, H., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Elgin.

Jubb, W. H., far., S. 31; P. O. Brainard.

KELLY, MARTIN; farmer, P. O. Elgin.

Kemphthorn, Samuel; P. O. Elgin.

Kengan, Jas., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Elgin.

Kentz, Geo.; P. O. Elgin.

KERN, ANTONE, saloon and billiards, Lutra; P. O. Elgin; born Feb. 27, 1822, in France; in 1855, came to Fayette Co.; owns 153 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Saloma Miller Feb. 5, 1851; she was born Aug. 1, 1829, in France; had ten children, five living—Louis, Mary, Amelia, Magdalene and William. Mrs. Kern is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Kerns, Samuel, Elgin.

Klock, G. S., grocer, Elgin.

Klock, Henry, woolen-mill, Elgin.

Knapp, C. M.; P. O. Elgin.

Kohler, Benj., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Elgin.

Kohler, Jacob, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Elgin.

Koppong, John, Sec. 13; P. O. Elgin.

Koppany, Peter, Sec. 1; P. O. Clermont.

LAUGHLIN, PAT.; P. O. Elgin.

Lash, Joseph; P. O. Elgin.

Leach, F. M.; P. O. Elgin.

Lehman, Benj., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Elgin.

LEHMANN, BENEDICT, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Elgin; owns eighty acres of land in Sec. 24, eighty

acres in Sec. 25, thirteen acres in Sec. 26; he was born in Switzerland in Sept., 1832; came to this country in 1852. Married Ann Elizabeth Lehman; she was born in Switzerland in Dec., 1837; they have nine children—Louisa, born April 22, 1856; Emil, born May 18, 1857; Lydia, born Dec. 28, 1858; John, born Aug. 4, 1861; Louis, born Feb. 15, 1864; William, born Aug. 12, 1866; Caroline, born Sept. 7, 1869; Edward, born March 2, 1874, and Benjamin Robert, born Sept. 20, 1876.

Lehman, John, far., S. 24; P. O. Elgin.

LEHMAN, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Elgin; born in Switzerland, March 1, 1839; came to this country in 1852. He married Rosa Schori; she died April 14, 1873; they had one child—Mary, born Dec. 14, 1871; she is now living.

LEHMAN, NICHOLAS, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Elgin; born in Switzerland in 1848; came to this country in 1852.

LEHMAN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Elgin; owns 200 acres; born in Switzerland in 1806. He married Mary Miller; they have had thirteen children; lost one daughter; the living are Magdalena, Benedicht, John, Jacob, Ann, David, Peter, Fred, Christian, Mary, Nicholas and Rudolph.

LEHMAN, JOHN, dealer in lumber, sash, doors and blinds; born in Switzerland, Dec. 1, 1833; came to this country in 1852. He is Township Collector; has been Road Supervisor. Married Elizabeth Kohler Sept. 4, 1854; she was born in Switzerland. They have had nine children; lost one son—Albert; he died in 1868, aged 3½ years; the living are John, George, Ella, Louisa, Frederick, Lena, Cecelia and one infant daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Lehman are members of the Lutheran Church.

Lehman, Jacob, far., S. 25; P. O. Elgin.

LEHMAN, BROS., manufacturers of wagons, Elgin; Christopher Lehman, born in Switzerland Feb. 26, 1845; came to his township in 1852; came to the village of Elgin in 1864. Married Mary Single Oct. 21, 1871; she was born in Germany; they have two children—Lula and Edith.

LEHMAN, PETER, born in Switzerland June 8, 1840; came to this township in 1852; came to the village of Elgin in 1857. Married Mary Miller Jan. 8, 1867; she was born in Switzerland; they have three children—Esther, Mollie and Ida.

Leyder, E. O., Elgin.

LIEN, EVAN E., of the firm of Lien & Thoma, general merchants, Elgin; born in Norway June 20, 1836; came to Clayton, Iowa, in 1857; engaged in farming until he came to Elgin, in 1872; since then he has been in present business. He is a Stockholder and Director in the Citizens' Savings Bank, School Trustee, &c. He owns a farm of 223 acres in Marion Tp., Clayton Co., Iowa. Married Carrie Olson March 8, 1866; she was born in Norway; they have six children; two died in infancy; the living are Wole E., Mile, Albert and Emma Julia. Mr. and Mrs. Lien are members of the Lutheran Church.

Lien, S. H., Elgin.

LIGHT, ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Elgin; owns 140 acres; born in Clayton Co., Iowa, Jan. 3, 1856. He married Louisa Hunsberger Sept. 17, 1877; she was born in Pleasant Valley Tp., Nov. 25, 1859. Mr. Light's father's name was Jacob; he came here about thirty years ago, and died July 6, 1876; his mother, Magdalena Light, died Dec. 11, 1876.

Logan, I., Elgin.

Lott, F. H., far., S. 23; P. O. Elgin.

Lott, T. B., far., S. 22; P. O. Elgin.

Lyon, L. B., Elgin.

Lyon, W. A., Elgin.

MCARTHUR, JOHN, S. 29; P. O. Brainard.

McGafferty, E., S. 34; P. O. Elgin.

McGuire, John, far., S. 33; P. O. Elgin.

McKeller, P., far., S. 29; P. O. Brainard.

McMILLAN, JOHN, dealer in lumber, sash, doors and blinds, and manufacturer of the Elgin White Lime; born in Monroeville Tp., Huron Co., O., Dec. 19, 1822; parents moved to Seneca Co., O., in 1824; they went to Wood Co. in 1835; lived there until Nov. 9, 1846, when they removed to Janesville, Wis.; resided there until May 22, 1851, when he came to Illyria Tp., Fayette Co., Iowa; was twenty-two days coming

from Janesville, traveling the entire distance with ox teams; he was engaged in farming in Illyria until he removed to Lutra, in Feb., 1874; while residing in Illyria, he was, for fourteen years, Postmaster, and eight years Township Assessor; he was first Town Clerk, elected when only ten votes were polled, in 1852; served three years as Town Clerk, Township Trustee two years; he was elected County Drainage Commissioner in 1853, but never qualified; since he came to Pleasant Valley Tp., he has been Assessor two years; Township Trustee one year, and member of the School Board three years. He married Elizabeth Carmichael Dec. 21, 1854; she was born in Greene Co., Penn., Feb. 26, 1833. They have had seven children, one daughter—Mary J., died Oct. 28, 1872, aged 6 years; the living are Nannie M., Anna Delia, Celestie May, Belle H., Elizabeth Jane and Henry M., twins.

McNalley, George, Elgin.

Mahoney, George, Elgin.

Mann, Lay, Elgin.

Mann, James, far., S. 5; P. O. Clermont.

Markelton, House, Elgin.

Marsh, J. P., Elgin.

Martin, Frank, Elgin.

Martin, H., Elgin.

Martie, Nic, Elgin.

Martin, John, Elgin.

Martin, William, far., S. 11; P. O. Elgin.

Matoon, L. B., physician, Elgin.

Mays, Thomas, Elgin.

MILLER, CHRISTIAN, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Clermont; owns 300 acres of land; was born in Switzerland Dec. 21, 1847; came to this township with his parents in 1856; always engaged in farming since he came here. Mr. Miller has been School Director and Road Supervisor several years. Married Anna Freiburghouse March 4, 1870; she was born in Switzerland Oct. 12, 1852; they have had five children, one son died in infancy; the living are—John F., born Feb. 13, 1872; Mary M., born June 13, 1874; Christian, Jr., born Feb. 19, 1876; and Edward B., born July 17, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Elgin German Baptist Church. Mr. Miller's father and mother, Benedict and Magda-

lena Miller, live with him; his father was born in Switzerland July 29, 1812, and his mother was born in the same country, June 23, 1814.

Miller, Daniel, Elgin.

Miller, J., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Brainard.

Miller, John F., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Clermont.

MILLER, RUDOLPH, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Elgin; owns 200 acres of land; was born in Switzerland, June 20, 1816; came to Ohio in 1850; came to Iowa in 1852. He married Anna Isely in May, 1856; she was born in Switzerland, in 1831; they have had ten children; lost two daughters; the living are Alexander, Lewis, Marianna, Rudolph, John, Lydia, Frederick and Lena.

MILLER, OSCAR P., Cashier of the Citizen's Savings Bank, Elgin; was born in Pomfret, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., May 15, 1850; when he was three years of age his parents removed to Ashtabula Co., Ohio; lived there five years, and in 1858, came to Pleasant Valley Township. He married Ellen M. Fowler Dec. 25, 1870; she was born in Waupun, Wis., July 1, 1851; they have three children—Clarence J., born Dec. 24, 1871; Mabel S., born Aug. 18, 1873; and Jessie M., born Aug. 17, 1876. Mr. Miller taught school eleven terms in this county, from 1867 to 1870; from 1870 to 1877 he carried on the drug business here; in October, 1875, he commenced banking in connection with E. R. Carpenter, P. Dowse, Jr. and J. A. Hoagland; they conducted a private banking institution until Sept. 20, 1876, when the savings bank was incorporated; he has been cashier of the bank since its organization. He is Postmaster and Notary Public; he was Town Clerk from 1875 to 1876; and member of the School Board in 1875 and 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the M. E. Church.

MINOR, GEORGE K., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Brainard; owns forty acres of land; was born in Mt. Morris, Greene Co., Penn., Dec. 16, 1847; when five years of age moved, with his parents, to Preble Co., Ohio; lived there until he was 21 years of age; in

January, 1869, he went to Kansas; resided there five years; came to Independence, Iowa, in 1873; came to Pleasant Valley in December, 1874. He married Lillian M. Davenport Nov. 27, 1873; she was born in Ridott, Stephenson Co., Ill., April 17, 1855. Mr. Minor is serving his second year as Constable.

Minor, John, far., S. 30; P. O. Brainard.

Moshler, John, Sec. 34; P. O. Elgin.

MOSER, FRED, firm of Shorie & Moser, dealers in live stock; P. O. Elgin; born in Switzerland Sept. 17, 1849; in 1855, came to Bremer Co., Iowa; in 1856, came to Buchanan Co.; in 1859, returned to Bremer Co.; in 1867, came to Pleasant Valley; he owns a house and lot in Elgin, and an interest in two other houses and lots. Married Elizabeth Baumgartner Oct. 22, 1872; she was born in Switzerland Feb., 1854; have three children—R. A., Louis and Sarah.

Moyer, Ole, Sec. 12; P. O. Elgin.

Myers, John, Elgin.

Myers, Johnston, Elgin.

NELSON, ANDREW, Elgin.

Nelson, H., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Elgin.

Neuenswauder, John, wagon maker.

Nichols, Emmet, Elgin.

Nichols, Judson, Elgin.

NICKLAUS, PETER, proprietor of saw-mill and stove factory, Lutra; P. O. Elgin; born in Switzerland April 26, 1831; came to Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1852; came to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1856; removed to Clermont in April, 1858; came to Lutra in May, 1873, has been Township Trustee. Married Elizabeth Schnieder Nov. 2, 1854; she was born in Switzerland Sept. 17, 1833; they had eleven children, lost three sons and two daughters—Frank Henry, Ida May, Ada Augusta, Albert and George; the living are Mary Louisa, Julia, Charles W., Hulda Jane, Libbie and Edmund Montgomery.

OLESON, EVER, farmer, S. 12; P. O. Elgin.

Oleson, Ole, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Elgin.

OLSEN, S., general merchant; born in Norway June 22, 1842; came to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1857; engaged in farming until he removed to Elgin

in 1873, since which time he has been in the mercantile business. Married Susan Olsen in 1863; she was born in Norway; they have four children—Ole, Belle, Susan and Nellis. Mr. and Mrs. Olsen are members of the Lutheran Church.

Ottwell, C. Y., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Elgin.
PAINTER, WM., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Brainard.

Patterson, John, Elgin.

PATTERSON, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Brainard; owns 400 acres; born in Hancock Co., Ohio, March 13, 1837; when he was about 12 years of age, he came with his parents to Clayton Co., Iowa; came to present location in 1858; he has held various township and district offices. First wife was Margaret Buncle, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; she died June 6, 1865, aged 28 years and 10 months; they had four children, three now living—Lucy J., born Dec. 17, 1859; Arthur L., May 2, 1861, and James Grant, Aug. 11, 1862; lost one daughter—Ida M.; she died July 25, 1877, aged 20 years, 4 months and 25 days. Mr. Patterson's present wife's maiden name was Mary Upton; married June 4, 1866; she was born in Maryland April 14, 1838; they have six children—John U., born April 27, 1868; Clarence Edgar, Oct. 28, 1869; Wm. E., Nov. 1, 1871; Bertha Belle, Sept. 18, 1873; Grace G., April 9, 1876; Sidney S., Nov. 5, 1877.

Patterson, Saml., far, S. 15; P. O. Elgin.

Paulson, Jas., far., S. 16; P. O. Elgin.

Pendleton, C. F., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Clermont.

Pendleton, E., far., S. 8; P. O. Brainard.

Peters, Albert, Elgin

Peters A. S., Elgin.

Peters, George, Elgin.

Pettres, Henry, Elgin.

Peters, J. M., far., S. 19; P. O. Brainard.

PFARRER, FREDERICK, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Elgin; carries on his father's farm of 200 acres; he was born in Switzerland in Oct., 1851. Married Anna Elizabeth Studer Aug. 13, 1877; she was born in Switzerland June 12, 1859. Mr. Pfarrer's father, Nicholas P., came to Clayton Co., Iowa, with his family, in 1854; came to Pleas-

ant Valley in 1866. He was married in Switzerland to Mary Marti. Nicholas Pfarrer is a member of the firm of Freitag & Co., proprietors of the Pleasant Valley flouring and saw-mills.

Pfarrer, Nicholas, miller and farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Elgin.

Penney, Albert, Elgin.

RANDALL, E., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Brainard.

Randall, L., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Brainard.

Randall, W., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Brainard.

Ratz, T., Elgin.

Ratz, Jacob, Elgin.

Reed, Jno., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Brainard.

Reuff, Julius, far., S. 16; P. O. Elgin.

Riggs, Geo., far., S. 20; P. O. Brainard.

Robbins, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Brainard.

Robbins, W., far., S. 29; P. O. Brainard.

Rothlishberger, G., saloon keeper and farmer, Elgin.

Rubert, J. S., far., S. 2; P. O. Clermont.

SALTSGIVER, H., far., S. 18; P. O. Brainard.

Saltsgiver, Mike, far., S. 7; P. O. West Union.

Samborn, E. M., far., S. 31; P. O. Brainard.

SCHORI, NICHOLAS, of the firm of Schori & Lehmann, proprietors of the Elgin brewery; born in Switzerland Nov. 28, 1833; came to this vicinity in 1857; engaged in farming until 1868; carried on the lumber business at Fort Atkinson from 1870 to 1873; since 1873, he has been in his present business. He is a member of the School Board. Married Mary Lehmann in 1865; she was born in Switzerland; they have had six children, one died in infancy; the living are Rosa, Emma, Frederick and George and Eliza, twins.

SCHLUPP, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Elgin; owns sixty acres of land in Sec. 28, and thirty-seven acres in Sec. 27; he was born in Switzerland Nov. 1, 1842; moved to Minnesota in 1855; came to Pleasant Valley in 1856. He served three years in Co. H, 38th I. V. I.; was with the regiment during the entire time, except one month and three days that he was in the hospital. Mr. S. married Mary Ann Baumann Jan. 16, 1866; she was born in Switzerland, July 22, 1843; they have had

five children; two sons died in infancy; the living are Lydia, born Jan. 31, 1868; Mary Ann, born May 11, 1870, and Joseph, born July 25, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Schlupp are members of the Evangelical Church.

Schlupp, J., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Elgin.
Schmidt, C. T., harness mkr.; P. O. Elgin.
Schnider, C., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Elgin.
Schnider, J., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Elgin.
Scharrick, J. P., far., S. 25; P. O. Elgin.
Schrieker, Jacob; P. O. Elgin.

Schrieker, J. H., shoe mkr., Lutra; P. O. Elgin.

Scott, Leonard, far., S. 5; P. O. Clermont.
Shaffer, John, P. O. Elgin.

Shammon, D. H., hardware dealer, Lutra; P. O. Elgin.

SHIPTON, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Clermont; born in England, Oct. 22, 1826; came to Waukesha, Wis., in 1850; in Nov., 1851, came to present location; owns 120 acres land; Sub-Director of School District No. 5. Married Sarah Cuming Feb. 16, 1856; she was born in Canada July 26, 1836; they have had nine children, and lost four—William, Sarah J., Thomas W., and Nellie M.; the living are as follows—Martha, born Dec. 13, 1858; Frank H., born Sep. 12, 1861; Mary E., born Feb. 10, 1865; Nora B., born June 22, 1869, and Ada J., born Sept. 24, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Shipton, are members of the United Brethren Church.

Shipton, T., farmer, S. 5; P. O. Clermont.
Shore, Benjamin; P. O. Elgin.

Shore, John, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Elgin.

Simpson, J. W.; P. O. Elgin.

Sory, J. B.; P. O. Elgin.

Stahl, Jacob; P. O. Elgin.

Stansbury, Geo., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Brainard.

Stansbury, M., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Brainard.

Stearn, A., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Brainard.

Stephens, J., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Brainard.

Stoehr, Geo., merchant; P. O. Elgin.

Storm, J. D., far., S. 5; P. O. Clermont.

Storm, M. M., far., S. 5; P. O. Clermont.

STREIT, GOTTLIEB, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Elgin; born Oct. 15, 1839, in Switzerland; in 1868, came to Fayette Co.; in 1871, settled on his present farm; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre. Married Lany

Baumgartner Sept., 1870; she was born in 1848, in Switzerland; have five children—Samuel, Jacob, Annie, Clara and Baby. Are members of the Church of the New Dunkards.

STUDER, FREDERICK, farmer, Secs. 27, 28, 33 and 34; P. O. Elgin; born in Switzerland June 9, 1829; came to Clayton Co., Iowa, in Feb. 1866; came to Pleasant Valley, in 1867; owns 110 acres of land. He married Elizabeth Wahle in March, 1854; she was born in Switzerland Feb. 13, 1825; they have had seven children, and lost one daughter—Elizabeth, who died in Aug., 1868, aged 5 months; the living are Frederick, born Feb. 13, 1854; John, born Feb. 11, 1856; Rudolph, born April 5, 1858; Lizzie, born June 12, 1859; Alexander, born Feb. 17, 1862, and Mary, born Nov. 13, 1867.

Sullivan, W., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Brainard.

SUTTER, LOUIS, proprietor of the Elgin House; born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 4, 1831; came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in April, 1854; in August, of the same year, went to Maysville, Ky; remained there only a short time; then went to Albany, Ind., where he remained seven months; in the Spring of 1855, he came to Dubuque, Iowa; during that year, and in 1856, he went to McGregor, Cedar Falls and Chicago; in the Winter of 1856, he returned to Dubuque; then went to St. Louis, Davenport and Cedar Co., Iowa; engaged in blacksmithing seven years; farming, three years; 1859, he came to Elgin; commenced the hotel business in 1870; he owns twenty-eight acres in Sec. 14, this township. He was Town Trustee two years, member of School Board two years, and Road Supervisor several years. He married Anna Zahaiske Jan. 29, 1860; she was born in Austria; they have six children—Louisa, Emily, Marion, Frankie, Alfred and Clara.

Sutter, R., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Elgin.

TALLIFSEN, OLE, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Clermont.

Taunt, H., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Brainard.

Taylor, E., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Elgin.

THOMA, LEWIS, of the firm of Lien & Thoma, general merchants; born in Germany Dec. 13, 1833; came to

Wisconsin in 1852 or 1853; removed to Clermont, Fayette Co., Iowa, in 1860; engaged in mason work there; came to Elgin in 1863; Mr. Thoma built the brewery here, and carried on the business of brewer for a year and a half. Married Rosa Smith July 5, 1858; she was born in Germany; they have had eleven children; four died in infancy; the living are Robert H., Emma, Frank, Clara, Louisa, Gustav and Lilly.

THOMPSON, DANIEL S., farmer, Sec., 6; P. O. Clermont; owns ninety-four acres of land; born in Luzerne Co., Penn., Feb. 18, 1845; removed to West Union in 1854. Married Rosa Agnes Weikel April 27, 1873; she was born in Richland Co., Ohio, April 3, 1854; they have had two children; lost one daughter, Amelia L., who died May 9, 1877, aged 2 years and 3 months; they have one daughter now living, Nettie L., born Feb. 9, 1877. Mr. Thompson held various offices while a resident of West Union Tp.; he has always been engaged in farming; his father, David Thompson, is still living, and resides in Dover Tp., this county.

Thompson, Ed., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Clermont.

Thompson, John, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Clermont.

Thompson, Levi; P. O. Elgin.

THOMPSON, PERRY T., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Elgin; owns fifty acres of land in Sec. 33; born in Kane Co., Ill., May 30, 1850; came to Pleasant Valley with parents when only 5 years of age; with exception of 2 years' residence in Buchanan Co., he has lived in Pleasant Valley Tp. since he first came to Iowa. He married Edith A. Mackie Nov. 15, 1871; she was born in Keokuk, Lee Co., Iowa, Sept. 30, 1853; They have three children—John R., born July 13, 1872; William A., born Nov. 6, 1873, and James Edward, born July 9, 1876.

Torkleson, H., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Clermont.

UNDERWOOD, SYLVESTER, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Clermont; owns forty acres of land in Sec. 5, and 160 acres in Sec. 8; born in

Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1821; his parents removed to Otsego Co., N. Y., when he was about 5 years of age; resided there until he was 12; then removed to Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; lived there until 22 years of age, when he went to Dane Co., Wis.; came to this place in Sept., 1851; he has been engaged in farming and stock raising since he came here. Was Justice of the Peace about twenty years; he has held several other offices in the township; is Notary Public now. His first wife was Sally Ann Smith; she died Feb. 3, 1865; had six children by this marriage; lost one son—John J.; the living are Hiram P., Leonard W., Adaline S. (now Mrs. H. B. Cuming), Corinne L. (now Mrs. Chas. Hasler) and Henry L. Mr. Underwood's present wife was Mrs. Harriet D. Ketchum; they were married March 5, 1866; she was born at North Hero, Vt., May 29, 1832; they have three children—William Grant, Daniel Colfax and Sylvester S. Mrs. Underwood's first husband, William Ketchum, served in Co. H., 38th I. V. I.; he died in August, 1864, while on his way home; they had two children—Charles Coathworth and Mary E., both living now.

VINTON, ALLEN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. West Union or Elgin; born in this township Nov. 8, 1854.

VINTON, HORACE, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. West Union or Elgin; owns 174 acres of land; born in Villanova, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1815; removed to Rock Co., Wis., about the year 1846; in 1852, came to his present location. Was School Director many years, Township Trustee fifteen years. Married Lucinda McIntyre; she was born in Brookfield, N. Y.; they have had four children; lost two; one died in infancy, and a son, John Lewis, died at the age of 20 years; the living are William H., aged 31 years, and Allen, aged 23.

Vinton, Wm., far., S. 18; P. O. Brainard.

WADLEY, A. R., Elgin.

Wander, Geo., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Clermont.

Warner, H., far., S. 2; P. O. Clermont.

Watenpaugh, Deloss, Asst. Cashr. Citizens' Savings Bank, Elgin.

WATENPAUGH, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Elgin; born Jan. 2, 1824, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; in 1853, came to his present farm; owns 160 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Esther A. Crandall Nov. 27, 1850; she was born July 27, 1832, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; had five children, four living—Jane A., now Mrs. Churchill; Ida C., Flora M. and Clara S. Are members of the M. E. Church. Has been Town Trustee and School Director. Waterworth, John, Elgin.

WEBB, BLISS W., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Clermont; born May 21, 1809, in Chatham Tp., Conn.; in 1811, came to Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; in 1814, came to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; in 1844, came to Rock Co., Wis.; in 1854, came to his present farm; owns fifty acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Fannie Ketchum, April 20, 1840; she was born Feb. 6, 1816, in New York; had nine children, eight living—William M., Amelia A. (now Mrs. Alva); Mary I. (now Mrs. Saltgiver); Helen A. (now Mrs. Reidel); Agnes J. (now Mrs. Whitla); Lucy A. (now Mrs. Vinton), and Elliott and Emmert E., twins.

Webb, M., far., S. 20; P. O. Brainard.

Weynalter, Jacob, Elgin.

Wheeler, Enoch, far., S. 14; P. O. Elgin.

Wilson, Robert, Elgin.

Witchia, B., far., S. 24; P. O. Elgin.

**WOHLHETER, FREDER-
ICK**, dealer in iron, hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements; born in Alsace, France, March 25, 1832; came to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1849; removed to Chicago in 1850; lived in that vicinity until 1853, when he came to Elgin, Fayette Co., Iowa; he has resided here ever since, with the exception of a year and a half; he was engaged in blacksmithing for several years; engaged in general mercantile business from 1859 to 1869; for the last nine years in present business. He was Postmaster several years; eleven years School Director; Township Trustee four years. He married Magdalena Light March 25, 1856; she was born in New Alsace, Dearborn Co., Ind., June 17, 1839. They have had seven children; two have died—Henry N. and Sarah E.; the living are—Willard J. and George W., twins, and Charles L., Henry P. and Celia.

WOHLHETER, VALENTINE, dealer in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise; born in Alsace, France, Aug. 21, 1838; came to DuPage Co., Ill., in 1857; came to Elgin, Iowa, in June, 1866. Married Caroline Sorg Oct. 20, 1868; she was born at Havre, France; they have two children—Louis and Eugene.

Woodard, A. M., far., S. 31; P. O. Brainard.

ZINK, PETER, Elgin.

Zomess, Ole Oleson, S. 1; P. O. Clermont.

CLERMONT TOWNSHIP.

AMERSON, L., shoemaker, Clermont.

Anderson, A., far., Secs. 1 and 2; P. O. Postville.

Anderson, C., far., S. 31; P. O. Clermont.

Anderson, Gilbert, lab.; P. O. Clermont.

Anderson, G. T., far., S. 16; P. O. Clermont.

Anderson, H., far., S. 6; P. O. Clermont.

Anderson, John, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Clermont.

Anderson, Peter, lab.; P. O. Clermont.

Appelman, E. W., Principal High School, Clermont.

APPELMAN, G. A., CAPT., retired, Clermont; born in New London, Conn., Feb. 23, 1817; came to Iowa and Clermont in 1854. He was married Feb. 28, 1841, to Miss P. A. Williams from Conn.; they have had seven children—Anna, Noyes, Erastus, Lucy, Franz, Lydia. He held the office of County Supervisor two years, School Director fifteen years; President School Board two years. Mr. A. followed the salt water twenty-three years; he has sailed on every ocean on the globe; he has 370 acres of land, valued at \$2,000. Mrs.

Appelman holds the position of Trustee of the Hospital for the Insane at Independence, which position she has held for the past six years. Their son, Noyes, holds the position of Steward in the Hospital; Erastus Appelman is Principal of the Public Schools of Clermont; his term commenced Sept. 1, 1877.

Appelman, R. B., farmer, Clermont.

BARCLAY, R. S., far., S. 13; P. O. Clermont.

BAKEMAN, G. W., farmer, S. 30; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., 1820; moved to Michigan in 1848; to Iowa and on his present farm in 1867. He was married in 1847 to Miss Lucy A. Cahoon from New York; they have had seven children—Charles P., Richard G., Nicholas H., Franklin, Laura A., Nora A., Alexander P.; Alexander P. died. He has 246 acres of land, valued at \$7,000. His grandfather, Daniel F. Bakeman was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; he voted for Washington for President, and lived to vote for Grant at his first election; he died the following Spring at the age of 109 years.

BAKER, F. H., farmer, Sec 5; P. O. Castralia; born in Essex Co., N. Y., Jan. 18, 1844; he came with his parents to Iowa in 1858; he settled on his own farm in the Fall of 1871. He was married in 1870 to Miss Cornelia W. Davis, she was born April 9, 1844; they have three children—William F., born Dec. 17, 1871; Fred D., born April 1, 1873; Amelia F., Dec. 28, 1876. He has held the office of School Director two years. He has 179 acres of land, valued at \$7,000. His father's farm joins his own on the north, in Winnesheik Co. He is extensively engaged in the dairy business.

BAKER, D. E., merchant and manufacturer of boots and shoes, Clermont; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1836; moved with his parents to Rock Co., Wis., in 1837; he came to this State and Clermont in 1854. He was married in 1854 to Miss Anna Cox, from England. He has held the office of Road Supervisor thirteen years, School Director five years. He has 227 acres of land in partnership with William McMullin, valued at \$4,500. Mr. Baker

owns a fine residence valued at \$2,500. He is one of the earliest settlers in the county.

Berker, W. D., far., S. 29; P. O. Clermont.

Barrett, S. J., carpenter, Clermont.

Beatin, Geo., laborer, Clermont.

BECKER, FREDERICK, homœopathic physician, Clermont; born in Germany Jan. 22, 1838; came to this country and Cleveland, Ohio, in 1852, and to this State and county in 1856; settled in Clermont in 1875. He was married in 1859 to Miss Sophia Miller, from Germany; she was born Dec. 19, 1838; they have had three children—Carl F., born July 30, 1860; August G., Oct. 19, 1862; Frederick J., Sept. 18, 1865. He has held the office of Township Clerk two years, Township Trustee one year. He took his medical course at St. Louis; he graduated in 1875 from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. He has many friends and an extensive practice.

Bellis, J. H., far., S. 19; P. O. Clermont.

Blackett, J. P., retired, Clermont.

Blackett, W., retired; P. O. Clermont.

Blondey, M., laborer, P. O. Clermont.

Branch, B. W., shoemaker, Clermont.

Brandenberg, F., wagon maker, Clermont.

BROWN, EDWARD, hotel keeper; P. O. Clermont; born in the city of New York April 6, 1824; moved to Essex, Ct., in 1847, to Iowa and this county in 1856; he was engaged in farming until 1861, when he returned to New York; spent six years there; in 1867, he returned to Iowa and Clermont. He was married in 1854 to Miss Dorcas Morley, from Springfield, Mass.; she died in 1857. He was married again in 1858 to Miss Laura Demming, from Ohio; they had four children—Josephine, Frank, Ernest and Emma L.; first three named are deceased. "Mine host," E. Brown, keeps a quiet temperance house, with clean beds and square meals, and, with his pleasant manners, makes many friends.

Brown, John, laborer, Clermont.

Burke, John H., far., S. 17; P. O. Clermont.

Burk, John P., saloon, Clermont.

CAHALAN, M., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Clermont.

CAHALAN, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Castalia; born in Ireland in October, 1840; came to this country and Vermont in the Fall of 1850, to Washington Co., N. Y., same year, to Providence, R. I., in 1854, to Iowa and Fayette Co., in March, 1863; settled on his present farm in 1867. He was married in February, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Phalen, born in 1850, from Clayton Co., Iowa; they had four children, three living—James, born Feb. 8, 1871; Daniel, Oct. 7, 1872; John, June 23, 1874. He has held the office of Township Assessor two years, Township Trustee part of two years, School Director five years. He has 105 acres of land, valued at \$4,000. Mr. C. has always taken a prominent part in the interests of his township schools.

Cahalan, M. F., far., S. 10; P. O. Clermont.

Cahalan, P. H., far., S. 15; P. O. Clermont.

Cahalan, J. H.; P. O. Clermont.

Calleton, Ned, laborer, Clermont.

Calleton, Pat., laborer, Clermont.

Calleton, Thos., railroad hand, Clermont.

CALVIN, JOHN P., Clermont, proprietor of the Clermont Variety Store; born in Portage Co., Ohio, in 1832; came to this State and Clermont in 1857. He was married in 1860, to Miss M. S. Carleton, from Ohio; they had six children—Albert D., born March 18, 1862; Jessie A., born July 1, 1863; Mabel A., born Aug. 2, 1866; Willie C., born July 5, 1870; Chester, born June 16, 1873; Mabel, Willie and Chester died; his wife died April 15, 1875. Mr. Calvin commenced with a small variety stock in 1858; in 1859, he entered into partnership with F. S. Palmer, Aug. 26, 1864; they took a partner, A. H. Loomis, from Ohio, the firm being Palmer, Calvin & Loomis; they sold out to Mr. Larabee in 1865; Messrs. Palmer and Calvin, as clerks, carried on the store one year; in 1866, Messrs. Calvin & Sanborn purchased the stock, and continued the business until 1868, at which time Mr. Calvin purchased Mr. Sanborn's share of the stock, and has continued the business since.

Carlin, J., far., S. 19; P. O. Clermont.

Carlin, L., far., S. 19; P. O. Clermont.

Carlin, Peter, far., Clermont.

Carragher, E., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Clermont.

Carswell, Geo., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Carrswell, J., far., S. 11; P. O. Postville.

Carter, L., liveryman, Clermont.

Cavanaugh, M., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Clermont.

Cavanaugh, M., Jr., lab.; P. O. Clermont.

Cavanaugh, Mike, laborer; Clermont.

Christenson, H., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Clermont.

Civey, G. D., laborer, Clermont.

CLARK, DANIEL, farmer, Clermont; born in Antrim Co., Ireland, Sept. 15, 1815; moved to this country and Ohio in 1837; to Iowa and Clermont in 1855. He was married in 1840 to Miss Esther Gustine, from Ohio; she was born March 22, 1815; they have eight children—Rebecca, James, John, Catherine, Daniel, Jr., Patrick H., Margaret and Hiram. He has held the office of School Director four years. He has 275 acres of land, located in Sections 17, 18 and 30, valued at \$10,000; he is one of the early settlers of this county.

CLARK, H. G., farmer and manufacturer of staves, barrels and hoops, Clermont; born in Missouri in 1832; moved to Iowa and Clayton Co. in 1845; went to California in 1850; returned to Clayton Co. in 1853; settled in Fayette Co., in the Spring of 1860. He was married in 1859 to Miss Josephine A. Otis, from Michigan; they had four children—Ewing O., Benjamin C., Elmer B. and Irene. His wife died in Denver, Col., in 1872. He was married again in 1874 to Miss Ellen J. Williams, from Clayton Co., Iowa; they have had one child—Roy H. He has 345 acres of land, located in Sec. 3, and valued at \$8,000. He has held the office of School Director six years.

Clark, John, laborer, Clermont.

Clark, S. C., far., S. 34; P. O. Clermont.

Clark, Pat., clerk, Clermont.

Connor, Pat., laborer, Clermont.

Crean, Burt, far., S. 21; P. O. Clermont.

CROWE, JOHN, blacksmith; Clermont; born in Ireland in 1839; came to this country and Canada in 1853; to New York in the Spring of 1866; was engaged with the Oneida Company four months; to Iowa and McGregor in the Fall of 1866; settled in Clermont in 1867.

Was married in 1858 to Miss Mary A. Barragy, from Canada; they had eight children, two dead—Patrick J., William P., Maria M., Agnes H., Alice N., Elizabeth C. He held the office of Township Trustee six years, School Director ten years, Justice of the Peace two years. He has a fine residence on Vine street; he is in partnership with E. Herley.

Cuff, M. J., laborer, Clermont.

Cummings, M., far., S. 4; P. O. Clermont.

Cummings, P. A., laborer, Clermont.

Curran, John, laborer, Clermont.

DAVIS, JAMES, laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Delancy, Ed., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Dennis, J. N., grocery, Clermont.

Devery, John, far., S. 4; P. O. Clermont.

Dibble, B. F., brick maker, Clermont.

DIBBLE, EZRA H., retired; Clermont; born in Greene Co., N. Y., in 1803; moved with his parents to Ohio in 1811; to New York in 1824; to Wisconsin in 1849; to Iowa and Clermont in 1852. He was married in 1835 to Miss Harriett Tinkcom, from New York; they had six children, three living—George E., Martin V. and B. F. He carried on the manufacture of both white and red brick extensively until 1865, when he turned it over to his sons, Martin V. and B. F.; Martin V. was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1842; came to Iowa and Clermont Co., in 1852; was married June 9, 1872, to Miss Sarah A. Dixon, from England; had four children—Lillie M., Jessie A., Cora G. and Ezra H. He enlisted in the army in 1863, and was connected with the Quartermaster's Department at Nashville. He, in company with his brother, B. F. Dibble, manufactures extensively a good article of white and red brick.

Dibble, G. E., attorney, Clermont.

Dibble, M. V., brick maker, S. 6; P. O. Clermont.

Dickeny, Thos., lab.; P. O. Clermont.

Dixon, Alford, far., S. 28; P. O. Clermont.

Dixon, Fred, laborer, Clermont.

Dixon, J. W., retired, Clermont.

Dooley, K., mason, Clermont.

Doolen, Pat, merchant, Clermont.

DORLAND, D. W., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Clermont; born in Ashland Co., Ohio,

Aug. 6, 1829; moved to Iowa and Clermont Tp. in 1852; settled on his present farm in 1857. He was married on Oct. 2, 1851, to Miss Rachel Shaffer, from Bedford Co., Penn.; she was born in 1832; they have ten children—George W., Annie C., W. A., Clara A., Hebern L., James F., Edward A., Libbie May, Eva Letta, May A., all living. He has held the office of School Director sixteen years, President of the School Board two years, Secretary of School Board six years. He has 166 acres of land, valued at \$4,500; he is engaged in hop raising quite extensively; he was among the earliest settlers in the county and endured many privations. He was engaged in teaming for a few years from West Union to Dubuque and St. Paul.

Douglas, H. A., miller; P. O. Clermont.

Dravis, W., mason, Clermont.

EUSTERDAY, C., barber; P. O. Clermont.

ELLINGS, PAUL, merchant; P. O. Clermont; born in Norway Feb. 7, 1854; came to this country and Clayton Co. in 1867; settled in this county and Clermont in 1874. He was married Jan. 7, 1878, to Miss Annie G. Sampson from Monona, Clayton Co., Iowa. Together with his dry goods and grocery trade, he repairs clocks and watches; he has a good trade.

Errickson, Jas., tailor, Clermont.

Errickson, L., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Clermont.

Errickson, E., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Evans, E., teacher, Clermont.

EVANS, ROBERT, merchant tailor, farmer and Justice of the Peace; P. O. Clermont; born in Liverpool, England, Sept. 6, 1827; came to this country and New York City, in 1848; came to Pennsylvania, in 1849; came to Iowa and Dubuque in 1854; settled in this county in 1857. He was married in 1852 to Miss Isabelle Dennison, from Pennsylvania; they have had ten children, three died; the living are Edgar, Robert, George, Louis, Frank, Carl and Henry. He has 120 acres of land in Secs. 19 and 20, valued at \$3,000. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years; Township Collector one year, Secretary School Board ten years. He is a Democrat.

FARNSWORTH, J. B., clerk; P. O. Clermont.

Feezer, A. J., railroad agt.; Clermont.

Flynn, T., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Clermont.

Finnegan, B., far., S. 6; P. O. Clermont.

Finnegan, T., far., S. 6; P. O. Clermont.

Fitzgerald, D., retired; P. O. Clermont.

Fitzgerald, E., far., S. 16; P. O. Clermont.

Fitzgerald, J. H., teacher, Clermont.

Fitzgerald, M., Jr., far., S. 28; P. O. Clermont.

Fitzgerald, M., Sr., far., S. 15; P. O. Clermont.

Fitzgerald, M. C., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Clermont.

Fitzgerald, M. H., far. S. 28; P. O. Clermont.

Fitzgerald, N., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Fitzsimmons, J., far., S. 11; P. O. Clermont.

Foley J., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Clermont.

Foley, P., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Clermont.

Folkman, W., far., S. 1; P. O. Postville.

Fox, C., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Clermont.

Free, G., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

FRISBIE, E. A., MRS., P. O. Clermont; born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1815; moved to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1858; came to Clermont in 1867. She was married in 1837 to H. B. Frisbie, from New York; they have had seven children—Sarah J., William F., Margaret A., Annett L., John W., Charles F., Mary J., William F. was drowned in the Turkey River in 1867. Mr. Frisbie received a divorce at the hands of the court two years ago, in May. She has a fine residence on Vine st., valued at \$3,000. Annette L. married Geo. E. Dibble, an attorney in Clermont; Sarah J. married O. H. Moon, of Clayton Co., Margaret A. married H. C. Wright, from Nebraska. John W. married Mrs. E. A. King, of Clermont.

Friday, J., far., S. 14; P. O. Clermont.

Frisby, C., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Frisby, H. B., retired; P. O. Clermont.

GARVEY, D., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Clermont.

Garvey, P. H., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Garver, S., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Garvey, T., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Clermont.

Georgson, P., far., S. 6; P. O. Clermont.

Gilbertson, O., far., S. 36; P. O. Clermont.

Grissell, H., painter, Clermont.

Grossman, F., carpenter, Clermont.

GOODRICH, D. G., Editor *People's Paper and Alliance*, Clermont; born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., 1824; moved to Iowa and Clermont, Dec., 1859; came to McGregor in the Spring of 1860; returned to Clermont, Nov., 1861. Was married Dec., 1844, to Miss Amelia B. Lathrop, from N. Y.; they have had four children—Rozellie A., Antoinette G., Flora A., Charles L.; his wife died in June, 1857. He was married again Sept., 1858, to Miss Lucilia M. Newell from Vermont; they have one child—Hattie L.; she was born Sept. 21, 1863. Mr. Goodrich established the *People's Paper*, April, 1870, and then sold it to the Clermont Printing Company, June, 1873, retaining one-half of the stock. Independent in politics; it became National on the formation of the National Party; it has the largest aggregate circulation of any newspaper in the Third District, outside of Dubuque. Mr. Goodrich represented his county in the eleventh General Assembly, in 1866; he held the office of County Supervisor three years, and Justice of the Peace five years.

Goodrich, L., retired, Clermont.

Gulbranson, L., far., S. 32; P. O. Clermont.

Gunderson, A. E., far., S. 23; P. O. Clermont.

Gunderson, E., far., S. 24; P. O. Clermont.

Gunderson, G. A., far., S. 24; P. O. Clermont.

Gunderson, G., far., S. 25; P. O. Clermont.

Gunderson, G., far., S. 27; P. O. Clermont.

Gunderson, J., lab., S. 24; P. O. Clermont.

Gunderson, T., far., S. 25; P. O. Clermont.

HACHETT, G. M., teamster, Clermont.

Halverson, G., far., S. 35; P. O. Clermont.

Halverson, Ole, far., S. 26; P. O. Clermont.

Hanson, Andrew, far.; P. O. Clermont.

Hanson, Torkel, far., S. 36; P. O. Clermont.

HAROLD, F. P., druggist, Clermont; born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1853; he came to Iowa and this county in 1857. He was married in 1876 to Miss Omie Reeves, from McGregor, Iowa; they have had one child—Arthur, born Aug. 17, 1877. Mr. Harold spent two years with Dr. Lewis as clerk. He has carried on the business in his own name for the past two years. Mr. H. keeps the Bible Repository.

Harold, W. H., mason, Clermont.
 Harrington, W. H., clerk, Clermont.
 Hawk, Simon, far., S. 29; P. O. Clermont.
 Henderson, A., far., S. 12; P. O. Postville.
 Henderson, W. H., far., S. 12; P. O. Postville.
 Hendershott, J., far., S. 34; P. O. Clermont.
 Hendershott, Wm., far., S. 34; P. O. Clermont.
 Hendrickson, C., far., S. 4; P. O. Postville.
 Herlihe, Dennis, lab.; P. O. Clermont.
 Herlihe, Eugene, blacksmith, Clermont.
 Honn, John, far., S. 1; P. O. Postville.

HOUGH, I. B., farmer and carpenter, S. 28, Clermont; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 1818; moved to Iowa and on his present farm in 1850. He was married in 1844 to Miss Sarah H. Sawyer, from Vermont. He has 133 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace three years, School Director two years, Township Trustee fifteen years; he was the first Justice elected in the township; the first lawsuit held in the township was held in his cabin; he was Clerk of the first Election Board held in the township, only nine votes at the first election, and on some candidates it was a tie vote; when they emigrated to Fayette County, they came by cars to Elgin, stage to Galena, steamboat to McGregor; only twelve small shanties in McGregor at that time; they could get nothing to eat or a place to spend the night; had to walk fifteen miles before they could get anything to eat; Mr. Hough built the first frame house in West Union, on the site where now stands the Descent House for Chancy Leverage; he also built the first frame building in Clermont.

Horan, M., far., S. 4; P. O. Clermont.

HOSFORD, JOHN, far., S. 34; P. O. Clermont, born in Franklin Co., N. Y., 1821; moved to Wisconsin in 1845; returned to New York in 1846; to California in 1852; returned to New York in 1853; to Iowa and Clermont Spring in 1854. He was married in 1843 to Miss C. I. Martin, from New York; they have had four children—Henry G., born March 3, 1845; Dewitt C., born March 28, 1858; Ellen I., born Nov. 11, 1860; Flora D., born May 24, 1866; Dewitt C., died Sept. 17, 1862.

Mr. H. has held the office of Justice of the Peace since 1860, except two terms; Township Trustee ten years, School Director four years, Assessor two years. Has eighty-eight acres of land located in Pleasant Valley Tp. He built the first brick house in Clermont. He was appointed Trustee on the first Election Board held in the township; only sixteen voters; one Democrat and fifteen Republican.

Houlihan, J., far., S. 27; P. O. Clermont.
 House, Abe, far., S. 31; P. O. Clermont.
 Hutchins, A., carpenter, Clermont.

I **EGEBRELSON, TOM**, far., Sec. —; P. O. Clermont.

Irwin, G. W., mechanic, Clermont.

Iverson, A., retired, Clermont.

J **ARVIS, DAL.**, laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Johannson, H., far., S. 31; P. O. Clermont.

Jones, W., cooper, Clermont.

Joslyn, Jno., Sr., tailor, Clermont.

Joslyn, Jno., Jr., laborer, Clermont.

K **EAPLING, R.**, wagon-maker, Clermont.

Keiser, Jacob, shoemkr., Clermont.

Kelley, Jas., far., S. 18; P. O. Clermont.

Kelley, Jno., far., S. 17; P. O. Clermont.

Kettleson, K., far., S. 25; P. O. Clermont.

Kerr, Geo., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Postville.

Knightlinger, Abe, lab.; P. O. Clermont.

Knightlinger, F., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Knightlinger, Jacob, lab., P. O. Clermont.

Knight, G. W., grocer; P. O. Clermont.

Knutson, H., far., S. 25; P. O. Clermont.

L **ARSEN, GILBERT**, farmer, P. O. Clermont.

Larsen, H., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Clermont.

Larsen, O., far., S. 32; P. O. Clermont.

Larsen, T., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Clermont.

Larrabee, Wm., banker, P. O. Clermont.

LATHROP, C. W. D., furniture dealer and undertaker, Clermont; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1831; moved to Iowa and Clermont in 1861. He was married in 1857 to Miss Cynthia Goodrich from New York; she was born Nov. 25, 1833; they have had five children—Emma, Charles G., Frank W., Willie, Denton C.; Frank W., Willie and Denton C. deceased. He has held the office of Township Trustee three years; Township Clerk, three years; Township Assessor, five years; City Assessor, two years; School

Director, five years; he held the position of Postmaster three years during Johnson's administration. He has a fine residence connected with his furniture store; together, valued at \$8,000. Politics, Democratic.

Lavelle, Ed., far., S. 1; P. O. Postville.

Leach, S. M., miller, Clermont.

Leahy, Tim., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Clermont.

Leam, J. H., far., S. 30; P. O. Clermont.

Legg, Olis, laborer, Clermont.

Legg, William, laborer, Clermont.

Lewis, W. C., physician, Clermont.

Longfield, A., cooper, Clermont.

LOOMIS, A. H., far.; P. O. Clermont; born in Portage Co., Ohio, June 4, 1835; moved to Iowa and Clermont in 1861. Was married in 1864 to Miss M. A. Warner, from Ohio; they have three children—Mattie May, born May 14, 1866; Robert W., born Dec. 10, 1869, William W., born Sept. 16, 1876; Mr. Loomis went into partnership in 1864, with Messrs. Palmer & Calvin, in the variety store; the firm sold out in 1867; he moved to his farm in Pleasant Valley Tp., Sec. 2, same year; He has 300 acres of land, valued at \$6,000; he returned to Clermont in the Fall of 1877; he has a fine residence, valued at \$5,000. He held the office of Township Supervisor in 1865.

Lyons, B. J., far., S. 28; P. O. Clermont.

McCARTY, W., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

McDonald, J. H., far., S. 5; P. O. Castalia.

McGaheran, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Clermont.

McGaheran, M., far., S. 4; P. O. Clermont.

McGaheran, W. W., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Clermont.

McGarry, D., laborer, Clermont.

McGarry, Jas., carpenter, Clermont.

McGreevy, P., far., S. 14; P. O. Clermont.

McGreevy, T., far., S. 23; P. O. Clermont.

McGuire, M., laborer, Clermont.

McIntee, M., far., S. 6; P. O. Clermont.

McIntee, P., far., S. 6; P. O. Clermont.

McKinley, A., merchant, Clermont.

McManus, C., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Castalia.

McManus, P., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Clermont.

McMum, M., railroad hand, Clermont.

McMullen, W., laborer, Clermont.

McNamara, A., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Clermont.

McQuilken, W. M., shoemaker, Clermont.

Mahaffy, Samuel, retired, Clermont.

Manning, P., far., S. 3; P. O. Castalia.

Mansfield, J., laborer, Clermont.

MARTIN, A., MRS., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Clermont; born in Grand Isle Co., Vt., Nov. 6, 1822; she moved with her parents to New York, 1840. She was married to Andrew Martin, from Franklin Co., N. Y., 1841; he was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; 1812; they have had fifteen children, and twelve living—Sophira, William H., Herbert, Clarissa, Malborn H., Edith, Ella, Wallace A., Edgar H., John C., Annie, Elmer. Mr. Martin died in 1871. She has 181 acres of land, valued at \$4,000. They came to Iowa and Fayette Co. before it was organized as a county. They had nothing left after purchasing their claim. Good health and a good will soon enabled them to make a home. William H. carries on the farm.

Martin, H., far., S. 29; P. O. Clermont.

Martin, H. C., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Martin, M. H., far., S. 29; P. O. Clermont.

Markham, B. H., mason, Clermont.

Markham, E. W., wagon maker, Clermont.

Mecklenburg, W., wagon maker, Clermont.

Meier, Wm., far., S. 13; P. O. Clermont.

MESSER, C. B., dry goods and grocery merchant; Clermont; born in Coos Co., N. H., Dec. 9, 1821; moved to Kennebec Co., Me., 1831; went to St. Croix Co., Wis., 1854; went to Iowa in 1862; went to Oelwein, 1876; went to Clermont, 1877. He was married in 1842, to Miss C. P. Greenleaf, from Maine; they have had eight children—Loreda C., Mary F., Isadora A., Ellen M., Charles G., Willis H., Alice G. He is in partnership with his sons, Charles G. and Willis H.; they have a branch store at Dover Mills, and carry quite an extensive trade.

Miller, J., carpenter, Clermont.

Mitchel, G. F., tinner, Clermont.

Mitchell, J., far., S. 2; P. O. Postville.

Mitchell, W., far., S. 2; P. O. Postville.

Moriarty, T., far., S. 2; P. O. Postville.

Moriarty, S., far., S. 3; P. O. Clermont.

Morris, T., Sr., far., S. 5; P. O. Castalia.

Morris, T., Jr., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Mott, J., far., S. 31; P. O. Clermont.

Murphy, far., S. 11; P. O. Clermont.

Murphy, J., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Mylan, E., far., S. 7; P. O. Clermont.
 Mylan, R., laborer; P. O. Clermont.
 Mylan, V., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

NEWELL, W. M., printer, Clermont.

NELSON, HALVOR, farmer, Sec. 31, Grand Meadow Tp., Clayton Co.; P. O. Clermont; born in Norway Sept., 1825; moved to this country and Illinois, 1846; went to Wisconsin in 1847; went to Iowa, his present farm, in 1849; went to California June, 1852; returned in May, 1854. He was married in 1855 to Miss Caroline Peterson from Minnesota; they have had seven children—Nelson H., Peter H., Henry, Annie, Barbo Peder, Ingebo Cristine. He has held the office of Road Supervisor ten years, and School Director one year. He has 390 acres of land in Clermont Tp., Fayette Co., and 340 acres in Grand Meadow Tp., Clayton Co., valued at \$18,000; also, 1,600 acres of land in Sioux and Lyon Cos., Iowa. Mr. Nelson did the first mason work in Clermont—only one cabin in town—plenty of Indians and hard times. His father still lives with him; he is 86 years of age.

Nichols, C. B., far.; P. O. Clermont.

Nichols, M., laborer, Clermont.

Nutting, I., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Clermont.

NUTTING, L. S., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Clermont; born in Rutland Co., Vt., 1824; moved to Washington Co., N. Y., in 1842; to Illinois in 1844; to Vermont in 1845; to Iowa and on his present farm in 1849. He was married in 1847 to Miss Alvina Stafford, from Vermont; they have had five children—Irwin W., born Nov. 11, 1850; Electa C., born Jan. 1, 1854; Alice J., born March 3, 1860; Addie E., born Jan. 12, 1865; Sidney F., born Oct. 3, 1866; his wife died Nov. 13, 1877. He has held the office of School Director nine years. He has 340 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. His father, Jered Nutting, came to Iowa in 1847; they were among the earliest settlers in the county; They had to endure many privations and hardships during the first years in the thinly settled country. His father died in 1865.

OLESON, ARNEY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Clermont.

Oleson, Holver, laborer; P. O. Clermont.
 Oleson, E., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Clermont.
 O'Reilly, Pat., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Clermont.
PALMER, F. S., Postmaster, Clermont.

PARKER, J. L., proprietor Brick City Foundry and Machine Shop, Clermont; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1843; moved to Iowa and Clayton Co. in 1855; to Rockford, Ill., in 1866; returned to Clermont in 1875. He was married in 1868 to Miss Augusta Jacobs, from New York; they had three children—James, Lillie and George. Mr. Parker does general machinery and foundry work; his building and machinery are valued at \$5,000.

Patterson, W., far., S. 12; P. O. Clermont.
 Paulson, O., clerk, Clermont.

PAYNE, M. C., foreman of Stave, Hoop and Barrel Factory (H. G. Clark, proprietor), Clermont; born in Mercer Co., Penn., 1833; moved to Ohio in 1836; to Indiana in 1844; to Michigan in 1855; to Iowa in 1856; settled in Clermont in 1860. He was married in 1860 to Miss Aurelia Mattocks, from Pennsylvania; their children are Ida, Byron L., Frances E., Clara B., Orlo, Jason M., Lula; Byron L., Jason M., and Orlo are dead. He has held the office of Constable seven years and City Marshal six months. Mr. Payne held the position of foreman in the extensive barrel factory of Wm. Larabee for twelve years and for H. G. Clark three years.

Peterson, A., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Clermont.
 Powers, M., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Postville.
 Powers, M., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Clermont.
 Powers, T., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Clermont.
 Pringle, Chas., drayman, Clermont.
 Pringle, R., teamster, Clermont.

QUINN, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Clermont.

RASMUSON, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Clermont.

RAFFERTY, NICHOLAS, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Clermont; born in Ireland 1830; came to this country and New Jersey in 1847; to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1848; to Kentucky in 1849; to Iowa and Clayton Co. in 1863; on his present farm in 1869. Married in 1870 to Miss Annie Fitzsimmons, from Fayette Co.; they have one child—William J., born March 16, 1876. He has 240

acres of land, valued at \$8,000. In politics, a Democrat; in religion, Catholic.

RASMUSON, LEWIS, farmer, Sec. 25; on line between Fayette and Clayton Co.; P. O. Clermont; born in Norway July 6, 1826; came to this country and Rock Co., Wis., in 1849, to Iowa and his present farm in 1851. He was married in 1854 to Miss Julia Anderson, from Norway; they have one child—Andrew L., born Sept. 26, 1857. They have 235 acres of land, valued at \$7,000; they have fine buildings; Andrew assists his father to carry on the farm; they are among the early settlers of the county.

Richstine, W., far., S. 32; P. O. Clermont.

Rick, Louis, blacksmith, Clermont.

Rierson, C., saloon, Clermont.

Riser, John, far., S. 35; P. O. Clermont.

Ruef, Ferdner, laborer, Clermont.

RUEF, JULIUS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Clermont; born in Germany in 1832; came to this country and New York City in 1852, to Connecticut in 1854, to Iowa and Clayton Co. in 1856, and to Clermont in 1857. He was married in 1860 to Miss M. Hargershiemen, from Germany; they had seven children, five living—Julia E., Albert C., George, Eddie, and Gurtia. Owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$2,500. Mr. R. came to Clermont with his father, Frank Ruef, where they established a brewery in 1859; he settled on the farm in 1862.

Rush, C., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Ryan, C., far., S. 32; P. O. Clermont.

SALMON, JOS., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

SHAFFER, EDWIN, proprietor of the City Meat Market; Clermont; born in Dane County, Wisconsin, in 1845; moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in the Spring of 1872, to Spirit Lake in 1873, to Castalia in 1874, and to Clermont in 1875. He was married in 1876 to Miss Jennie Gibbs, from New York; they have one child—Arena L., born Feb. 3, 1878. Mr. S. enlisted in 8th Iowa Vol. Regt., in 1861; he was wounded in the battle of Corinth in May, 1862; mustered out in 1862; re-enlisted in the 3d Wis. Regt., in December, 1862; mustered out in the Fall of 1864.

Shaffer, H., merchant, Clermont.

Shaffer, Jack, laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Shaffer, L. B., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Shaffer, S., far., S. 30; P. O. Clermont.

Sheehan, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Clermont.

Sheehan, T., Township Clerk, Clermont.

Sheehan, T., far., S. 19; P. O. Clermont.

Sheehy, John, Section Boss, Clermont.

Shien, John, lab.; P. O. Clermont.

Shrimer, A., wagon maker, Clermont.

Shriner, John, laborer, Clermont.

Shrouder, J., far., S. 13; P. O. Postville.

Smith, C. K., merchant, Clermont.

Smith, E. T., merchant, Clermont.

Smith, Thos., far., S. 10; P. O. Clermont.

STARKEY, JOHN, farmer, Sec.

12; P. O. Clermont; born in England,

May 15, 1829; moved to this country and Ohio in 1851; to Iowa and Clermont in 1854; his present farm in 1864.

He was married in 1858 to Miss Lorinda

Savage, from Ohio; she was born Nov.

29, 1840; they have had seven children,

five living—Sarah J., born April 28,

1859; Mary E., born Aug. 19, 1860;

Lucretia L., born Jan. 9, 1866; George

T., born Sept. 24, 1862; William R.,

born June 29, 1874. He has held the

office of School Director one year;

President of the School Board one year;

Road Supervisor four years. He has

165 acres of land, valued at \$3,000. In

politics, Republican; religion, Methodist.

He is among the early settlers of the

county; he dug the first cellar in Cler-

mont; he has a good wheat farm; last

year he sowed fifty-eight bushels of

wheat on forty acres and harvested 710

bushels.

STEDMAN EDWIN, hardware

merchant, Clermont; born in Licking

Co., Ohio, Dec. 17, 1825; he moved to

Portage Co., Ohio, in 1845; to this

State and county in 1850; he carried on

farming until February, 1855; he com-

menced the hardware trade that year.

He was married in 1848 to Miss Nancy

B. Hine, from Portage Co., Ohio; she

died in 1872. He was married again in

1875 to Miss Mary B. Bryan, from Ohio.

He has held the office of County Super-

visor three years, Justice of the Peace

two years, Township Clerk three years.

Mr. Stedman has always taken a promi-

nent part in the interests of his county

and town; his first wife opened the first

public school in Fayette Co., receiving her salary from Clayton Co., the amount due each child from the State fund for school purposes.

Stall, Martin, photographer, Clermont.

Stall, Albert, laborer, Clermont.

SULLIVAN, EUGENE, REV., clergyman, Clermont; born in Ireland in 1849; came to this country in 1872; settled in Fairbanks, Buchanan Co., same year; moved to Clermont in 1875; he has charge of the St. Peter's Parish since; the church was organized about twenty years ago, north of Clermont and removed to Clermont five years after; their church was built at that time; the membership numbers 125 families; he also has charge of the Parish at West Union, which numbers twenty-five families, and at Fayette, which has thirty families.

Sullivan, James, laborer, Clermont.

Sullivan, John, laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Sullivan, M., far., S. 22; P. O. Clermont.

Sullivan, Pat, far., S. 7; P. O. Clermont.

Swanson, Ole, cooper, Clermont.

THORSEN, T., Sr., far., S. 36; P. O. Clermont.

TATRO, A. C., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Clermont; born in Grand Isle Co., Vt., in 1842; moved to Iowa and Clermont Tp. in 1855; settled on his present farm in 1871. Was married in 1863 to Miss R. A. Goodrich from Clermont; they have had five children—Flora, Frank, Charles, Nellie and Ward. He has 240 acres of land, valued at \$4,000. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. C, 12th Regt. I. V. I.; he was engaged in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh; mustered out in 1863 on account of sickness.

TATRO, S. S., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Clermont; born in Grand Isle Co., Vt., March 4, 1842; moved to Iowa and Fayette Co. in 1857; settled on G. A. Appelman's farm in 1874. He was married in 1862 to Miss Saphira Martin, from New York; she was born Aug. 30,

1843; they have had eight children; three dead; living, George F., born April 2, 1864; Ernest C., born June 10, 1865; D. Clinton, born Dec. 5, 1870; Tinney M., born July 31, 1875; Gertia, born Oct. 17, 1877. Mrs. Tatro's parents were among the first settlers of the county.

Thorsen, Thor., laborer, Sec. 36; P. O. Clermont.

Toslenson, S., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Clermont.

Troers, Job, miller, Clermont.

Troers, N., laborer, Clermont.

Tubbs, S., blacksmith, Clermont.

WALL, JOHN, mason, Clermont.

Ward, Willis, laborer, Clermont.

WARNER, ELMER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Clermont; born in Medina Co., Ohio, 1823; moved to Iowa and Fayette Co. in 1853; settled on his present farm in the Spring of 1854. He was married in 1848 to Miss Antoinette Crittenden, from Ohio; have had two children—Homer C., born Aug. 21, 1850; Charles, born Sept. 25, 1858; Charles died Feb. 9, 1872. Mr. W. has ninety acres of land, valued at \$3,000. In religion, Methodist; in politics, National. His son, Homer C., is foreman in the office of the *People's Paper & Alliance* newspaper, Clermont, in which position he gives general satisfaction.

Warner, W. B., City Marshal, Clermont.

Warnholtz, John, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Clermont.

Week, C. F., harness maker, Clermont.

West, P. L., laborer; P. O. Clermont.

Whiting, T. H., lumber dealer, Clermont.

Wickham, S. E., machinist, Clermont.

Wickham, W. A., Cashier Bank, Clermont.

Wickham, W. S., farmer; P. O. Clermont.

Williams, J. L., retired, Clermont.

Willis, Jered, wagon maker, Clermont.

Winder, H. A., clerk, Clermont.

Wombachen, J., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Clermont.

Wood, M. M., machinist, Clermont.

FREMONT TOWNSHIP.

A DRAIN, P., Sec. 6; P. O. Mill.

Allen, J. B., far., S. 31; P. O. Sumner.

BAKER, SILAS, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Maynard.

Barnard, G. N., far., S. 7; P. O. Sumner.

Baxter, R. E., far., S. 29; P. O. Mill.

BAXTER, ROBERT P., farmer, P. O. Mill; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1842; coming West in 1855, he settled in Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill. He was among the first to enlist during the late war of the rebellion, joining Co. F, 45th I. V. I.; in thirty-six different skirmishes, seven battles; his services were continuous from the beginning till the close of hostilities in 1865. He settled in Bremer Co., this State, Sept. 20, 1867. He married Dellphene Colegrove, who was born in New York State June 12, 1847. Mr. B. came to this county in 1874. Have four children—Flora, Hubert, Rinaldo and Earl. A Republican. Mr. B. is a member of the M. E. and his wife of the Baptist Church.

Bean, S. H., far., S. 24; P. O. Maynard.

BECK, S. C., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Mill; born in Clarion Co., Penn., in 1847; moved to Iowa, settling in this (Fayette) county in the Spring of 1856. At the breaking out of the late war, Mr. B. was one of the three who were the first to enlist from this township; Mr. B. knows by actual experience the hardships which Union prisoners were made to endure; captured at Pittsburg Landing (his first battle), he was detained as a prisoner for over seven months, when he was exchanged; rejoining his regiment, he continued to serve as a soldier until the close of hostilities. Although still a young man, Mr. B. has been elected to offices of responsibility and trust by his townsmen, who hold him in high estimation. May 14, 1872, Mr. B. married Mary Hursh; they have three children—Dorr A., S. G. and Daniel. Mr. B. and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Berry, D. A., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Mill.

Blackman, A. H., dlr. in mach'y, Oelwein.

Blowers, H., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Mill.

Brooks, C., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Sumner.

BURCH, W. D., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Mill; born in Greene Co. July 30, 1832; when 17 years old, his parents, James and Sarah E., moved to Marshall Co., Ill., and two years after to this county, settling in Jefferson Tp.; his father was the first (in 1851) to build and occupy a house in what is now Oelwein. Mr. B.'s residence in this county was continuous until he was 27, when he returned to Illinois; since then he has made three other trips to that State. Married C. E. Campbell Sept. 10, 1859; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, April 5, 1839, and came to this county in 1855; have five children—James M., Maria E., Rachel Ann, B. F. and B. V. Mr. B. is a Universalist, and owns forty acres well-improved land.

Burrow, Wm., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Mill.

CALAHAN, W. H., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Mill.

Carroll, Jas., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Fairbanks.

Carroll, J., saloon, S. 33. P. O. Summer.

Curtis, W. V., far., S. 31; P. O. Mill.

DIBBLE, IRA, far., S. 30; P. O. Sumner.

DELUHERY, THOMAS, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 18; P. O. Mill; born in County Cork, Ireland, March 8, 1833; came to the United States, landing in Boston, Mass., in 1851; after visiting the States of New Hampshire, Ohio, Illinois, New York and Missouri, he finally settled in Independence, this State, in 1857; came to this county in 1861. Married Catharine Corkery, who was born in County Limerick, Ireland, Dec. 24, 1834, born on the 18th of August, 1853; have fourteen children; lost one child, Mary, aged 19 years. Mr. D. and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church. At the time of settling here, they owned but 84 acres of land; since then, by diligence and thrift, Mr. D. has accumulated over 600 acres of the finest farm land in the township.

Dickey, A. B., S. 8; P. O. Independence.

Dickey, E. H., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Mill.

DICKMAN, HENRY, farmer, S. 9; P. O. Mill; born in Defiance Co., Ohio, Jan. 25, 1848; came to this county in 1871. Married Mary L. Struble, in Henry Co., Ohio, April 25, 1869; she was born in Fulton Aug. 27, 1849; have three children—Annetta, George, Lester. Mr. D., who is a Republican, holds the office of Town Clerk, this being his second term; has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee.

DICKMAN, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 22; P. G. Mill; born in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, March 12, 1835; came to this county Oct. 17, 1856; in 1858, he returned to his native State, remaining over two years, when he again came to this county, July 25, 1862, and lived on Sec. 12, until 1865, when he finally settled where he at present resides. Is at present Justice of the Peace, and has been Township Trustee. Married Lydia J. Newton Sept. 16, 1858, in West Union; she was born in Medina, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1842; have nine children—seven boys and two girls. Mr. Dickman and wife are members of the United Brethren Church; he is the Union Sunday School Superintendent and class leader in the church.

DICKMAN, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mill; born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Jan. 29, 1837; came to this county in 1856; remained until 1861, when he returned to Ohio, where he married Martha Schott in Defiance Feb. 8, 1862; Mrs. Dickman was born in Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 20, 1841; have seven children, four girls and three boys. Mr. D., who was in early life a cooper by trade, built and occupied the first cooper shop in West Union, on the site where he at present resides, in 1866; their residence, in point of size and appearance, will compare most favorably with that of any other in the county. Mr. Dickman is a Republican; he has held various township offices, such as Town Clerk, Collector, Trustee, &c. He assisted very liberally in the construction of a church for the Evangelical Association, of which denomination he and his wife are members.

Doty, Allen, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Mill.

Downing, Ashley, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Mill.

Downing, Wm., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Mill.
Dudley, L. C., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Mill.

DWYER, EDMOND (deceased); born in County Cork, Ireland; came to this country in 1847. Married Ellen McSweeney Feb. 7, 1853, in Belvidere, Ill; she was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1823. Mrs. Dwyer's late husband died very suddenly, on the 28th of Oct., 1858, from the effects of injuries received on the railroad, while in the employ of the Chicago & Galena R. R., at Belvidere, Ill. In the year following the death of her husband (1859), Mrs. Dwyer, with her three children, moved on the farm where she now lives, Sec. 29; P. O. Mill. Mrs. D. has had four children—Mary, born May 6, 1824, died on the 29th of Aug., same year; John, born Nov. 11, 1855, the only son and support of his aged mother, injured his spinal column while driving a span of fractious horses, from the effects of which he departed this life, greatly bereaved by all who knew him, on the 7th of Oct., 1876; Margaret and Mary, twins, born Feb. 20, 1858, reside at home. They are ex-school teachers and very intelligent.

Dwyer, Pat., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Maynard.

EDEL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Fayette.

Eldridge, J. M., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Mill.

Egan, Pat., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Fairbanks.

Eggleston, Leroy, far., S. 6; P. O. Sumner.

Engle, Peter, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Mill.

Ennis, W. H., Sec. 31.

FINK H., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Fairbanks.

Fisher, Henry, merchant, Maynard.

FORTSCH, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Mill; born in Hamburg, Germany, Nov. 26, 1821; a carpenter by trade; the war of 1848, between Germany and Austria having caused an almost entire suspension of mechanical industries in his native country, he was compelled to emigrate; procuring a passage on board a vessel at Bremen, Oct. 17, 1848, he arrived in New York Dec. 1, same year. Married Mary Mornings July 3, 1849; she was born in Prussia, Germany, April 10, 1823. Mr. Fortsch and wife were in New York State at the time the Erie Railroad was being constructed, along the line of

which they kept boarding house at different points as the road progressed. They moved to Illinois in 1852, settling in Winnebago Co., where they kept tavern for fifteen months, when they came to this county. As Mr. Fortsch and family were among the first to locate here, they experienced more than the usual hardships incident to frontier life; their nearest neighbor, at that time, was seven miles distant; wolves, deer and wild game of all kinds abounded; the nearest place that grain could be ground was at Independence, and there the facilities were so meager that in one instance Mr. Fortsch made three trips before he could get a certain quantity of grain milled. Mr. F. has a farm of 505 acres well improved; two seasons ago, he raised over 1,900 bushels of wheat. Eleven children have been born unto them; John, the oldest, much to the bereavement of his parents, was shot by a neighbor's son; Mary died in Illinois; Helena, Frank, Herman, Mary, William, Samuel E., Elizabeth, Henry and Frederick. Mr. F. and wife belong to the M. E. Church. He is very emphatic in his belief that the State or county deals very unjustly with the farmers when they are obliged to pay taxation on property for road purposes that has been previously appropriated.

Fox, A., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Mill.
 Fox, L., farmer, S. 17; P. O. Mill.
 Fuller, Jos., far., S. 30; P. O. Mill.
 Fuller, M. A., far., S. 7; P. O. Sumner.

Feister, J. G., mech.; S. 7; P. O. Sumner.

GAIDE, JOHN, Sec. 2; P. O. Maynard.

Galven, John, far., S. 27; P. O. Maynard.

Galven, M., far., S. 27; P. O. Maynard.

GALVIN, P., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Maynard; born in County Clare, Ireland, Dec. 4, 1842; emigrated with his parents to this country when quite young; in 1858, he came to this State, and to this county in 1862. Married Bridget Loftus Jan. 26, 1868; she was born in Cambria Co., Penn., March 5, 1849; John P., their only child, born Dec. 16, 1868. A Democrat. Mr. Galvin has held the offices of Road Supervisor and School Director. Owns 120 acres of land. Mr. Galvin is an

old railroader; was Superintendent of a construction gang on the Davenport & St. Paul R. R., at Fayette; he was also the foreman of the gang who graded the first two miles of the Burlington & Cedar Rapids Road.

Gillet, L. B., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Mill.

Gisserman, W., far., S. 1; P. O. Fayette.

Goodenough, A., far., S. 21; P. O. Mill.

Gregg, H., Sec. 4.

Green, T. L., land agt.; P. O. West Union.

Green, W., far., S. 30; P. O. Fairbanks.

Griffen, S. G., Sec. 31.

Gurity, Fred., far., S. 23; P. O. Maynard.

HALLIMAN, E., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Mill.

Hanna, F., blacksmith, S. 21; P. O. Mill.

Hannaman, L., far., S. 1; P. O. Maynard.

Hausner, L., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Mill.

Harris, Wm., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Mill.

Head, L. C., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Mill.

Henderson, A. W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Fayette.

HENDERSON, JAMES W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Maynard; born in Chenango Co., N. Y.; came to this State, settling in Delaware Co., in 1869; came to this county in 1871. Married C. H. Hensom June 27, 1838, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; she was born in Windham, Greene Co., July 27, 1819; have five children—Ursula, born Dec. 1, 1840; James E., born June 21, 1848, died May 18, 1851; Frank, born July 22, 1850; Minnie, an accomplished daughter, who has taught school both in this and Delaware Co., born July 23, 1860; Eva O., born June 21, 1863. Mr. Henderson and wife, who are very pleasantly situated on a farm of eighty acres, are both members of the Baptist Church.

Hyatt, A. H., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Mill.

JACOBIA, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Mill.

Jackson, Dennis, Sec. 30.

Johnson, M. E., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Mill.

June, William, speculator, Sec. 17; P. O. Randalia.

KALMMER, J. G., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Maynard.

Kallany, J., Sec. 12.

Kendon, Chas., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Mill.

Kidder, Geo., laborer, Sec. 10; P. O. Mill.

Kidder, Rice, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Mill.

Klammer, G., far., S. 12; P. O. Maynard.
Klammer, W., farmre, S. 17; P. O. Maynard.

Kundson, A., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Mill.

LARSON, KUNNT, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Maynard.

Latimer, G. H., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Mill.

Latimer, W. D.

Leach, S. S., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Mill.

Lewis, Chas., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Mill.

LEWIS, PERLEY, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Mill; born in Bradford Co., Penn., June 20, 1831; came to Iowa in 1842, settling in Linn Co., where he married Sarah Davis Dec. 9, 1852; she was born in Greene Co., Ohio, Dec. 9, 1833; they have had five children—Laura J., born Aug. 7, 1854, died Sept. 12, 1862; Lydia E., born Aug. 4, 1857, died Oct. 19, 1860; Lazarus U., born June 7, 1859; Ella, born June 20, 1862; Mabel May, born April 30, 1868. Mr. L. has lived in this county since 1860, and on his present place for the past thirteen years; he owns 140 acres, through a portion of which runs a splendid water course, that furnishes the motive power to operate a buhr mill owned by Mr. Lewis. Mr. Lewis and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Leyh, J. M., far., S. 20; P. O. Fayette.

Liniger, A., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Mill.

Linstrum, L., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Mill.

Linstrum, W. O., far., S. 11, P. O. Mill.

Louhes, R., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Mill.

Lyman, G., spec'r., S. 25; P. O. Fayette.

MCDERMONTT, JAMES, speculator, Sec. 13; P. O. Maynard.

McCLAIN, A., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Mill; born in Indiana Co., Penn., June 19, 1833; came to this State and county in 1856, prospecting; settled in Buchanan Co., where he remained until 1865, when he removed to this county. Married Nancy Piper Dec. 24, 1863; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., May 13, 1840; have five children—Maggie E., born Jan. 8, 1865; Ida May, born Jan. 8, 1867; Samuel E., born July 5, 1869; Daniel Arlington, born July 30, 1872; Rose Ella, Aug. 19, 1877. A Republican. Mr. McC. has held the office of School Director. He owns 307½ acres of land in this township.

McDonald, W., far., S. 28; P. O. Mill.

McGuire, B., cooper, Sec. 33; P. O. Fairbanks.

McLain, A., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Mill.

McSweeney, J., far., S. 27; P. O. Maynard.

McSWEENEY, J. H., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Mill; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Oct. 10, 1853; came to this State, settling in Buchanan Co., in 1861, and to this county two years afterward. Married Mary Morehouse Feb. 26, 1874; she was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Aug. 5, 1851; their only child, Lula, was born February 2, 1875. Angeline Morehouse, the mother of Mrs. McSweeney, resides with her daughter; she was among the first to settle in this township; her husband, Eli, died in Buchanan Co., some twenty-three years ago; since then, with the exception of what little assistance her daughter Mary could afford, she has, unaided, successfully fought life's battle; although past 66 years she has a vivid remembrance of early instances of events.

McSweeney, W., S. 27; P. O. Maynard.

Madigan, M., farmer, S. 13; P. O. Maynard.

Mahoney, E., far., S. 28; P. O. Mill.

MATHERS, H. L., farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Mill; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Nov. 2, 1828; came to this State in 1857, settling in Buchanan Co.; in 1858, came to this county. Is a Republican. Owns 110-acre farm, and 140 acres of timber land; the southwest quarter section was received from the Government for services in the Mexican war. Mr. Mathers, who is a carpenter, was the builder of the first bridge over the Wapsy, at Fairbanks; he also built what is known as the White School House, and assisted in the construction of four other school buildings. He has been prominently identified with the school interests of this Township; has held the office of School Director for a number of years, during a portion of which incumbency he was President of the Board. Married Emily Edwards in Columbus, Ind., Jan. 25, 1852; she was born in Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1832; they have six children, all of whom are living.

Meserer, P., far., S. 2; P. O. Fayette.

Moulton, C. E., farm hand, S. 14; P. O. Mill.

MOULTON, N. H., blacksmith; Sec. 21; P. O. Mill; born in Vermont July 4, 1834. When he was young his parents moved to Canada, where he lived until 1850, when he moved to Rockford, Ill., and the following year came to this county, settling in Fayette, in which town he was one of the very first to locate permanently; he has lived in this town since the Spring of 1868. Mr. Moulton enlisted in Co. F, 3d I. V. I., during the late rebellion. Married Catharine Dooley July 25, 1856; she was born in Wisconsin in 1842; have six children—Clarence, Sarah J., Rhoby A., Fred, May and Ralph.

Murray, G. M., Sec. 21; P. O. Mill.

NAUHOLTY, GEO., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Maynard.

Nauholy, H., far., S. 11; P. O. Maynard.

O BENCHAIN, J. H., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Mill.

Olds, A., farmer, S. 30; P. O. Sumner.

OLDER, CLARENCE E., farmer, Sec. 34; P. Oelwein; born in Rock Co., Wis., Oct. 25, 1849. Married Ella Colegrove, in this county, Sept. 5, 1876; she was born in New York Sept. 25, 1851; Alvaretta, their only child, was born Aug. 2, 1877. Previous to their marriage, Mr. O. had resided three years in Minnesota, and his wife had made a short but pleasant visit to Kansas.

Older, C. H., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Mill.

Older, C. W., S. 23; P. O. Oelwein.

Older, E. T., far., S. 33; P. O. Oelwein.

PARSONS, E., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sumner.

Parkhurst, C. S., Sec. 32, P. O. Sumner.

Pathbone, P., far., S. 26; P. O. Mill.

PAULEY, LAVINA, Sec. 17; P. O. Mill; born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in May, 1823. Married Ira Pauley Jan. 31, 1849; he was born in New York February 13, 1818, and died at St. Louis May 1, 1861; he moved to Jackson Co., Wis., from Pennsylvania, May 11, 1854. Enlisted in Co. I, 14th Wis. Inf.; was in the battle of Pittsburg; taken sick, he was transferred to St. Louis, where, as above stated, he died. Mrs. P. was the mother of eight children, one, Lafayette, died when quite young—Hattie, Chrissa, Albina, Annetie, William, Lavina and

Marietta are the others. Mrs. P., since she was left a widow, has endured hardships which ordinarily only fall to the lot of a man; by energy and economy she has secured a homestead, which is also the home of her youngest daughter and husband, Harry Todd, to whom she was married April 20, 1877.

Payne, H., Sec. 29; P. O. Mill.

Peck, E. W., Sec. 7; P. O. Mill.

Pendergrast, T., Sec. 13.

Piper, J. S., Sec. 6.

REED, H. B., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Fairbanks.

Ritchie A., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Mill.

RITCHIE, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Mill; born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Feb. 24, 1821. Married Annie Anderson in Scotland in September, 1840; she was born in Ayrshire in 1821, and died in the same place in July, 1851. His second wife, Annie Armour, was also born in Ayrshire Oct. 9, 1834. They were married Sept. 19, 1854, and in the same year, they, with his first wife's children, took passage for the United States; landing in New York they immediately left for the West by way of the Hudson River and the lakes as far as Detroit, where they boarded the train for Chicago, in which city and vicinity they lived until the Fall of 1855, when they moved to Rock Co., Wis., where Mr. R. made his home up to 1861, when he moved and settled in this county. Mr. R., who is a Republican, has held the office of School Trustee and is at present Treasurer of that Board. Mr. R. has a spacious residence in which his large and very interesting family mingle together in the enjoyment of the plenty accumulated by the energy and thrift of the husband and father. One son, James, enlisted in the 8th Wis. Bat. and now resides in Chicago.

Ritchie, R. B., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Mill.

Robinson, J. M., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Mill.

Ryan, Michael, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Mill.

SANDERS, A. A., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sumner.

Sanders, F. E., far., S. 2; P. O. Maynard.

Sayles, W. O., tenant far., S. 20; P. O. Mill.

Schmidt, Jno., far., S. 34; P. O. Fairbanks.

Shaw, M. A., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Mill.

Smith, Jas., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Mill.

Spencer, Charles.

Spears, C. G., hotel, Sec. 21; P. O. Sumner.

SPEARS, FRANK M., far.; P. O. Mill; born in Florence, Erie Co., Ohio, Nov. 2, 1841; came to this county with his parents in 1855. In Nov., 1861, he left the parental home and located in Whiteside Co., Ill., where he remained until April, same year, when he went to Missouri, where he was employed by the government in the Q. M. department until Oct., 1864, when he returned to Illinois and enlisted in Co. C, 8th Ill. Cavalry; receiving his discharge, he started from this county, in 1867, for Montana Ter., prospecting for gold; remaining, however, but a short time in the West, he returned to Whiteside Co., Ill., where he married Cora Canfield, Dec. 1, 1870; she was born in Aurora, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1852; Lula, their only child, was born on the 25th of March, 1872. Mr. S. has permanently resided in this county since March, 1875; since when he has been Secretary of the School Board, and by appointment filled the office of Town Clerk for a short time.

Spears, J. M., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Mill.

SPEARS, N. W., retired farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Mill; born in Penfield, what was Ontario, now Monroe Co., Oct. 29, 1806; moved with his parents, William and Love, to the Western Reserve, Ohio, in 1817. Married Eliza Taintor April 9, 1828; she was born in Brighton, N. Y., March 15, 1808, and died in Dec., 1836. William, Jane, James V. and Jessie were children of his first wife, and of whom the last named only survives. Married Susan M. Toogood Feb. 1, 1838; she was born in Vienna, Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1812, and died in this county, Aug. 5, 1874. During his residence in Ohio, in 1839, was appointed one of the County Commissioners; while performing the duties of the office, his attention was called to the remarkable depreciation of county warrants; through his exertions, a committee was appointed to investigate the cause; they soon discovered that there had been a systematic process of swindling on the part of some of their colleagues, which, on being suppressed, effected a saving of over \$38,000 to the county; the following year, he was

elected by a large majority, thus proving that his efforts to economize were approved by his constituents; in 1849, he determined to leave Ohio; traveling the greater portion of the year, he finally located in Tecumseh, Mich., where, erecting a new building, he started a woolen factory; he continued in business for six years, when, one morning, he awoke to find that a freshet, during the night, had totally destroyed all of his property; two alternatives presented themselves—either to rebuild or migrate westward; adopting the latter course, he started by rail for Chicago, and from there by wagon, for this county; arriving in 1855, by a combination of unfortunate circumstances, his capital had been reduced to \$4.35; possessed of energy, he at once commenced the erection of a log house of the usual pattern, utilizing carpet brought from the East as covering for the roof and sides; since then, however, he has greatly improved the place on which he originally located. To Mr. S. belongs the credit of having suggested the name "Fremont" for this township; he taught the first school in this town, and organized the first Sunday School; elected Supervisor the third year after the organization of the township, he was President of that Board several years; at the beginning of the war, he was authorized by the Governor to enroll all men capable of service in this and several other townships; received his appointment of Postmaster in 1862; at present J. P., he has held the office for a number of years. Mr. S. is proprietor of a store where a general line of merchandise is kept.

Sterling, W. P., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Eagle. Sunderland, D. H., S. 36.

Swarts, D., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Mi. Swarts, Geo., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. M. 1. Sylvester, M., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Mill.

TIFT, A. B., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Mill.

TIFT, ELI, Farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Mill; born in Ashtabula Co., O., April 2, 1837; came to Iowa, settling in Buchanan Co., in 1855, and to this county in 1876. Married twice; first wife, Betsy D. Gilder, whom he married on the 27th of August, 1861, was born in Ashtabula Co., O., Nov. 4, 1840, and

died in this State Oct. 14, 1876; by first marriage there were six children—Ella E., deceased; John F., deceased; Harry Allen, Laura, Louis, and Charles, deceased; second wife, Helen—the widow of Edmond Robinson; he married April 8, 1877; her maiden name was Carunike; she was born in Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y., April 3, 1833; she married her former husband, the late Mr. R., on Jan. 4, 1852, in Oneida Co., N. Y., where he was born, March 30, 1827; he arriving to this State in 1854, settling in Jackson Co., he lived there seven years, when he moved to this county, where he departed this life, June 20, 1876; he was the father of six children—Julia, Wm. M., Milo J., Charles H.; John B., deceased; and Minnie D.

Tift, W. D., far., S. 27; P. O. Mill.

VOKE, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Mill.

WALKER, DAN'L., far., S. 21; P. O. Mill.

Westgate, L. L., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Mill.

Westgate, S. S., far., S. 22; P. O. Mill.

Wilbur, Henry, far., S. 1; P. O. Maynard.

Williams, C. F., speculator, S. 32.

Wing, M., speculator, S. 28; P. O. Oelwein.

Wolf, John, far., S. 36; P. O. Oelwein.

Woolley, far., S. 20; P. O. Oelwein.

Worden, John, far., S. 30; P. O. Mill.

ZIMMERMAN, R. B., Section 10; P. O. Mill.

ZIMMERMAN, H. W., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Mill; born in Center Co., Penn., May 27, 1818. Married Margaret M. Riley Feb. 22, 1844, in Clarion Co., Penn.; she was born in same place Oct. 23, 1824. In Penn-

sylvania, Mr. Z. was manager of iron works for a number of years; in 1851, he moved to La Salle Co., Ill., and in 1856, to this county; a pioneer settler and preacher, Mr. Z. and his family endured hardships and overcame difficulties that can only be appreciated by those who have been similarly situated. Mr. Z. has special reasons for remembering the Winter (an unusually severe one) following his arrival; he, in company with three others, was lost in a terrific snow storm while out on an expedition to recover a load of corn abandoned by his brother two days previous; almost numb with the intense cold, they wandered aimlessly about, when suddenly they were overjoyed in the discovery of a track which it was thought must certainly lead to some habitation. Their joy, however, was soon turned to despair, as it was found that they were following a track made by themselves; about to succumb under a crust of snow, blown up by the wind, they saw the tracks of oxen. These they followed and finally arrived at home in an almost exhausted condition. Mr. Z. had charge of the first M. E. congregation organized in this town; was also the first Supervisor and Justice of the Peace elected; he has held since then various other township offices. Have had ten children—Jessie, deceased; Riley E., deceased; Robert L., deceased; James S., deceased; Thomas K., Mary E., Sarah M., Willis H., Maggie S., Samuel L.; his grandchild, Cora R., daughter of James, is a loved member of the family.

Zimmerman, T. K., Sec. 10; P. O. Mill

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

ALLEXANDER, J., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Douglass.

Alton, D., far., S. 35; P. O. Douglass.

ALTON, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Douglass; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1830; in 1843, he came West with his father and settled in Cook Co., Ill., where he remained until 1847, when he enlisted in the 2d Infantry, the

army then operating against Mexico; served under Gen. Shields about six months, when he was honorably discharged; returned to New York State and resided two years, when he returned and located at Otter Creek; settled upon his present estate in 1863; has a farm of fifty-eight acres, valued at \$1,500. Holds the office of Township Trustee,

Justice of the Peace, and many years a member of the I. O. O. F., and prominently known throughout the town and county. Married Ann Eliza Bailey, widow of L. G. Finch, in 1863; have an adopted child—Clara M. His wife is a member of the U. B. Church.

Anderson, Oley.

Arickson, Thomas.

Auld, Robert, far., S. 32; P. O. Windsor.

Auld, Wm., far., S. 31; P. O. Windsor.

BACKUS, JOHN, farmer, P. O. Old Mission.

Bailey, D. A., S. 34; P. O. Douglass.

Balg, Ulrich, far., S. 10; P. O. Old Mission.

Ballard, E. S., speculator, West Auburn.

Bangford, Henry, far., S. 1; P. O. Old Mission.

Bargerson, Tobias; P. O. Old Mission.

Baur, H. G.

BARR, ROBINSON A., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eden; born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1838, and went to Illinois with his father, Alva Barr, in 1840; in 1855, he came to this county and remained until 1860, when he returned and enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in the 127th I. V. I., Co. A, and served three years; was in the battles of Dallas, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, Fort McAlister, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. In September, 1865, he married Nancy F. Slocum, second daughter of Brinson W. Slocum, who settled on this estate in 1854, and is one of the early pioneers of the county. He married Annie W. Holbrook in 1839, and both were born in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; they have four children—Susan M., Nancy F., Lemuel W. and Mary J., and both live on the homestead; Mr. and Mrs. B. have one child—George S., born Jan. 13th, 1875; have lost two—Hettie E. and Eddie R. Own a farm of 255 acres, valued at \$20 per acre.

BARTHELEMA, PHILLIP, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Old Mission; born in Germany in 1815. Married Sallene Giltman in 1839; she died in 1853; had three children—Sallene, Phillip and Sophia; lost one child, Louis. His present wife, Sophia Miller, was born in Germany in 1826; have two children—Ferdinand and Paulina; lost one child, Hortense. Mr. Barthlema came to this country in 1852,

and settled near Pittsburgh, Penn., from which place he went to Missouri and resided until 1857, when he came to this county and settled on his present estate; has a farm of 125 acres, valued at \$4,000. Both are members of the Lutheran Protestant Church, and is one of the early settlers.

Beir, Domenic; P. O. Old Mission.

Beir, John; P. O. Old Mission.

Bell, David, farmer; P. O. Douglass.

Bellknap, E., far., S. 35; P. O. Douglass.

BELKNAP, EDWARD, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Douglass; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1851. Married Betsy L. Clark in 1875; she was born in Wisconsin in 1850; have one child—Hiram C., born in 1876; came to this county in 1865 with his father, Hiram Belknap, who died in 1874; settled on his present estate of 75 acres, valued at \$700. Is an old member of I. O. O. F.

Belknap, Geo., laborer, Auburn.

Bennett, W. K., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Douglass.

Bernard, Branark.

Bidding, John, harness maker, Auburn.

BILGER, IGNATZ, brewer, Sec. 36; P. O. Douglass; born in Germany in 1828; came to this country in 1847, and settled in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1849, he crossed the plains to California, prospecting; returned in 1852, and engaged in the brewery business at St. Louis, Milwaukee and Ft. Atkinson, and, in 1858, came to this county and erected the brewery now conducted by himself; also owns forty acres of land, and is doing a fair business. Married Mary Kuthar, who was born in Germany in 1834; they have six children—Josephine, Aimer, Katy, George, Charles and Laura, twins.

BILLMEYER, ELLIS, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Douglass; born in Columbia Co., Penn., in 1826. Married Matilda Bodine in 1844; she was born in the same county in 1826; have nine children—Christian, William, Emma, Ella, Eliza, Josephine, Charles, Rittie and Clara; lost one child, Margaret. Came to this county in 1855, and settled on his present estate; owns 390 acres of land, also has a saw-mill in connection with his farm. Held the office of

Pathmaster and School Director some years, and is one of the early settlers in this vicinity; is also a member of the M. E. Church.

Billmeyer, E. and William, farmers, S. 27; P. O. Douglass.

Billmeyer, Wm., far., West Auburn.

Bissell, Levi, far., S. 35; P. O. Douglass.

BLAKESLEY, FRANK, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Douglass; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1828; came to the West in 1858 and settled in Columbia Co., Wisconsin, and removed to this county in 1862, and purchased his present farm of 42½ acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Is Township Trustee, and has held the office ten years, and is well known throughout the town and county. Married Frances Hall in 1852; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1835; they have four children—Byron A., Louella, Frank T. and Pearley.

Blanchard, J., far., S. 22; P. O. Douglass.

Boale, John and James, farmers, Sec. 25; P. O. Douglass.

BOALE, MALCOLM, druggist, Auburn; born in Fayette Co., in April, 1854; is the second child of John Boale, one of the oldest and wealthiest settlers of this county, who died July 19, 1876. He married Martha Gabby, who is still living; they have eight children, all of whom are living—Jemima, Malcolm, John, Grace, William, Allen, George and Dickey. Mr. B. commenced business about four years since, and is doing a fair trade in drugs, boots, shoes, &c. Filled the office of Constable eight months and resigned.

Bodenstine, J. C., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Old Mission.

BOOTH, JOHN B., miller, Secs. 30 and 31; P. O. Eden; born in Fairfield Co., Conn., in 1832; came West in 1852, and spent one year at Ft. Des Moines and returned; in 1854, he again visited this place and engaged in a saw-mill, purchasing a half interest, and continued for two years, when he went to Nebraska and worked at his trade, being a mason; in 1860, he went to Denver, Colo., purchasing a half interest in a quartz lead; remained one year and went to Virginia City, Nev., where he kept hotel and engaged in prospecting and mining; came to this county in 1872

and settled on his present place, purchasing the mill he now occupies; he also owns 37 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre.

Boswell, Jerome, speculator, Auburn.

Bowers, George, merchant, Auburn.

Boyar, J., far., P. O. Old Mission.

BOWER, SAMUEL F., carpenter, Sec. 25; P. O. Douglass; born in Montour Co., Penn., in 1827. Married Mary Lisher in 1849; she died Feb. 10, 1851; had one child—May F.; left Pennsylvania in 1851, and settled in Michigan, where he resided two years. Married Margaret Early at St. Joseph, Mich.; died Oct. 21, 1856; had one child—John W. In 1863, he removed to Dubuque Co., Iowa, and resided six years. In 1858, married Louisa Thompson, who died Feb. 20, 1875; have five children living—Norman F., Dudley M., Joanna, Mattie and Willie; lost two children—Herbert, died Oct. 9, 1864, and Mertie, died in August, 1867. Married his present wife, Susan M. West, widow of Reuben Palmer, June 3, 1877. Came to this county in 1859, where he has since resided. Is School Director and member of Brethren in Christ.

BRADLEY, GEORGE C., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Douglass; born in Addison Co., Vt., in 1822, and moved to Walworth Co., Wis., in 1841, where he resided five years, when he removed to Columbia Co., Wis., and married Alida Wiard, in 1859; she was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1835; have three children—Louisa, Jeremie and Katie; in 1863, he removed to Black Hawk Co., and remained one year, when he settled on his present estate; has a farm of 200 acres, valued at \$25 per acre.

Branch, L. T., physician, Auburn.

Branning, Bernard, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Old Mission.

BROOKS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Douglass; born in England in 1816. Married Catherine O'Neil in 1847; she was born in Ireland in 1824; have three children living—Sarah, William and Earnest; lost five children—John, born in 1852, died in 1857; Emily, born in 1862, died in 1863; Mary, wife of Thomas Barty, born in 1850, died in 1869; Agnes, born in 1858, died in 1877, Elizabeth, second

wife of Thomas Barty, born in 1854, died in 1878; there were three children left by the sisters—Rosella, Mary and Maude. Came to this country in 1846, stopping in N. Y. State, Chicago and Wisconsin, and in 1862, came to this county and settled on his present estate; has a farm of sixty-one acres, valued at \$35 per acres. Both members of the M. E. Church.

Brown, Dudley, laborer; P. O. Douglass.
Brown, Gad, carpenter, Auburn.

Brown, Sebastian, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Old Mission.

Burke, George

Burling, W.; P. O. Douglass.

Burroughs, C. O., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Douglass.

Burroughs, George, laborer, Auburn.

Burroughs, G. A., laborer, Auburn.

Buke, George, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Old Mission.

Byerley, Leonard, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Old Mission.

CARPENTER, MATHIAS, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Old Mission.

CANFIELD, WILLIAM H., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Douglass; born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., in 1832. Married Sarah M. Terwilliger March 15, 1855; she was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., April 2, 1831; have four children—Charles, Edward A., Clara L. and Elmer; lost one child—Endamora, died Sept. 5, 1864; left Sullivan Co. in 1857, and settled in Clinton Co., Iowa, where he resided until the Spring of 1867, when he removed to this county; owns a farm of eighty three acres, and is prominently known, having held the office of Constable over six years.

Chapman, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Douglass.

Chapman, John; P. O. Douglass.

Clemanson, Oley; P. O. Old Mission.

Cloyer, Joab, stonemason, Auburn.

Coffin, Burnett, merchant, Auburn.

Cotton, W. W., farmer; P. O. Eden.

Cotton, Wm., farmer; P. O. Eden.

CRAMER, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Old Mission; born in Germany in 1823; came to this country in 1857, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1860, when he came to this county, and settled on his present estate; has farm of 200 acres, valued \$25 per acre; also has twenty acres

timber land. Married Selie Strout in 1854; she was born in Germany in 1826; have six children—John, Mary, Philomena, Faun, Magdalen and Katrina. Are members of St. Lucas Cath. Church.

Cramer, J. H., far.; P. O. Old Mission.

Crawford, J. C., machinist, Auburn.

Curtis, A., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Windsor.

Curtis, F. F., carpenter, Auburn.

CURTIS, MASON A., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Windsor; born in Chittenden Co., Vt., in 1818. Married Mary J. Beach in 1848, and she died in 1842; had three children, one of whom is living—Emma; lost two—Laurens and Ella. His present wife, Julia Howe, was born in Michigan, in 1827; they have four children—Mary, Ellen, Nettie and Calvin. Came to this county in 1850, and settled in Lost Grove, where he lived six months, when he moved on his present estate; has farm of 125 acres, valued \$4,000; was one of the early settlers; went to McGregor for market and to Elkader to mill; was but one house between his place and West Union at that time. Served as Constable four years, and is well known.

DEITCHENBACKER, A., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Old Mission.

Davis, J. L., miller, West Auburn.

DELEZENE, JOHN A., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Douglass; born in Auburn, Ohio, in 1833. Married Caroline Hall in 1868; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1841; have two children—Lafayette E. and Lewis T. Came to this county in 1849, where he resided until he enlisted, Oct. 12, 1861, in Co. C, 12th I. S. V.; participated in battles of Vicksburg, Nashville, Mobile, both engagements at Jackson and Tupelo, serving four years and a half, when he was honorably discharged, Jan. 20, 1866, being mustered out at Memphis, Tenn. In 1868, settled on his present estate; has farm of eighty acres, valued \$80 per acre.

DELEZENNE, LEWIS M., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Douglass; born in New York State in 1806, which State he left in 1845, and settled in Clayton Co.; in 1849, he came to this county and settled on his present estate, being the very first settler in this town, and among the earliest of the county. His farm was a por-

tion of reservation for the Indians, and he lived in a wigwam some months; his P. O. was Prairie du Chien, and in one season he hauled 900 bushels of wheat, being gone many days; was one night awakened to find two swarthy savages in his house, stirring the embers of the fire; at another time, while wending his way homeward through the forest and meeting two Indians, one of whom drew a gun to his shoulder and snapped, the gun failing in its discharge. Many other interesting narratives are told by Mr. D. of his pioneer life. Married Mary A. Depew in 1835; she was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1817; have four children living—John A., Benjamin D., Nettie M. and Alma L.; lost three children—Mary, Fayette and Jerome. Has farm of 200 acres, valued \$6,000.

Descent, Allen, laborer, West Auburn.

Dickson, Robert, far., P. O. West Auburn..

Dohm, M. F., far., S. 4; P. O. Old Mission.

Downs, Frank, far.; P. O. Windsor.

DREIS, JOHN, farmer, Secs. 4 and 5; P. O. Old Mission; born in Luxemburg, Germany, in 1842. Married Mary Perry in 1866; she was born in Germany in 1844; have seven children—Michael, Nicholas, John, Daniel, Annie, Francis and John Henry. Lost one child—Theodore; came to this country when 4 years old with his father, Daniel, and settled in Ozaukee Co., Wis., where his father died; also lived in Michigan and Illinois and settled on his present estate in 1874; has a farm of 125 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Both members of the Catholic Church.

Drilling, F., far., S. 10; P. O. Old Mission.

Drilling, J., far., S. 18; P. O. Old Mission.

DUCLOS, MATHIAS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Old Mission; born in France in 1819. Married Julia Ann Stauter in 1854; she was born in France in 1824; have nine children—Anthony, Julia Ann, Louis, Francis, Annie, Lana, Mathias, Jr., Elizabeth and Barbara; lost four children—Mathias, Mary Philemana and Nicolas. Came to this country when a boy with his father, Mathias D., in 1826, living in Pittsburgh, Penn., eight years, Ohio three years, and Indiana eleven years, where his parents died; came to this county in 1850, and lived at the Old Mission until

he built a hut, and is one of the earliest settlers in this town. Has a farm of 265 acres and eighty acres in Windsor Tp., valued at \$30 per acre. Has been Town Trustee and is well known. Both members of the Catholic Church.

Dunbar, J. P.

Dwarshak, John.

Dykens, W. H., proprietor mill, Auburn.

EASTMAN, JOSEPH P., laborer, Auburn.

Eastman, Loftis H., laborer, Auburn.

Eastman, Oliver, far.; P. O. Douglass.

Eddington, W. H., well driller, Auburn.

Elif, Johnson.

English, Sidney, carpenter, Auburn.

FELS, GUSTAVE, Auburn.

FOREMAN, HARMON, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Old Mission; born in Germany in 1812. Married Clarissa Phillipp in 1838; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1795; had one child—John H., who born in Pennsylvania in 1842. Married Mary Zbornick in 1863; she was born in Bohemia in 1844; have four children—Theresa, John, Mary Ann, and Rosa. Came to this country in 1835 and settled in Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1857, when he removed to this county and settled on his present estate; has a farm of 240 acres, valued at \$25 per acre; is an early settler, and the family are all members of the Catholic Church.

Foreman, B., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Old Mission.

Foreman, J. H., far., S. 6; P. O. Old Mission.

Foreman, Rudolf; P. O. Old Mission.

Frank, Casper, cheese manfr., Auburn.

Franzen, John; P. O. Old Mission.

Franzen, T., far., S. 15; P. O. Old Mission.

FREY, U., REV., priest of St. Lucas Catholic Church, Sec. 7; P. O. Old Mission; born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg in 1847, and came to this country in 1867 and entered St. Francis of Sales Seminary, at Milwaukee, Wis., for the advancement of his education, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Dyersville and resided until 1871, when he was appointed priest over this people; is well known throughout the town, and loved by the people under his charge.

GIFFORD, GEO.; P. O. Douglass.

Gifford, J., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Douglass.

GIFFORD, LESTER, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Douglass; born in Rensselaer Co. N. Y., in 1809. Married Christianna King in 1835; she was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1813; have five children living—John K., Simeon, Alzina, George W. and Jessie; lost five children—Emily, Charlotte, William H., Enoch L. and one that died in infancy. Left New York State in a wagon, with his family, traveling to Buffalo, then by boat to Milwaukee, Wis., settling in Racine, Wis., where he resided until 1854, when he came to this county and settled on his present estate; has a farm of 200 acres, valued at \$30 per acre; his farm was occupied by the Winnebago Indians, being part of their reservation at that time; is one of the oldest settlers in this township.

GIFFORD, SIMEON, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Douglass; born in Waukesha Co., Wis., in 1842; came to this county with his father, Lester, in 1854, and lived at home until he enlisted, Oct. 7, 1861, in Co. C, 12th I. S. V.; participated in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Ft. Henry, Black River, Nashville and Shiloh, where he was taken prisoner April 6, 1862; was confined to the Spanish forts at Mobile, Macon, Ga., and Libby Prison, where he was paroled Oct. 17, 1862; served four and a half years, and was mustered out at Dubuque, Jan. 5, 1866. Married Maggie Pendleton in September, 1866; she was born in Washington Co., Me., in 1846; have five children—Emma A., Frank G., Chustie E., Lester C. and Gracie. Has a farm of ninety acres, valued at \$25 per acre.

Grateman, Eberhard.

Greminger, Michael, pottery ware manufacturer, Auburn.

Grey, D., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Douglass.

Grimes, W. T., far., S. 25; P. O. Douglass.

HALL, A. T., lime burner, Auburn.

HAEGE, CHARLES E., miller, Sec. 25; P. O. Douglass; born in Germany in 1844. Married Mary Monehan in 1873; she was born in Ireland in 1853; have two children—Mary N. and

Thomas H. Came to this country and settled in New York State until the Spring of 1877, when he came to this county and purchased the mill he now occupies; is doing a fair business, and is well known throughout the town.

Hall, Herbert, lab.; P. O. Douglass.

Hall, T., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Douglass.

Halstead, J. F., far., S. 22; P. O. Douglass.

Halstead, S. B., far., S. 22; P. O. Eden.

Halverson, Thomas, Sec. 24.

Halverson, Halver.

Haupt, Fred.; far., S. 26; P. O. Douglass.

HAWKINS, HIRAM H., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Douglass; born in Bradford Co., Penn., in 1836; left that State in 1871 and settled in Dane Co., Wis., where he remained until 1874, when he came to this county and settled near his present place; rents farm of 200 acres. Married Mary L. Bryant in 1859; she was born in Tioga Co., Penn., in 1841; have one child—Lillie Bell, born in 1867.

Herber, H., far., S. 1; P. O. Old Mission.

Henderson, M. V., proprietor of the Iowa House, Auburn.

Herriman, C. C., laborer, Auburn.

Herman, Luthenhous; P. O. Old Mission.

Hinker, G., far., S. 1; P. O. Old Mission.

HOAGLAND, HIRAM, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Douglass; born in Mercer Co., Penn., Jan. 13, 1828; came to this county in the Fall of 1850; purchased land and wintered in Plattsville, Wis.; returned in the Spring of 1851 and settled on his estate; in 1853, disposed of his farm and engaged in mercantile business at Auburn, where he continued with success for twelve years; was commissioned as Captain to raise a company of volunteers June 20, 1861, I. S. V., but was unable to go with his command when marching orders were received. In poor health, he disposed of his business to his partner, James Boale, and in 1863 purchased his present estate; has a farm of 600 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Was the first Coroner elected in this county, and acted as Sheriff, caused by the resignation of Mr. Miff; elected Auditor of the county in 1869, also, previously held the office of Supervisor several years; also held the office of Treasurer for Auburn District Township School nine years, and

Justice of the Peace in 1852. Is Treasurer and stockholder of the Patrons' Joint Stock Company, engaged in mercantile business at Eden; also District Deputy of Patrons of Husbandry, which organization he has been a member of since its origin. Is stockholder in the Citizens' Savings Bank at Elgin, and is prominently known throughout the town and county; has a fine farm and blooded stock of different kinds; was one of the first settlers in this town; is a cabinet maker by trade, and made the first cabinet ware that was made in this county, in a log hut located between Auburn and West Union. Married Elizabeth D. Boale in 1849; she was born in Ireland Sept. 12, 1829; have five children—John A., Kate B., Seth D., Perry J. and Eva G; lost one child—Melissa, born Sept. 3, 1850, died June 28, 1851.

Holder, L., far., S 3; P. O. Old Mission.
Howe, Chas., farmer; P. O. Eden.

HOWE, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eden; born in England in 1812. Married Elizabeth Russell in 1834; she was born in England in 1814; have seven children—Susan, William, John, Charles, Betsy, Jane and George; lost three children—James, Annie and Mary. Left England in 1838 and settled in New Jersey, where he lived three years, when he removed to Ohio and resided there until 1853, when he came to this county and settled on his present estate. Owns a farm of 180 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Is a member of the Methodist Church. Has held the office of School Director and Pathmaster, and is one of the oldest settlers in the town and county.

Huck, Geo., farmer; P. O. Old Mission.
Huber, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Old Mission.

ISHMAN, BENJAMIN, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Douglass.

IRVING, LUKE, school teacher and Postmaster, Sec. 36; P. O. Douglass; born in Washington Co., N. Y. in 1828. Married Jane A. Wolcott in 1853; she was born in Addison Co., Vt., in 1830; have one child living—Josephine; lost three children—Francis, Wellington and Amelia. Came to the West with his father, Adam Irving,

in 1845, and settled in Boone Co., Ill., where he remained ten years, when he removed to Black Hawk, Iowa, where he purchased a farm and lived three years, when he moved to Charles City, where he remained a short time and removed to Kansas, prospecting; returning, settled in Minnesota, where he followed his profession and worked the farm he had purchased; in 1864, he came to this county and settled in this village. Was appointed Postmaster at Douglass in 1870, and re-appointed July 7, 1874, his father having served as Postmaster in this office four or five years. Mr. Irving was for many years extensively engaged in mercantile business at this place. His wife died April 14, 1875.

JACOBIA, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Old Mission.

Jay, H. P., farmer; P. O. Douglass.

Johnston, Jno., blksmith; P. O. Auburn.

Johnson, R. R., mercht.; P. O. Auburn.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM S., blacksmith, Sec. 36; P. O. Douglass; born in Scotland in 1841, which country he left when a child, with his father, John Johnston, and came to America, settling in Ohio, where his father died in 1860. In 1864, Mr. Johnston enlisted in the 143d O. S. V., Co. C, three months' men, but was held in the service five months, being assigned to the Army of the Potomac, under General Grant, before Petersburg and Richmond. Came to this county in 1869, and settled in Dover, and, in 1870, removed to this village, forming a copartnership with David Vermilya, in the manufacture of carriages and blacksmithing; owns the residence he now occupies, and a farm of ninety acres, valued at \$3,000. Married Emma Birchfield in 1863; she was born in Ohio in 1844; have four children—Earl B., Minnie L., Millie M. and Jennie M. Both members of the Presbyterian Church.

Jones, John, laborer, Auburn.

KAPPES, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Old Mission.

Kanotson, Oley.

Kastor, J., far., S. 1; P. O. Old Mission.

Keiner, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Old Mission.

Kimpson, Thos., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eden.

Kramer, J. H., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Old Mission.

Krosie, Geo. H., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Old Mission.

KUNNEN, HENRY H., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Old Mission; born in Germany in 1835. Married Gertrude Staffus, who died in 1869; had three children—Maggie, John and Teresa. Came to this country with his father, George H., in 1850; he is now 86 years of age; first settled in Pennsylvania two years, when he removed to Indiana, and, in 1854, came to this county; in 1859, he settled on his present estate; has a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. His present wife, Celia Foreman, was born in Pennsylvania in 1850; have two children—Louis L. and Magdalene. Both members of the St. Lucas Catholic Church.

Kunnen, J. H., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Old Mission.

Kunnen, J. W., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Old Mission.

Kunnen, John; P. O. Old Mission.

Kunnen, J. B., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Old Mission.

LAIRD, A. B., farmer; P. O. Waucoma.

Laird, J., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Douglass.

Laird, M. M., far.; P. O. Waucoma.

Lame, I. S., brick maker, Sec. 26; P. O. Douglass.

Langrek, H., far., S. 16; P. O. Old Mission.

Leslie, Chas., tenant far.; P. O. Eden.

Leslie, David, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Eden.

Leslie, Geo., miller, S. 26; P. O. Douglass.

Leslie, Geo., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Douglass.

Limpke, G., farmer, S. 14; P. O. Old Mission.

LOOMIS, EDWIN H., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eden; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1834; came to this county in 1854, from Cook Co., Ill., where he first settled with his father, Lorenzo Loomis, in 1845, and where he died in 1848; spent one year in this county and went to Minnesota and remained until 1857, when he returned to this county and purchased his present estate; has a farm of 118 acres, valued at \$25 per acre; is one of the early settlers of this town and county.

Luson, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Old Mission.

McCLEERY, W. B., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Douglass.

McDuffe, Daniel M., butcher, Auburn.

McElree, W., tenant far.; P. O. Douglass.

McGarney, J., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Eldorado.

McMannus, P., far., S. 1; P. O. Eldorado.

McQuay, Wm., lab., West Auburn.

MEYER, JOHN H., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Old Mission; born in Germany in 1809; came to this country in 1834, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1850, when he returned to Germany and spent one year; returning, settled in this county on his present estate in 1854; has a farm of 240 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Mary Kremer in 1845; she was born in Germany in 1824; have eight children living—Mary, Carrie, Henry, August, Barney, Annie, Lizzie and Joseph; lost one child—Catherine, died 1870. Is one of the early settlers in the town, and are members of the Catholic Church.

Meyrs, John H., Jr., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Old Mission.

Mihm, W., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Douglass.

Miller, A., far., S. 25; P. O. Douglass.

Miller, I., far., S. 24; P. O. Douglass.

MILLER, HENRY, lime burner; Sec. 26; P. O. Douglass; born in Campaign in 1831. Married Emily L. Adams, in 1857; she was born in New York State, in 1834; have five children—Lizzie, Annie, Emma, Charles E., Henry C.; lost one child—William C., died in 1867; came to this State in 1849, and settled in this county in 1851, and engaged in farming; in 1856, he moved to his present place, and in 1863, he engaged in lime burning, and has since continued in that business; he is Town Clerk, and has held the office three terms, being prominently known throughout the town and county.

Minert, B., far., S. 5; P. O. Old Mission.

MORRIS, JOHN H., farmer, S. 22; P. O. Douglass; born in Wales, Eng., in 1848; left that country when 5 years of age, and with his father, John Morris, came to America and settled in Wisconsin, where he resided until 1877, when he came to this county and settled on his present place; has a farm of twenty acres of land. Married Mary M. Halstead, in 1871; she was born in Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1855; have two

children—Ida E. and one not yet christened.

Myers, T. H., far., S. 2; P. O. Old Mission.

Myers, H., farmer; P. O. Old Mission.

Myers, Wm., far., S. 7; P. O. Old Mission.

NIEHAUSE, H., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Old Mission.

Nolte, G., far., S. 6; P. O. Old Mission.

ONBER, F., laborer; Auburn.

Ofin, H., cheese manufacturer, Auburn.

Oleson, A., farmer, Sec. 24.

Oleson, Peter.

Olmstead, David, laborer, West Auburn.

Ostrander, A., laborer, West Auburn.

Ostrander, F., laborer; P. O. Douglass.

Ostrander, T., farmer; P. O. West Auburn.

PALMER, S. M.; P. O. Douglass.

PARKER, JOHN W., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Douglass; son of Ruel Parker, who was born in Rutland Co., Vt., in 1816. Married Clarissa Wicken, in 1847; she was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1818; have three children—John W., Fannie M. and Sallie E.; lost three children—Rolenzo, Lucy and one that died in infancy. His father first settled in Rock Co., Wis., where he resided until 1854, when he settled in this county in Eden, remaining about four years, when he moved to Dover, and in 1866, settled on his present place; the farm is now owned by his first son, John W., consisting of ninety acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; his father was elected to the Legislature in Wisconsin, and has held the office of Supervisor while a resident of Dover Township.

Parker, Ruel, far., S. 36; P. O. Douglass.

Patterson, Robert, propr. mill, Auburn.

Perry, Nicholas, Sr.; P. O. Old Mission.

PERRY, NICOLAS, JR., propr. St. Lucas Hotel, Sec. 7; P. O. Old Mission; born in Germany, in 1837; came to this country when a boy, with his father, Nicolas; first settled in Ozaukee Co., Wis., where he lived sixteen years, and removed to La Salle Co., Ill., and resided until 1859, and came to this county and settled; has a fine hotel, and is Assistant Postmaster, his name having been sent in for promotion, as Postmaster; also, has a stock of hardware, in connection with his busi-

ness. Married Annie Robind, in 1867; they have five children—Susie, Mary, Joseph, Catherine, and Annie C.; both members of St. Lucas Catholic Church.

PERRY, THEODORE, merchant, Sec. 7; P. O. Old Mission; born in Ozaukee Co., Wis., in 1855. Married Catherine M. Bies, in 1877; removed from Wisconsin to La Salle Co., Ill., where he resided until 1875, when he came to this county and lived on the homestead until he was married, when he went into business, Feb. 1, 1878; keeps a general assortment of groceries and dry goods, and doing a fair business; both members of St. Lucas Catholic Church.

Phillipps, A. A., farmer; P. O. Douglass.

PHILIPS, ALSINES A., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Douglass; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1846. Married Agnes M. Johnson, in 1866; she was born in same county, in 1848; have three children—Mervin J., Leora M., and Jessie F. Came to this county and settled near West Union, where he resided one year, when he went to Charlotte Co., Va., and, in 1876, returned and settled on his present estate; rents farm of eighty acres; both members of First Presbyterian Church, at West Union.

PITZENBERG, JOHN, propr. hotel, Sec. 7; P. O. Old Mission; born in Austria, in 1841, and came to this country in 1850, and settled in Stephenson Co., Ill., where he resided until 1855, when he came to this State and settled in Windsor Co., where he lived until 1864, when he came to this county and settled on his present place; has a fine hotel, and doing a prosperous business. Married Mary Rasenbeck; she was born in Bohemia; have five children living—Joseph, Rosy, Mary, Annie, and Catherine; lost two children—John, died in 1872, and John, second, in 1877; are members of the Church.

Pitts, J. H., laborer, West Auburn.

Prouty, M. E., far., S. 26; P. O. Douglass.

RILIA, FRANK.

Rikes, Theodore, far., Sec. 8, Old Mission.

Roberts John, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Old Mission.

Ropes, Frank, farmer; P. O. Eldorado.

SAQUERTY, D.

Schlieth, Fred, far., S. 4; P. O. Old Mission.
Schlieth, John, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Old Mission.

SCHMITT, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Old Mission; born in Germany in 1826; came to this country in 1851, and settled in Wisconsin, and in 1856 came to this county and settled on his present estate; was all woods when he came, and is one of the early settlers in this town and experienced all the hardships of pioneer life; has a farm of 290 acres valued at \$25 per acre. Married Elizabeth Lernan in 1854; she was born in Germany in 1832; have nine children—Mary, Clement, Catherine, Margaret, John, Lizzie, Annie, Henry and Francis. Both members of the Catholic Church.

SCHMITT, JOHN PETER, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Old Mission; born in Germany in 1823. Married Eplin Francin; she was born in Germany in 1830; have six children—Theodore, John, Theodore 2d, Catherine, Christopher and Jacob; came to this county in 1870 and settled on his present estate, where he has since lived; has a farm of 130 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Are members of St. Lucas Catholic Church.

Schofenbiel, Sigmond.

Schrabiell, Lebestan.

Schriver, B. F., far., S. 31; P. O. Douglass.

SCOEHLA, JOSEPH, farmer, S. 1; P. O. Festena; born in Bohemia in 1843. Married Annie Soburg, widow of Henry Hooper; she has four children by her first husband—Mary H., Thomas, Henry and Roselle. Lost one child—Francis. Mr. S. came to this county in 1865, and settled on his present estate; has a farm of 160 acres. Both are members of the Bohemian Catholic Church. Have five children—George, Ulbert, Annie, Joseph and Theodore.

SCOTT, HUGH, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Douglass; born in Scotland in 1798, and came to this county in 1866, and settled on their present estate; has a farm of seventy-five acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Janet Aitkens in 1838; she was born in Scotland in

1817; they have five children—Thomas, John, Mary, wife of Ebenezer Gregg, Hugh, Jr., and Alexander. Both members of Congregational Church at Waucoma.

Shepherd, Lewis D., well driller, Auburn.

SLOCUM, LEMUEL W., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eden; born in Lake Co., Ill., in 1848, and came West with his father, Brinson W. Slocum, in 1854, living at his home until 1876, when he settled on his present estate; has a farm of 110 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Holds the office of Pathmaster, and is a son of one of the earliest settlers in this town and county.

Smith, Charles.

Smith, Jacob, far., S. 15; P. O. Douglass.

Smith, John, far., S. 1; P. O. Old Mission.

Smith, Peter, cooper, West Auburn.

Smith Peter, far., S. 8; P. O. Old Mission.

Smith, T., far., S. 16; P. O. Old Mission.

SMITH, THOMAS J., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Eden; born in Windsor Co., Vt., in 1819. Married Susan Adams in 1849; she died in 1856; had six children—Cordelia, Oliver, Lucius, Electa, William and Howard. Came to the West in 1855, and settled in Michigan, where he married Debora Long in 1859; she was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1828; removed to this county in 1866, and settled in Waucoma, remaining two years, when he engaged in mercantile business in that village about five years, when he sold out and for one year engaged in buying and shipping produce, when he purchased his present estate; has a farm of 165 acres, valued at \$35 per acre.

Snyder, John, cooper, West Auburn.

Snyder, Matthias, cooper, West Auburn.

Snyder, Peter, cooper, West Auburn.

Soakup, John, Sec. 18; P. O. Eden.

Sporer, Michael.

Staffis, A. M.; P. O. Old Mission.

Staffis, J., far., S. 19; P. O. Old Mission.

Staffis, M., far., S. 8; P. O. Old Mission.

Stamp, G. W., miller; P. O. Douglass.

Stauthle, A., far., S. 5; P. O. Old Mission.

STEVENS, ARTEMUS M., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eden; born in Grafton Co., N. H., in 1829. Married Sarah Nicely in 1853; she was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1823; have five children—Homer M., Mary

J., Clara A., John S. and Clarence E. Came to this State in 1855, and lived one year in Clayton Co., when he removed to his present estate; has a farm of 135 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Both members of the Methodist Church. Went to McGregor to mill, and numbers among the early settlers of this town and county, being well known throughout.

Stevens, Homer, far.; P. O. Windsor.

STEVENS, WILLIAM E., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Windsor; born in Grafton Co., N. H., in 1819. Married Martha G. Reynolds in 1848; she was born in New York State in 1828; have two children—Angeline E. and Helen M.; lost one child—Willie, born 1861 and died in 1864. Settled in this county in 1854, and on his present estate; has a farm of forty acres; the country was wild when he settled, living in a slab house several years; went to McGregor to mill, and experienced all the hardships of pioneer life.

Stribolt, A., far., S. 2; P. O. Old Mission.

Strickland, Chas., lime burner, Auburn.

Strickland, D., far., S. 19; P. O. Eden.

Strickland, E., far., S. 22; P. O. Douglass.

Strickland, Joshua, laborer, Auburn.

Strickland, Lorenzo; P. O. Douglass.

TOPE, J. J., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Douglass.

Tumlinson, T., far., S. 32; P. O. Douglass.

VANDERSITT, TONA.

Vargison, Israel, far.; P. O. Eden.

Vermilya, D., wagon maker, Auburn.

WAGGONER, F., farmer; P. O. Douglass.

Welte, Jacob, far.; P. O. Old Mission.

Wesling, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Old Mission.

West, J. A., laborer, Auburn.

Whitbeck, A., far., S. 17; P. O. Douglass.

Wicker, John, well driller, Auburn.

Wichman, Casper, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Old Mission.

WICKHAM, REUBEN, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Douglass; born in Ohio in 1818. Married Ellen Vanfossen in 1842; she was born in Ohio in 1826; have ten children—Carter E., John, Elizabeth, Frank, Isaac, Rebecca, Lydia, Sophia, Clara and William; lost one child, that died in infancy. Came to this county in 1853, and settled on his present place; has farm of 163 acres,

valued \$3,000; is one of the earliest settlers in the town and county; went to Cedar Rapids to mill, ninety miles distant, and has experienced all the endurance of pioneer life; also served in the army, enlisting in 6th I. Cav. in 1862, and served three years under Gen. Sully; was in the battle of White Stone Hill, in Dakota Territory, and other engagements in the Bad Lands, up the Missouri; was honorably discharged and mustered out at Sioux City.

Wilde, B., far., S. 16; P. O. Old Mission.

Wilson, Thomas, far.; P. O. Douglass.

Winks, J. P., far., Sec. 33.

Winters, F., far., S. 16; P. O. Old Mission.

WINTERS, PETER, farmer, Secs.

19 and 20; P. O. Old Mission; born in Germany in 1828, and came to this country in 1854, living two years in Kenosha, Wis., when he went to Minnesota, where he married Mary Schoen in 1858; she was born in Germany in 1831; have five children—Matthias Nicholas, Susan, Paulina, Katrina and John; lost one child—Catherine. Enlisted March 15, 1865, in 1st Minn. S. V. C. E., and served four and a half months with the army of the Potomac; was at Port Station and sent to Louisiana, when he was discharged and mustered out at Minn. July 24, 1865. Settled on his present farm of 240 acres in 1876, valued \$25 per acre. Both are members Catholic Church at Stottletown.

Witte, J., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Old Mission.

Wondersett, A., f., S. 6; P. O. Old Mission.

Woodson, Frank, far.; P. O. Windsor.

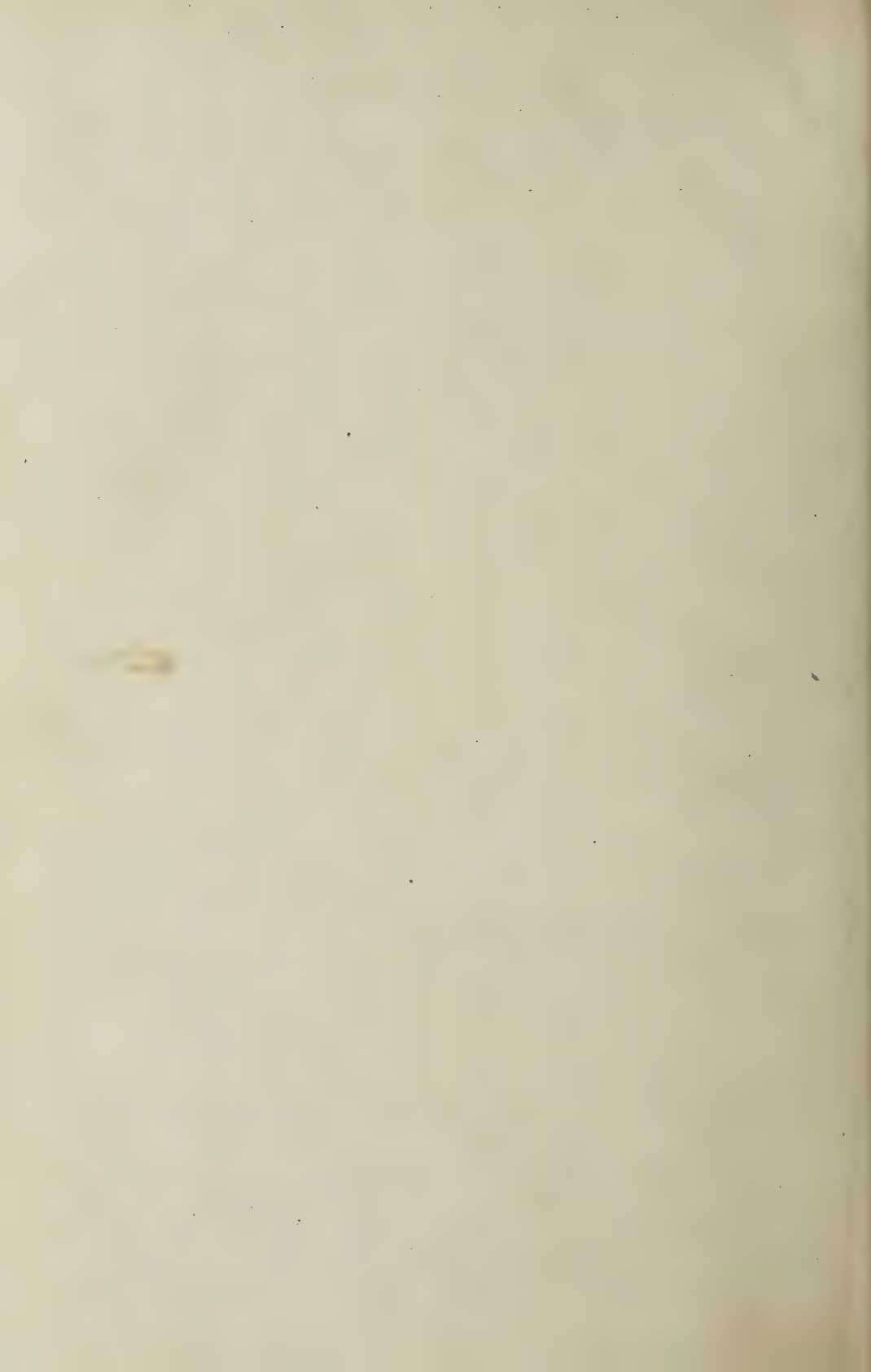
WURTZER, JOHN, farmer, S. 6; P. O. Old Mission; born in Germany in 1824; came to this country in 1854 and settled on his present estate, and is one of the early settlers of this town; has a farm of 182 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Mecklie Sporer in 1857; she was born in Germany in 1828; have one child living—Anthony; lost three children—Francis, Barbara and Margaret. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

YOUMANS, MILES, blacksmith, Auburn.

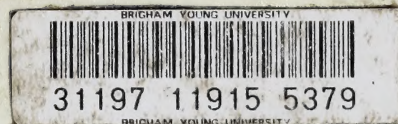
Young, V. V., mil, S. 3; P. O. Old Mission.

ZBORNICK, M. E., far., S. 9; P. O. Old Mission.

Zbornick, Rosilia, farmer; P. O. Douglass.







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